The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Special attention is called to

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$1.85 1,000 dozen 5-8 Bleached Damask reduced from $2.50.

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25c Bleached Huck Towels, Damask Border, lace insertion, with heavy knotted fringe. This is, without question, the best value we have ever offered.

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$3.00 1,000. This is a full size Spread, being a heavy quality of Marseilles, and is equal to what we formerly sold at $5.00.

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Striped and Checked Nainsook

At 20c per yard.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

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"Divide Into Four Lots!"

The Contents of their

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And offer them to close prior to

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"Wine and Cardinal" At 75c!

Also other

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Mousquetaire Kid Gloves! At 75c!

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The Magnetic Insoles contain a series of magnets scientifically arranged, that form minute batteries, recharging the blood with magnetism, and exerting a tranquilizing influence upon the entire system through the *consequent improved circulation.*

Insulate the feet from the cold and damp earth, and thus prevent the abstraction of the positive force from the body.

Generate by their *Magnetic Action* an agreeable warmth, and secure *perfect circulation* in the *feet* and *lower extremities.*

Cure Chilblains and remove all unnatural heat, perspiration, swelling of the *feet* and *ankles.*

Prevent, relieve, and in some cases *cure,* Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred diseases.

In all forms of Chronic and Nervous Diseases and Debility are invaluable *(with ladies especially).*

Are a great conservor and direct promoter of the general health, and can be worn at all seasons of the year, being made very thin, taking up little *room in the shoes.*

One pair of the Magnetic Insoles will demonstrate the truth of these claims. Price, $1.00 per pair.

1,000,000 Men, Women, and Children of the City of Chicago and the West are wearing them.

The Magnetic Insoles will convince the wearer of the power residing in our other Magnetic Appliances.

For sale by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price and size of shoe worn, by the MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Sole manufacturers for the U. S.

Remittances can be made in postage-stamps or currency sent in letter at our risk.

For full instruction in the new Magnetic Treatment for Nervous and Chronic Diseases, send for the "NEW DEPARTURE" IN HEALING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, containing testimonials of the marvelous cures obtained from wearing MAGNETIC APPLIANCES, without the taking of DRUGS and MEDICINES, sent to any address on receipt of 3-cent stamp, by the

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Wear Your Glasses

IF YOU CANNOT READ THIS!

As our close prices don't enable us to use half page ads. in the papers, nor fill your ears with a terrible noise in the streets. We wish simply to call your attention to the

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND THE

20 per cent Discount ON OVERCOATS!

THE LION

135, 137 & 139 Madison-st.

W. G. MILLER, - - Manager.

STRICTLY CASH PRICES!

MADE FOR JANUARY ONLY.

We quote prices as follows:

$45 SUITS Reduced to $30 & $35
$50 " " " $35 & $40
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And a general reduction on all lines of goods. Call and examine goods at our Store, 128 Dearborn-st.

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Possession about Feb. 1st. Five-story and basement Double Store, 18 and 20 River-st. Twenty-horse power boiler in building for sale, with fixtures. Inquire at store. BRADSHAW & WAIT.

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A two-story brick building, with cold cellar, on Clinton-st. adjoining the wholesale meat market, with steam power, tanks, coolers, etc. No better place in the city for Hide and Tallow business.

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The Store and Basement No. 54 DEARBORN-ST., now occupied by F. E. Hooker. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

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Store 309 Wabash-av., 21x80 feet, with skylight; also two floors over 307 and 309 Wabash-av., 21x80 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 307 Wabash-av.

500 Dozen OF FINE IMPORTED HOSIERY!

Full Regular Rip, PLAIN, INGRAIN, AND All Shades and Colors.

CHOICE FOR 35 cts. a Pair.

$4.00 a Dozen Pair.

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Largest stock, lowest prices, and easiest terms in the city.

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Will Close at 7 p. m.

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$60,000 to $65,000.

A young gentleman of extended business experience and possessing first-class business qualifications (particularly for office and credits) desires an active partnership in an established, safe, profitable, and unexceptionable business, to which he will contribute any part of above amount in cash, where services and capital may further develop a prosperous business, or purchase retiring interests. The above is bona fide. Satisfactory city references. Answers must state nature of business, which will be treated with confidence, or referadvertiser to your attorney. No enterprises or schemes entertained. Address V 47, Tribune office.

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A Gentleman that is well and favorably known among the wholesale grocers of this city to take orders for our goods.

F. A. KENNEDY LTD.

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

State & Washington-sts.

We Offer Today

The following

Decided Bargains IN "Puff Scarfs!" FOR Gentlemen, AT

$1.00 and 75c,

For Goods

Marked Down from $1.50 and $1.25.

We also invite examination of some

SUPERIOR NOVELTIES IN Suspenders! Jewelry! AND Umbrellas!

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

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New Spring Silks!

We have opened a line of choice

Checked Surahs!

FOR

Spring Wear!

Inspection Invited!

The Patented Improvements applied on all

SHIRTS

We manufacture make them without question the most durable as well as the most artistic appearing goods in the market.

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MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Representatives on the Ways and Means Tariff Bill.

Kelley and Haskell Promise Their Trusting Flock a Reduction of $25,000,000.

The Caucus Thereupon Votes to Take Up the Bill Not Later Than Tuesday Next.

Tariff Debate in the Senate—Almost Nothing Done in the House.

Letters Throwing Additional Light on the Recent Yellowstone Park Imbroglio—Notes.

THE TARIFF CAUCUS.

GRATIFICATION OF THE HIGH-DUTY MEN—NOTHING BINDING EFFECTED, HOWEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—"Give me a copy of the Tariff bill, quick!" exclaimed Chairman Kelley, as he rushed into the room of the Ways and Means Committee after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Randall, who was present, bustled about officiously, anxiously to supply the needed article, which being obtained, the Chairman disappeared within the sacred precincts of the caucus. From all accounts the Republican protection members of the Ways and Means Committee had it all their own way. Nobody else "peeped," except to ask a question, which in every case was promptly answered. As the members emerged from the caucus, an hour and a half later, an expression of satisfaction beamed from the countenances of every protectionist, and one of mingled uncertainty and discontent from the faces of the tariff reformers, most of whom felt that they had not had a fair chance. The solemn Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee opened the proceedings with a ponderous speech in favor of the bill reported by him to the House. In the most general and superficial way he explained its nature, and in the same manner he described as imperfect and crude the one recommended by the Tariff Commission, many portions of which, he said, had been passed upon by sub-committees and never revised by the full commission. After having in a broad and general way blocked out the work of the Representative who was to follow him, and after having, in response to a question by Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, said that the bill was reported by the vote of the Republican members generally, and in opposition to the votes of the Democratic members, with exceptions, Judge Kelley said he would leave the matter of explaining the mere details of the bill to Mr. Haskell. Haskell has given a great deal of study to the details of the bill, and probably is able to guess as closely as anybody as to its effect. The fact is, however, that no mortal can guess or calculate what the effect of the bill will be, owing to the differences of classification, to the transfer from compound rates to specific or ad valorem rates, etc. Mr. Haskell estimates that the net total reduction on the basis of last year's importations will be at least $25,000,000. He places the reduction on sugar at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000; on wool and woolen goods about $3,000,000; on silk about $3,000,000; on metals about the same; on chemicals and other articles enough more to make up the $25,000,000, despite the increase of about $1,000,000 on crockery and earthenware. His estimate of the amount placed on the free list is $2,000,000. Mr. Haskell took exception to a published statement that there is any sentiment in favor of substituting the bill recommended by the Tariff Commission for that reported by the Ways and Means Committee, which sentiment, nevertheless, exists, although it may never show itself in action. Mr. Haskell asserted also that the average reductions by the bill reported from the committee would be 17 per cent greater than the reductions proposed by the Tariff Commission.

IN THE DARK.

Nobody can disprove these assertions. It is all a matter of guess, and the first guesser has the advantage. The bill has been referred to the Treasury Department, with the request to prepare three parallel columns showing: First, the existing tariff on every article; second, the rate proposed by the Tariff Commission; and third, the rate proposed by the Ways and Means bill. It is expected that this schedule of rates will be completed before the debate upon the bill shall be far advanced. With this table it will be possible to determine what the revenue under the bill will be on the basis of the importations of last year. In the absence of this information Judge Kelley and Mr. Haskell, of the Ways and Means Committee, stated to the caucus that the total reductions which would be effected by the bill would be $25,000,000, as indicated.

ACTION OF THE CAUCUS.

Mr. Keifer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

It is the sense of this caucus that the bill reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means shall be taken up at as early a day as possible—not later than Tuesday next—and its consideration continued from day to day until concluded, subject only to such interruptions as may be absolutely necessary to consider and pass appropriation bills.

A proposition to exclude mere pro forma amendments during the discussion was not acted upon, it being left for the emergency to rise.

Although no formal action was taken, a general agreement exists that general debate on the Tariff bill shall be limited to two hours on each side, unless the Democrats shall insist on more time, in which event the Republicans will sit still and allow them to talk until they exhaust themselves. The evident purpose of a great majority of the Republicans is to make the measure as nearly as possible a party question, and to put it through on that line.

HISCOCK'S SPEECH.

This was the keynote of Mr. Hiscock's speech, which excited great attention, and elicited much applause. Protection, as it has existed during the last twenty years, he claimed to be the child of the Republican party—one which must be cared for by that party, and not left to the tender mercies of the Democratic majority in the next House. Considerable surprise was manifested by Republican members generally because Mr. Kasson didn't indulge in a set speech. It is true he made a few remarks, but they were chiefly subsidiary to a general discussion, started by Mr. McCook, of New York, the gist of which was that the Republicans should be daily and constantly on hand during the consideration of the Tariff bill, ready to vote whenever their votes were required, and to make a quorum should that be necessary. Mr. Kasson began by saying that he thought it would be a good plan to declare all pairs "off" during the pendency of the Tariff bill. He and Mr. Hiscock both urged that while it is under consideration no other business, even the morning hour, should be allowed to intervene. Mr. Hiscock further promised on behalf of the Appropriations Committee that the Ways and Means Committee should suffer no interference until their bill was disposed of.

PROTESTS.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of this caucus, the fact remains that a great many Republicans are not willing to go the length demanded by this bill. One of them in conversation on the subject today expressed sentiments which are entertained by at least twenty-five members of the House. He said:

In this bill the question of protection is not at stake. I am a protectionist. I believe in protecting American labor against the low-priced labor of Europe and Asia. That is all right; but when it comes to a decision as to what the rate of duty shall be on any particular schedule I belive it is the duty of every Representative to reflect the views and wishes of his own constituents—I mean in his own district. I want to look at this matter in the first place from the standpoint of half a million American works. Nearly all my constituents are farmers. If this caucus shall make any effort to bind us, it will be immediately antagonized. We are not to be bound except on matters of principle, and the question as to the rate of duty on any particular item is not one of principle.

Another representative, an Iowa man, said:

We in Iowa are liberal on this question, and we are willing to accept anything that is fair. There is steel, for example, in the form of blooms, from which our wire-fencing is made. The Ways and Means Committee have added a half a cent a pound to that. Now, our Legislature instructed us, by a unanimous vote, to fight that proposition when it came up in their bill last session. We are willing to accept anything that is fair, but some of the things recommended to us by the Ways and Means Committee are not fair. We shall offer and vote for amendments, and finally for the bill—unless it shall be in such form that we can't accept it.

Which, it will be observed, is a large reservation.

A FAILURE.

The object of those who called the caucus was to force the party to agree not only to proceed with the consideration of the measure, but to decide unitedly to support it. This the Republicans, as a body, were not prepared to do. The tariff is a subject as to which a good many Republicans insist upon the right to independent action. Even those who are disposed to blindly follow the party leaders were not quite willing to say that they would support in all its details a bill which they have not yet even read. Several prominent Republicans who might be supposed to have formed some conclusions as to their action on the bill said, before going into caucus, and in caucus, that they had not read the bill, and had no intelligent knowledge of its contents. Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of Appropriations, thinks that two continuous weeks can be given to the subject. The managers of the Tariff bill hope to be able to pass it through the House in that time. The high-tariff men take the position that the measure has been considered with great care; that it cannot be materially improved by amendment, and they hope to have strength enough to vote down all amendments. The Republican managers of the bill seem to be much more confident of success than the circumstances warrant. They forget that the Democrats, who have been sitting in the same committee-room with them, have quite as positive views in the contrary direction; that they are determined that there shall be some very decided reduction of the tariff in any bill which shall be passed, and the Democrats in the House come to the discussion of the subject much better equipped than the Democrats of the Senate seem to be.

One of the striking features of the debate in the Senate thus far has been that the Democratic members of the committee have left to Mr. Beck the laboring oar, and that he at times does not appear to be as well supplied with facts as he ought to be to meet the skill and experience and detailed knowledge of tariff possessed by Morrill, Sherman, and Aldrich.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Senate copies of correspondence and other papers relating to the agreement to lease to Rufus Hatch and two others exclusive privileges of lands embracing three principal objects of interest in the Yellowstone National Park.

TARIFF DEBATE

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Miller offered an amendment to make the duty on filled bottles one and a half cents per pound, instead of 30 per cent ad valorem, as in the bill. Lost—yeas, 26; nays, 27—and the duty was left at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Vance submitted a calculation to show that the duty collected on imported window-glass in 1882 was $1,114,000, and that, as a result of the tariff, about $3,500,000 was added to the price of glass of domestic manufacture. He was at a loss to know what reason could be given for imposing this burden upon the people unless it were put on the ground of protecting American labor; and the sincerity of those who gave that reason was illustrated by the conduct of a great Indiana glass manufacturer, Mr. Depauw, in importing cheap Belgians to take the place of his American workmen. He was also informed that this gentleman had been allowed to import his machinery free of duty.

Mr. Harrison said that since the previous mention of this matter in the Senate he had communicated with Depauw, who denied the statements stated by Mr. Vance.

Mr. Voorhees was surprised to hear it stated that Depauw's machinery had been imported free of duty. He had never heard of it before, and he did not believe it was true. As to the importation of foreign workmen to supplant Americans, that also was news to him, and, having some knowledge of the New Albany works and the people employed there, he doubted that statement also.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Debate ensued upon the labor question.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Dawes assumed that there was no other labor in this country but manufacturing labor, and that the manufacturing labor ought to receive $2 a day, while the farm laborer gets only 75 cents, and that the farm laborer ought to be taxed for the benefit of the other.

Mr. Dawes denied this, and said that if the factories were closed and the operatives turned out upon the farms it would reduce the compensation of the farm laborers 50 per cent at one blow. The factories, by furnishing a market for the farmer, enhanced the value of his labor and his land.

Mr. Williams—Why, Mr. President, that's all bosh. [Laughter.] There are not more than 5 per cent of our people employed in manufactures.

Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams said, not only raised enough farm products to supply her manufacturers, but she shipped some to Europe, and he could select two counties in Illinois or Kansas that could produce more provisions than all the factory operatives in the country could consume.

Mr. Vance discussed the question of wages paid to the factory operatives of Europe and America respectively, and argued that the tariff far more than covered the difference.

Mr. Dawes, replying to Mr. Vance, asked why no Lowell, or Lawrence, or Holyoke grew up around that great water-power, the Roanoke River, and answered the question himself by saying there was no reason, except the people preferred to tap trees and make turpentine, and buy what they required of foreign producers rather than produce for themselves.

THE SOUTH AND CERRO GORDO WILLIAMS.

Mr. Morgan, replying to Mr. Dawes' remarks about the failure of the South to engage in manufactures, said the capitalists of the North were able to control laborers by compulsion arising out of their necessities. The capitalists of the South controlled laborers who were held in bondage by law. But the laborers of the South were not adapted to manufactures, so the capitalists of that region employed them in agriculture. If those laborers had been equal in talent and capacity to those controlled by Northern capital the South would have long ago outstripped the North in manufactures.

Mr. Maxey suggested that another reason was the paucity of capital and labor in the South and West, and its abundance in the older Eastern States.

Mr. Morgan accepted the suggestion, and said the pioneer of the South and West had done more to develop and beautify than any other people on earth had ever done in the same length of time. In connection with the tariff question, he sent up and had read by the Secretary a statement of a Connecticut farmer, Goodwin, before the Tariff Commission, an argument against high tariff.

When the Secretary had read for some time Mr. Morrill suggested that Mr. Morgan had better let the remainder of the statement be printed in the *Record* without being read.

Mr. Morgan preferred to have it read. It was a production of great ability. He would

n the clubs from the North cotland, was awarded to Mr. of Milwaukee, as the repre- e victorious North. He not nswer was made for him by Gordon, of Milwaukee. Mr. d to curling as the only game e, the one to which the mas- of language had thought it ile to turn their attention. It h game, one which fostered ition and good feeling, a man- me, good for the body, mind, game which afforded e for clergymen to learn and how to behave. e entirely divorced from that vileness which seemed so in- a good many athletic sports. verend gentleman character- "the biggest thing on ice." for the Buffalo Club, which far to attend the match, were the skip of that club, Mr. L. llange of songs, speeches, and wed, which, with the hot far into the night and un- e rise to fantastic dreams on Pearce's guests.

O BAD MEN.

from a Louisiana Jail, One Recaptured and the d—One of the Pursuers

, Ark., Jan. 18.—[Special.]— a thrilling double homicide today from Marthaville, La. go John Morgan and Dick us characters, who were con- he point named on the charge ttempted murder, succeeded ey took refuge in the cane- d the officers to retake them. st they were traced to the nd and the dwelling was sur- osse numbering twelve men. Morgan had several friends ttempt was made to decoy house and effect their capture hed. Morgan was lured to ards from the house, when e sprang up, demanding a ran towards the house, the pon but missing him. At the ns Crump and the inmates of out and opened fire on all the John Furis was shot dead in d another man was badly e posse rallied, and, after a ceeded in killing Morgan and mp and several of his friends, in jail at Natchitoches.

Ice Plaything.

n plaything. Fifty men are at e of ice which is to be built on re, and which, when completed, er at each corner eighty feet a the centre running up 150 feet. ice going into the walls and 80 pounds each; and Montreal he palace is finished, that electric l make it a thing of magnificent

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

bsolutely Pure.

ver Yeast. A marvel of purity, esomeness. More economical than s, and cannot be sold in competition s of low test, short weight, alum, or rs. Sold only in cans. ROYAL ER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE MONTHLY FEBRUARY.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GERMAN Sweet Chocolate.

The most popular sweet Chocolate in the market. It is nutritious and palatable; a particular favorite with children, and a most excellent article for family use.

The genuine is stamped S. German, Dorchester, Mass. Beware of imitations.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

& CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

BANKS, MORSE & CO. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago. ...ist to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. ...on Wagon Scale, $401 2-Ton $401 ...ceive." $5. Send for Price List

...NS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $167.50. ...factory running day and night. Cata- ...Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Morgenthau Bros. & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, Albert Schultz retiring. All outstanding accounts will be collected by the remaining partners, who also assume the liabilities of the firm.

MORGENTHAU, BROS. & CO., 163 State-st.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1883.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Randall, Bell & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The assets of the late firm will be collected and debts assumed by the new firm of H. Randall & Son.

H. RANDALL.
M. H. RANDALL.
W. W. BELL.

Jan. 15, 1883.

be proud if he could make as able a speech upon the subject.

Mr. Williams—As a farmer myself I insist upon the reading [laughter] because it is mighty fine reading—my own sentiments, much better expressed than I could express them.

The reading proceeded. At its conclusion Mr. Williams again expressed his hearty approval of the views of this "the only farmer examined by the Tariff Commission," and said if it were proper in the Senate of the United States he would propose three cheers for the farmer from Connecticut. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Hawley spoke on behalf of Connecticut, her free schools, protection principles, and Goodwin farmers, and the discussion closed.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S KEEN APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF PRIVILEGES IN THE GREAT SCENIC RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Among the letters in regard to the Yellowstone Park lease sent in today by Secretary Teller is one from Gen. J. S. Brisbin, of the army, which sets forth the character of the lease and its value in terms easily understood. It is as follows:

FORT KEOGH, Mont., Sept. 25, 1882—*J. B. Belford, Denver, Colo.*—MY DEAR BELFORD: Your letter of the 17th inst. is received. Since writing under date of Aug. 21 I have received a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of which I will send a copy. While I am very thankful to him for his concession, it hardly covers what we asked for. My application asked for the right to build a steamer to navigate the Yellowstone Lake for the pleasure of tourists and such additional steamers from time to time as might be required to accommodate the traveling public. The grant is for one steamer alone. A syndicate composed of Mr. Hobart of the Northern Pacific Railway, H. T. Douglass of St. Paul, and some New-Yorkers, notably Rufus Hatch, claim that they have cut under us, and have secured the right to put on all the additional steamers for the next ten years, together with all sail-boats. I am to be "allowed" to run one steamboat. These fellows claim to have hogged the whole park, with all rights, privileges, immunities, ordinary and extraordinary. They are to build hotels, put on stages, and do all things. If you don't like the fare and charges at one of the company's hotels, you can go to another, kept by the same fellows, and be charged the same, and be given the same fare. This extraordinary grant does not come from our good friend Secretary Teller, but from the "Assistant Secretary," whoever he may be. We have a rule in the army that, a commanding officer being temporarily absent from his command, an officer who succeeds him in command shall not issue, grant favors, etc., but shall confine himself to the discharge of merely routine duties. This would be a good rule to adopt in the departments in Washington. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, during the temporary absence of his superior, Judge Teller, takes advantage of his absence to run away the park. It went slick. However, I do not care, provided the right to navigate the Yellowstone Lake by us is respected. I will address a letter to these men, respectfully requesting that they concede this right to us, and if they do not accede to it we will upset the grant. I wrote Judge Teller for a copy of the authority granted the syndicate by his Assistant-Secretary, and on receipt of it I will send it to you with my remarks. Meanwhile, will you see the Secretary and advise with him. Ask him to grant on my filing an absolute right to navigate the Yellowstone Lake for a term of years for the accommodation and pleasure of tourists. That is the application on file in advance of all others, and that no doubt is what Judge Teller intended to grant me. I cannot find language to express the importance of this matter. Next year 30,000 tourists will be in the park, and 100,000 annually thereafter. The navigation of the Yellowstone Lake for ten years is worth $1,000,000 to the holders. Does that express it sufficiently? Do anything, do everything, Judge, to secure this right, I am very anxious; so write me again as soon as you have seen Judge Teller. Yours truly,

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

SECRETARY TELLER'S VIEW OF LAST APRIL.

The letter of Secretary Teller, written April 28, 1882, takes a view of the lease which should be granted for the Yellowstone Park guide antagonistic to the lease which was finally given by the Interior Department. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1882.—*P. H. Conger, Superintendent Yellowstone National Park*—SIR: I inclose with application for leases of ground and other privileges in the Yellowstone National Park for the following persons: E. M. Russell, E. S. Tapping, S. J. Hoyt, Eli Parker, William T. Kirkwood, James Gourley, R. H. Rowland, George W. Marshall, R. R. Odell, and George W. Monroe. You will please inquire into the responsibility of these, if assured of their responsibility to carry out the projects they suggest, make such recommendations as in your judgment may seem advisable, transmitting at the same time evidence upon which your judgment is based, and setting forth the character and estimated cost of the improvements to be made and the purposes for which they are to be used. Applicants should be informed that under the law no lease can be granted for a longer term than ten years. You will also inform them that leases will be transferable without the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, and that, if improvements are not made on the lands within eighteen months of the approval of the leases, the leases will be canceled. No leases will be given covering lands containing any of the natural curiosities or mineral-springs within the park, or that will in any way prevent free access to such curiosities or springs. This instruction in relation to the springs is deemed proper to secure to all the full enjoyment of the medicinal waters and to prevent a monopoly of their use, but not intended to prevent the granting of leases for lands in close proximity thereto. As the law authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for building purposes in "small parcels of ground" no application will be entertained for leases of more than twenty acres in any one contract, and where the land desired is in the immediate vicinity of the principal attractions of the park the location should be confined to such parcels of land as will reasonably accommodate the buildings and the necessary surroundings proposed by the leases. The following are the terms fixed by the department for the leasing of the ground within the park, subject to modifications as may from time to time be desirable: For tracts not exceeding five acres, $10 annually; for tracts exceeding five acres and not more than twenty, $1 for each additional acre or fraction.

The rest of the letter is devoted to technical details. It will be seen, however, from this letter, that in April, 1882, Secretary Teller was opposed to granting leases with the same conditions which were contained in the leases that were subsequently made by Mr. Joslyn as acting Secretary of the Interior, with respect to which the present controversy arises.

AN ADMONITION.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem five bonds stolen from Robert Stodart Wild and destroyed by thieves having become by the lapse of time, the President improves the opportunity to express to the Senate his disapproval of this class of legislation in the following words: "I have carefully considered the provisions of Senate bill No. 561, entitled 'A bill for the relief of Robert Stodart Wild.' I am of opinion that the General Statute is sufficiently liberal to provide relief in all proper cases of destroyed United States bonds, and I believe the act above referred to constitutes an evil precedent. It is not, however, of such an objectionable as to call for my formal disapproval, and I have allowed it to become a law under the constitutional provision, contenting myself with communicating to the Senate, in which the bill originated, my disapproval of special legislation of this character."

NOTES.

NAVY YARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Inquiry as to the probability of closing any of the navy yards leads to the certain conclusion that the 31st of March all the navy yards will be closed except those at New York, Norfolk, Washington, and Mare Island, owing to deficient appropriations.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Herschel, of Mississippi, hydraulic engineer, was before the Mississippi River Commission this morning. He condemned the outlet theories as totally destructive of the river levees. The plans of the Mississippi River Commission received his emphatic indorsement.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The President approved the joint resolution for a change of name of the National Bank of Winterset, Ia.

THE USUAL WRANGLE.

There is another wrangle today in the star-route trial over the admission of papers.

INDICTED.

Frederick E. Shaw was today indicted by the grand jury on a charge of corruptly influencing Edwin W. Dunipan, one of the star-route jury, in the first trial in favor of Stephen W. Dorsey.

CABINET SESSION.

All members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting today. The session was short. The proposed Mexican treaty was the only question of importance considered.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for two mail-elevators for the new Government building was awarded to W. F. Hale & Co., of Chicago, at $3,500. The contract for sheet copper on the court-house at Topeka was awarded to Park, Scott & Co., of Pittsburg.

CONTESTED CASE.

The Committee on Elections today heard arguments in the Sessinghaus-Frost Missouri contested case, on the validity of the registration laws of that State. No decision was reached.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury Department has been informed that Mr. Hurst, of Nashville, deposited to the credit of the United States, on account of the conscience fund, the $300 recently received by him from an anonymous source, which he withheld under the belief that the money was intended to benefit the Presbyterian Publishing Company.

THE LAND DECISION.

It is alleged at the Interior Department that the decision in the case of Phelps vs. the Northern Pacific has been misconstrued, that it was therein held that the lands withdrawn by the railroads under their grants are open to settlement at any time before the filing of the map giving the definit location. The portion of the written decision that seems to have caused the misconception is said to have been a mere reiteration of the well-known decision that such withdrawals could not include the private locations made before the preliminary withdrawal.

SIGNALS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels met again today. Upon motion of Fehrenbatch the application of Pittsburg pilots for the erection of signals, the hearing of which occupied the attention of the board yesterday, was referred to the Committee on Pilot Rules for Western Rivers, and will receive attention as soon as all the members arrive.

EXPORTS.

The total values of the exports of domestic provisions, tallow, and dairy products during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1882, were $96,984,423.

THE NAVAL BILL.

It it expected the Naval Appropriation bill will occupy Saturday and Monday.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Mr. Sewell, from the Military Affairs Committee, reported adversely the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to establish a home for indigent soldiers and sailors in Kansas.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the County of Yankton, Dakota, to issue bonds. He said the majority of the committee was satisfied of the desire on the part of the people of that county to have such legislation as would enable them to refund their debt and get rid of the taint of repudiation. He would ask the Senate to consider the bill at an early day.

Mr. Garland gave notice that three members of the committee disapproved of the bill, and would oppose its passage most strenuously.

Mr. Hale presented Senator Frye's credentials of reelection, and they were filed.

On motion of Mr. Coke the joint resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of steam launches for use in the harbors of Galveston and Mobile.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill passed authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Second National Bank of Xenia, O.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Plumb said he would ask the Senate to dispose of it today.

Debate ensued on the clause proposing a reduction of letter-postage to two cents, and at the close of the morning hour the Post-Office bill was laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff.

The Tariff bill was debated.

Mr. Harrison offered an amendment fixing the duty on rough plate-glass at the same rate as in the present tariff. Adopted.

Mr. Hoar, resigning the Regency of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Edmunds was appointed.

Mr. Harrison reported to the Senate from the Committee on Territories a bill to authorize the County of Yankton (Dakota) to fund its repudiated railroad indebtedness in new bonds. This is preliminary to asking the admission of Dakota to the Union as a State.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any state in the Union.

The Judiciary Committee's resolution directing the Military Committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the Hampton Soldiers' Home was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back the bill providing for star routes. It shall become necessary to increase the speed on which mail is carried on any post-route service it shall be readvertised for the reduced time required. Placed on the House calendar.

Mr. Hiscock endeavored to dispense with the private business for today, but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Rich, of Michigan, in the chair, on the private calendar.

At 2 o'clock the committee rose, and the House passed four private bills.

A war claim bill then gave rise to some debate, and the yeas and nays were ordered on its passage, pending which, on motion of Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned, and a Republican caucus was held immediately.

THE MILWAUKEE HORROR.

Result of the Explosion of Thursday Night.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Albert Seremore, badly injured at the explosion in the opera-house last night, cannot live, the physician says. The other three of the injured are doing well and will recover. The cause of the accident was the explosion of the calcium light cylinder, the result of mixing hydrogen and oxygen gas, with which two cylinders were charged. The mistake was made by Farrington in the forenoon. It was noticed and his attention called to it by the scenic artist. Farrington replied that it was all right; that when he wanted hydrogen all he need to do was to turn on the oxygen cylinder. This he forgot to do. The scenic artist also told Manager Marsh that the running of the calcium lights was in inexperienced hands, and that he was apprehensive of danger. Chemist Bode says it was a wonder that the entire building was not blown to pieces. The vessel exploded was about three feet long and one in diameter. Prompt action on the part of officials and sensible women in the audience prevented fatal results from the stampede. The company played tonight before empty seats. A benefit matinée for the injured is advertised for tomorrow. It is feared the accident will seriously cripple the whole season of the opera-house, which is not at all a safe place in case of fire.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Jan. 19.—At Alama, Chihuahua, yesterday, Indians killed Miguel Acosta, stole his horses, and escaped.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—John Rariston, who was on trial for the murder of Felix McCarthy, at Vails Gate on Sept. 16, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for life. John Meeker, his accomplice, who turned State's evidence, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for one year.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and party arrived this evening. The depot was crowded with people. The Princess and Marquis bowed to the Consul and Vice-Consul, and walked rapidly to the waiting-rooms. Carriages were taken, and the party went immediately to the Charleston Hotel, where a suite of eight rooms were in readiness. The Princess expects to board the Dido the 27th, and sail for Bermuda.

A VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 19.—The stallion Pemberton, with a 2:24 record, while being driven to a sleigh this afternoon became unmanageable and ran into a picket fence and was instantly killed. He was owned by H. C. Nevins, of Methuen, and valued at $10,000.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The engine of the Providence express on the New York & New England Road exploded at Norfolk. The engineer was badly scalded, the cab blown to pieces, and the tender seriously damaged.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A box marked "J. P. Francis, Adrian, Mich.," in depot for some months, was opened today and found to contain a human skeleton to which dried flesh adhered.

NEW YORK.

Gould's Suit to Vacate the Mutual Union Company's Charter.

Secret of the Determined Opposition to the Traffic in Dressed Beef.

Experiences of a Broker Who Was Sandbagged and Robbed in His Own Office.

Western Union Transfer Books Closed Pending a Decision by the Courts.

Failures Throughout the Country on the Increase, Although Liabilities Are Small.

MUTUAL UNION.

PROGRESS OF THE SUITS TO VACATE ITS CHARTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Arguments were heard by Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court chambers today upon the application of Attorney-General Russell for leave to bring a suit in the name the people, with Jay Gould and William H. Cameron as relators, to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, and have that corporation dissolved for alleged violations of that charter. Attorney-General Russell appeared in support of the application, accompanied by Col. E. C. James and Mr. Julian F. Davies, the latter being the attorney for Messrs. Gould and Cameron. In opposition to the application ex-Judge Ashbell Green and Messrs. Francis N. Bangs and Robert Sewell appeared. Mr. Davies stated that the grounds of the contemplated suit were allegations that the Mutual Union had violated its charter by increasing its capital stock from $600,000 to $10,000,000, and by issuing $9,500,000 of its stock and $3,000,000 of bonds to John G. Moore & Co. to recompense that firm for the construction of its lines, and for furnishing it with its present means of doing business, which are alleged to be worth less than $5,000,000. In his comments Judge Green said that as Jay Gould no longer owned a share of the Mutual Union, he was disqualified not only to be a relator in the proposed suit, but also to continue to hold the post of Director of that company. William H. Cameron, being the holder of stock which he asserts has been illegally issued, cannot be a relator because, if his stock is invalid, he is not a stockholder of the Mutual Union.

Mr. Robert Sewell argued that the Mutual Union had legally increased its capital stock because it had no articles of association to curb or limit its action in that regard.

POSITION OF THE MUTUAL UNION.

But even if a certificate of incorporation was the same thing as articles of association, the Mutual Union had not increased its capital from $1,200,000 to $10,000,000 under that statute which permits such an increase when there is no provision in the certificate of incorporation respecting it. It was only necessary in order to attach this right to the Mutual Union that the capital stock of that company shall be assumed, through a possible construction of the certificate of incorporation, to have originally been $1,200,000, of which only $600,000 was at first issued.

Mr. Francis N. Bangs charged that the Attorney-General, acting under his own interpretation of the law, had received compensation from Jay Gould.

Attorney-General Russell protested that such a statement should not be lugged into the case, and Judge Barrett said Mr. Bangs had better confine himself to the record. Mr. Bangs said his statement was justified by his understanding of what had been declared in a previous proceeding. Jay Gould and William H. Cameron had no interest which entitles them to be relators, as they had bought stock with knowledge of its character, which was an illegal character, for they now so be believed. They had lost nothing, and if the stock is illegal they cannot be held liable to the company's creditors. But, more than this, Jay Gould had got rid of his stock, and its holder, the Western Union Company, was now, through him and possessed of the same knowledge, seeking to wipe a rival out of existence.

Attorney-General Russell stated that his interest in the projected suit was official and not personal. He was seeking to perform his public duties, and he had sought to bring the suit in the name of Jay Gould and William H. Cameron as relators in order that the public might know from whom the information had come. The thing to be determined was whether the Mutual Union was or was not a legal corporation. He claimed that it had violated the law, and that violation should be put out of existence. Decision was reserved.

DRESSED BEEF.

SECRET OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE TRAFFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Speaking of the transportation of dressed beef from Chicago to this city, the *Times* says: "New York being a larger consumer of meat than any other city in the Union, the Chicago dressed-beef dealers are anxious to supply the demand as far as they can possibly do so. They could undoubtedly give us good beef at reasonable prices, but they met with the opposition of city slaughterers, drovers, and commission salesmen, but above all the powerful influence of the railroad companies. The railroad companies will not allow Chicago dressed beef to come here in any great amount for reasons obvious to all close observers. It is more profitable for these corporations to bring live stock. . . . If we are to have dressed meat of good quality from Chicago as cheap as the same may be bought in this city, the interests of the slaughterers and the railroad companies must first be reconciled. This would form a monopoly, and it is questionable whether the public would profit by it. It is fair to assume that it will be, all things considered, better for the consumer if the present system is continued, by which business is left open to large competition."

Representatives of the firm of Swift Bros., of West Washington Market, engaged in shipping dressed beef from Chicago, say that their business is very good. Mr. William Ottmann, a Fulton Market butcher, said that to kill cattle in Chicago and "refrigerate" them properly, so as to bring them to New York in good condition, would make meat less expensive to the amount of one-fourth cent per pound, provided the odds and ends—as heads, hearts, liver, tripe, etc.—were sold at the same advantage in Chicago as in this city. So far, he said, the shipments of Chicago beef had been limited in quantity and the quality was poor.

WESTERN UNION.

TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED TEMPORARILY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a meeting today at which was received a long communication from Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, the transfer agent for the Western Union. Under the order of court, he says, the duty is imposed upon the transfer agent of determining, as each certificate of stock shall be presented, whether it represents in whole or in part the excepted stock. This would necessitate a search into the history of each certificate, which would lead to great delay before the transfer of any considerable amount of stock could be effected. He could not by saying that to undertake so delicate a duty would involve an amount of responsibility which in no way belongs to the duty of a transfer agent, and might involve liabilities against which he could have no accurate protection, and which he was unwilling to assume.

In view of this communication, the Executive Committee say that it is wholly impracticable to make any general transfer of shares while the conditions imposed by the order remain in force. Therefore, as the question is to be passed upon Jan. 24, the transfer books are declared closed until Jan. 25.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

SANDBAGGING A BROKER IN HIS OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Edward A. Wood, the Secretary of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, was robbed of $406 in bank bills in a very mysterious manner yesterday afternoon. The robbery was committed in Mr. Wood's private office, which is on the second floor of the building No. 60 Broadway, directly over the centre of the exchange room. It has a single door opening on the main hall of the building, and is reached only by the common stairway. Mr. Wood's desk is about twenty feet from the door. Mr. Wood says he was sitting at his desk about 5:30 o'clock making up his cash account, and inclosed a number of checks in an envelope and placed it in a pigeon-hole in his desk. The money, amounting to $406 in bills, was lying upon the desk before him. He leaned forward toward the left side of the desk to reach a match for the purpose of lighting a cigar, and as he did so was struck on the right side of the forehead by some one behind him. The blow threw him upon the floor to the left of the chair, and also rendered him insensible for a minute or so. On his recovery he rose to his feet and found that the money and the thief were gone. His watch and the checks had not been disturbed, and indeed nothing was missing but the money. No explanation of the manner in which the robbery was committed can be given. Mr. Wood enjoys a high reputation for integrity among the members of the exchange.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

LARGE IN NUMBERS BUT CHIEFLY SMALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The business failures during the last seven days reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency number 277, compared with 223 last week, an increase of fifteen. The Eastern States have 26; the Western, 86; Middle, 52; Southern, 61; Pacific States and Territories, 23; Canada, 13; and New York City, 17. Among prominent cases are A. H. Goetting, stationer, New York; Carrington & Basserville, Richmond, Va.; Newhall & Thatcher, hides, Boston; C. Conrad & Co., St. Louis; and Kimber, Ragscale & Co., Springfield, Ill. The failures, though very numerous, are not generally of much importance, aside from those mentioned. A very large number of them are of a class incident to the closing of the year, which, though technically failures, might almost be expressed by the words "Quit business."

WILLARD PARKER.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE AGED PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The rumors that have recently been flying about the city concerning the health of Dr. Willard Parker Sr. have been of a very alarming character. This was natural, in view of the very great age of the Doctor, who is past 80. He has been for so long a time one of the representative medical men of America that he has become, as it were, the dean of the doctors of the city, and much sympathetic inquiry resulted from the bad news. Dr. Willard Parker Jr., his son, stated today that his father had been suffering recently from a malady incidental to men of advanced age. This had been intensified to some extent by the unfavorable condition of the weather. But he added that his father's condition had been exaggerated by popular rumors, and that he was now fairly on the way to recovery. He was out of bed, and, though not absolutely on his feet again, was comfortable in his chair, with very good prospects of complete convalescence.

A SLANDERED ARMY.

QUEER SUITS OF TWO REVIVALISTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Isabella Whitehead and Mrs. Sophia L. D. Marshall, two hallelujah lasses, or female members of the Salvation Army, at Paterson, N. J., have brought suit against the Rev. Charles Pelletreau, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion in that city. The papers were served today. Each of the plaintiffs claims $5,000 damages. The alleged slanderous utterances were made in a sermon which Mr. Pelletreau preached to his congregation last Sunday, in which he severely denounced the Salvation Army and its methods. No especial reference was made in the sermon to the plaintiffs in the suit, and it is thought that the leaders of the army, who were very indignant at the clergyman's scathing rebuke, held a conference and directed the two women to bring the action, they being well-to-do and likely to excite sympathy in their cause. The sermon, which was published in the Paterson *Press* on the day after it was delivered, caused much talk, most of it favorable to the clergyman.

A BROKER'S PREDICAMENT.

HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. George Broune, who for many years has been an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, sold his seat in the exchange on Monday last for $30,000. Several rumors immediately became current in connection with this transaction. They were to the effect that Mr. Braune did not sell his seat voluntarily, and that recently Mr. William W. Heaton, of the firm of Day & Heaton, No. 29 New street, gave an order to Mr. Braune to sell 100 shares of an inactive stock at a certain figure. The figure is said to have been 65. At the same time Mr. Heaton gave an order to another broker to purchase 100 shares of the same stock at the market price, with instructions not to "give up his principal"—that is, not tell the broker from whom the purchase was made for whose account the stock was bought.

A WHIPSAW.

Mr. Browne, according to this story, sold the stock for 2 per cent more than the price at which he was directed to sell it, but reported to Mr. Heaton that he had been unable to execute the order. At the same time the other broker reported to Mr. Heaton that he had bought 100 shares from Mr. Browne at a price which was 2 per cent lower than the price at which Mr. Browne was ordered to sell. He was told to return to the board and report to Mr. Browne that the stock had been bought for Messrs. Day & Heaton. He did so, with the result of bringing Mr. Browne at once to the office of his principals. As Mr. Browne had reported that he had made no sale, the inference was drawn that he intended to make other transactions upon the strength of the order by which he should make the difference between the price at which he sold and the price fixed by his order—a difference, namely, of $300. It is said that Mr. Heaton told Mr. Browne that he would give him the option of selling his seat in the exchange within twenty-four hours or being accused of fraud before the Governing Committee of the exchange. A charge of fraud, if proven, would result in expulsion. Mr. Browne sold his seat on Monday.

PULLED THE STRING.

AN INVENTOR KILLED BY HIS OWN CONTRIVANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Arthur Scholfield, who had lived in the Hotel St. Stephen, on West Eleventh street, for the last five years, was found dead in his room last night. The gas was escaping from the burner and had filled the room. Mr. Scholfield was 83 years old. Some time ago he invented an automatic contrivance by which he could lower and raise the gas-jet without leaving his mattress. A lever that turned the gas nearly off was held shut by a spring. A string pulling against the spring ran to the old gentleman's bedside. When he was about to lie down for the night he used to wind the guard of his watch about his right wrist, so that the watch lay in the palm of his hand. If it woke and wished to know the time he pulled the string, and thus threw the lever open, letting the gas on full. When he relaxed his pull the spring closed the lever again and lowered the gas.

Mr. Ryder, the proprietor of the hotel, says that Mr. Scholfield was very careful about the gas, and conjectures that he turned it too low so that it blew out. Mr. Scholfield had inherited or accumulated in business a fortune variously estimated at from a quarter to half a million. He never spoke of his heirs or of bequests, and it is not known whether or not he had made a will. He had relatives living in Boston, who were notified of his death, and his body will be removed to Boston for burial.

ITEMS.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Fortune, the editor of the *Globe*, organ of the colored population here, said this morning that the proposition of the Board of Education to abolish the colored schools meets generally with favor among the colored people. He says separate schools for colored children are against the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment, and anything that is unconstitutional should not be permitted. Separate schools burden the taxpayers with additional taxes, which are unnecessary. The school boards will, he says, make a mistake if they discontinue the public schools and fail to give employment to the colored teachers, who have shown themselves to be competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

ST. AGNES.

The festival of St. Agnes will be celebrated Sunday in the Church of St. Agnes, Forty-third street, near Lexington avenue, on a scale of splendor rarely witnessed on this continent. The imposing ceremonies with which the festival is celebrated in the Basilica of St. Agnes, in Rome, will be reproduced by the pastor, the Rev. Henry C. MacDowall, who spent last winter in Rome, and the event promises to be one of the grandest religious pageants ever witnessed in this city. The sacred edifice will be ablaze with lights, flowers, and choice decorations. The sermon will be preached by Mgr. Seton, and a magnificent oil-painting of St. Agnes, by Molinari, brought from Rome by Father MacDowall, will be unveiled.

REDUCING TELEGRAPH RATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—On Jan. 20 the Western Union Telegraph Company will make 25 cents the maximum rate for messages of ten words between any of its offices in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York City, and the southeastern part of the State of Maine. Orders have already been given to reduce the present rates of 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents to the 25-cent rate.

ARREST OF A COCK-FIGHTER.

Mr. Esselmont, a horse-trainer and sporting man of some notoriety, was arraigned in a Police Court today on the charge of being concerned in a cock-fight at Morrisania, broken up by the police a few days ago. He claimed, through his counsel, that at the time he was 200 miles away, in Pennsylvania. A section was found in the new penal code, however, which makes any one who in any way aids in the commission of a crime or gives counsel, without being actually present, a principal. It was shown that Esselmont was the proprietor of the place where the battle of the birds began, and he was held for trial with the men who were arrested on the ground.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

The tonnage receipts at the customs-house for 1882 were $1,346,045.

JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

Noros and Ninderman, of the ill-starred Jeannette, will be given a reception on the 26th inst.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Eight Persons Believed to Have Been Drowned—A Would-Be Murderer—The Budget.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 19.—The schooner S. L. Carney is believed to be lost with her officers and crew: John Leary, master; G. E. Stevens, mate; Lawrence Johnson, second mate; Charles Wallace, cook and steward; Samuel Bellivue, Samuel Peterson, Conrad Transeu, and Joseph Ryan, seamen.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER FOILED.

HOCHELAGA, Que., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—An imitator of Mann has turned up in Longue Pointe Village in the person of one Timothy Dooley, alias Milloy, a pensioner, and formerly an employé of Nesbitt, a farmer. Nesbitt discharged and paid him off a few days ago, and this morning, between 6 and 7, while Nesbitt was milking his cows, he found Milloy around the stable. Nesbitt ordered him away, and then proceeded with his work. While emptying the milk-cans, Milloy came upon him unawares and presented a pistol at his head and fired, the shot taking effect in the muscles of the neck. Finding his man not dead, he (Milloy) took up a wooden snow-shovel with which to finish his work, but, fortunately for Nesbitt, it broke the first blow. Nesbitt then made his escape to the house, followed by Milloy, who was met by Mrs. Nesbitt, who stood in his way armed with a heavy poker, and who ordered him back at his peril. Milloy, cowed and seeing that he had failed in his attempt, jumped on a horse and fled, but turned the horse loose on the public highway and proceeded on foot for Montreal. Nesbitt's other hired man gave the alarm, and Milloy was arrested on the highway in Hochelaga. He was taken to Montreal, and is now confined in the jail there. Nesbitt is not dangerously wounded, and tonight, as he appeared to be sinking fast, his ante-mortem deposition was taken. So close was the shot fired that Nesbitt's vest was all burned by the powder. Milloy's intention was supposed to be the murder of the whole family. The latter bears a very bad character. He is a native of Ireland, about 40 years old, and says he served in the army. He has been working all round this neighborhood, and never gave the same surname twice. The excitement in Longue Point is intense.

A DEFAULTING CASHIER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Frank Pretty, cashier in the dry-goods house of James Johnston & Co. here for ten years, has been found out in extensive embezzlements. He has been dealing in stocks for a long time, and was once very lucky, and, to keep up his margins, he dipped into the till, from which he has been discovered as short is about $2,000; but, as he was manager and receiver for two estates of deceased friends of the firm, it is not known how much he is behind to them. To one he admitted to be a defaulter for $1,200, but it is suspected on the other he owes far more. He had a large salary, aspired to good social position, and was a church warden. He is gone to the States, leaving a wife and family behind. His downfall has caused a sensation in the city.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—The rumor that the Government had received a notification from the United States Government that it was the intention to immediately abrogate the fishery clause in the Washington treaty is unfounded.

GRAVE-ROBBERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The St. Marc De Mounoir vault was desecrated again last night and three bodies stolen by medical students.

A WHARF WAR.

READING, Pa., Jan. 19.—Quite a sensation occurred at Fleetwood, this county, this morning. Samuel H. Rothermel, with a force of twenty-five men, tore up a large iron-ore wharf, 300 feet long, which is being rebuilt in that borough. Squire James F. Dumm, who claims to be the owner, subsequently ordered the men away and, upon their refusal to leave, he gathered together a force of men, made a charge and captured the wharf.

A GEORGIA FAILURE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—Huntington & Wright, general store, at Cedartown, have assigned. Liabilities, $13,000; assets reported at $100,000.

AN EXPLOSION, KILLING TWO PERSONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—By a nitro-glycerine explosion at the acid works five miles from San Francisco yesterday afternoon two Portuguese were killed.

Nebuchadnezzar's Doorstep.

[*London News.*]—In the Egyptian and Assyrian gallery at the British Museum, and in close contiguity to the Hittite monuments and the bronze gates of Shalmaneser, there has been placed an object of considerable interest—a bronze doorstep from the great temple of E-Saggil, at Borsippa, a suburb or division of Babylon. The doorstep not only has inscribed on it the name of Nebuchadnezzar, but also mentions his health or restoration to health. The doorstep may thus have been a votive offering. The thought may suggest itself whether the inscription on the doorstep has any relation to the madness of Nebuchadnezzar spoken of in the well-known words of the fourth chapter of Daniel, which record how the renowned monarch, after looking with pride on the great Babylon which he had built, was in the "same hour driven from among men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of Heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers and his nails like birds' claws." It would not however, be easy to make such an identification. The temple of E-Saggil, to which the doorstep pertained, was a famous seat of Babylonian idolatry, and remained such until the time of Nabonidas, the last Babylonian king. The dedication of the doorstep would thus scarcely be contemporaneous with Nebuchadnezzar's worshiping the God of Israel, as mentioned in Daniel iv., 34-37.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Hotel at Quincy, Ill., Burned, Entailing Heavy Pecuniary Losses.

Panic in the Astor House, New York, Caused by a Near-By Blaze.

Moorhead, Minn., [Deprived of One of Its Largest and Best Business Blocks.

Seven Buildings Burned at Abilene, Kas., and Several Other Serious Blazes.

Destruction of a Hotel at Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Quincy House, one of the largest hotels in this city, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Although there were nearly a hundred people in the building when the fire was discovered, there was no loss of life, owing to the promptness and rare presence of mind of the clerks and employés. The fire was first discovered at half-past 7 o'clock by one of the women who worked in the laundry. She noticed smoke coming out of the upper story windows, and at once informed Mr. James L. Griffith, the first clerk. He immediately went to the fourth floor, notifying Mr. Joe J. Yost, the night clerk, of the danger, and the latter, on opening a door on the west side of the building leading into the garret, saw that there was a lively fire raging. Griffith and Yost sent word to the office to have the fire-alarm turned in, and then devoted their time to notifying the guests and employés of the hotel of the danger. They went to every room in the building, and did not leave the halls until they were positive everybody was safe. The scene in the halls after the alarm was given was one of the wildest excitement. Men and women rushed from their rooms in their night-clothes, but few waiting to dress, all determined to get out of the hotel in the least possible time. One of the guests, a Cincinnati traveler, ran down stairs with his valise in his hand and with nothing on but his underclothes, and rushed across Washington Park to the Tremont House.

THE LOSSES.

The hotel buildings which is built in the shape of an L, had a frontage of 110 feet on Main street and 200 feet on Fourth street. The Fourth street portion is nearly all burned to the ground, only the wall remaining standing, and the west half of the Main street front is also destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at $300,000. The hotel was leased by Mr. G. P. Fay, of Bushnell, last October, and had been entirely refitted and refurnished by him. His loss is about $15,000. The building was owned by J. L. Morris, and had $12,500 insurance—$2,500 each in the Insurance Company of North America, the Commercial Union, the Mercantile Marine, the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and the Detroit Fire & Marine. Mr. Fay had $4,500 insurance—$1,000 on furniture in the Williamsburg City, $1,000 on piano and wardrobe in the same company, $1,500 on furniture in the Detroit Fire & Marine, and $1,000 on his bar and barroom fixtures in the German Insurance & Savings Institution of Quincy.

Much of the furniture was saved by being lowered from the upper stories to the street. Two pianos were lost, together with much of Mr. Fay's personal effects.

The origin of the fire was stated by both clerks to have been near the flue on the west side. The night-clerk—Yost—was through the building every hour during the night up to 4 o'clock. About 4 o'clock he called two railroad conductors, whose rooms were near where the fire started, and was also in that part of the building about 7 o'clock. The porter was on the upper floors all the time after 5 o'clock until the fire was discovered.

A Panic in the Astor House New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There was considerable of a panic at the Astor House about 8 o'clock this evening. Fire

HOAR—CRAPO.

Explosion of the Story of Crookedness in Mr. Hoar's Election.

Mr. Crapo Sent a Dispatch to Some Friends in New Bedford, Mass.

It Simply Indicated a Preference for Mr. Hoar Over Mr. Long.

It Was Interpreted by His Friends as a Withdrawal, Hence the Trouble.

The Alleged Forged Telegraphic Dispatch Satisfactorily Explained.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There has been a good deal of a sensation today over the means by which the election of Senator Hoar was brought about. A slight misunderstanding arising out of a too careless use of words and names has been made the basis of a whole series of wild stories, exaggerated reports, and groundless charges. The report has been circulated, not only in Massachusetts but in Washington, that Mr. Hoar owed his election to "fraud," and that his friends, after exhausting every other expedient to save him from defeat, had been compelled to resort to "forgery" purporting to come from Mr. Crapo to his friends in the Legislature. The origin of the uproar appears to be found in the following harmless dispatch:

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 17.—*To Charles S. Randall, Hotel Vendome:* Vote for Hoar, and get Crapo men to do so. LAWRENCE GRINNELL.

Mr. Grinnell is a friend of Mr. Crapo's, living in New Bedford, and has been and is somewhat prominent in the politics of the city. He was at one time Collector.

THE DISPATCH CUT NO FIGURE.

Senator Randall, of New Bedford, one of the Crapo men in the Legislature, received the dispatch yesterday evening, but did not show it to any one until the voting was going on next day. The decision of the Crapo men to vote for Senator Hoar was made before any dispatch had been received, or seen, or heard of by any friend of Mr. Crapo except Senator Randall. The origin of the story that Mr. Crapo had sent a dispatch was probably a misunderstanding naturally arising in whispered and fragmentary communications.

GREAT COMMOTION.

There was great commotion today at the State-House over the alleged "forgery," and busy conferences went on about it in corridors and cloak-rooms. Some of the friends of Senator Hoar were thoroughly angry, and sharply condemned the action both of the paper which originally published the statement that Mr. Crapo had withdrawn, and of the paper which seemed to be trying to magnify the matter into a guilty plot of some of the friends of Senator Hoar.

"Everything in this canvass has been as clean and aboveboard as in any canvass there ever was," said one of Mr. Hoar's most active supporters. "We have held no caucus; we have let every one do just as he pleased, and we have honorably elected Mr. Hoar."

The Crapo men who voted for Mr. Hoar attached very little importance to the discussion. They seemed willing to tell what they knew, but they did not seem to think that there was any cause for excitement or for condemnation of any of Mr. Hoar's friends. That some friend of Mr. Hoar might have repeated the story which was so carelessly circulated was admitted; but it was regarded as absurd to magnify so slight a misunderstanding when it had no effect whatever upon the result. The Crapo men had decided to vote for Mr. Hoar before they heard of Mr. Grinnell's telegram or any other, and their action would not have been altered in the least by a bushel of forged dispatches.

MR. HOAR'S CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION SIGNED.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Gov. Butler signed the certificate of election of Mr. Hoar as Senator this afternoon. As a clerk of the documents was forwarded to the President of the United States Senate this evening.

History of Mr. Crapo's Dispatch—It Was Not Intended in the Sense in Which It Was Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The sensation telegraphed from Boston that the election of Mr. Hoar was secured by means of a forged telegram has a very insubstantial basis. The rumor, however, caused a very marked sensation at the Capitol, and when it was brought to the attention of Mr. Hoar he said instantly that if the report had any foundation whatever, and it should be proved that such a telegram had been the means of his election, he should decline to receive his commission; "For," said he, "under such circumstances I could not even go back to Massachusetts. I do not think," said Mr. Hoar, "that any one can believe that any person working in my interest could do such a thing."

This statement was made by Mr. Hoar early in the morning, before the absurdity of the story had been made fully apparent. The sensation is, perhaps, sufficiently exploded by the following dispatch from the editor of the Boston *Journal*, received here this afternoon by Mr. Hoar:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—*The Hon. George F. Hoar:* The charge of forgery is ridiculed. Mr. Halsey J. Boardman, who presided at the conference, says: "No telegram was received from Mr. Crapo, to my knowledge, nor was any statement made to the effect that such a message had been received. I don't believe that any rumor of that character had any influence upon the result of the conference." E. W. CLARK.

It is conclusive, therefore, that the election of Mr. Hoar was not secured by any forged telegram, which was used in the caucus of his friends, but it is well known that Mr. Crapo repeatedly and to many persons during the campaign has indicated his preference to Mr. Hoar over Long, and he stated this preference in a telegram sent there Wednesday to one of his friends, which the only fair interpretation of Mr. Crapo is that he did not intend to have it published. Mr. Crapo showed to Representative Norcross a copy of that telegram on the day that it was sent, and Mr. Norcross at the time remarked to Mr. Crapo: "That will result in the election of Mr. Hoar on the next ballot tomorrow."

STATEMENT OF MR. NORCROSS.

Mr. Norcross, in an interview today makes this statement as to the dispatch:

"I cannot recall the language of the dispatch, but the idea was this: that the supporters of Mr. Crapo were left to consider whether it was not expedient to vote for Mr. Hoar. The dispatch distinctly conveyed the intimation that Crapo was of opinion that Hoar should be reelected. It was sent city before yesterday—Wednesday. I saw the copy of it which Crapo had. There is absolutely nothing in the forgery story. The dispatch was of such significance, as it plainly intimated that, in Crapo's judgment, the wisest course was to support Hoar. Friends of the latter, hearing of the dispatch and knowing its importance, may have construed it as a direction to transfer Crapo's votes, and I can understand how Crapo can deny that he sent such a dispatch when the question is put to him in that way. The facts are as I state them, and that is all there is in it."

MR. CRAPO ACKNOWLEDGES THE COIN.

Yesterday morning while the balloting was proceeding in Massachusetts, Mr. Crapo told Representative W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, the brother-in-law of Senator Hoar, that he had sent such a dispatch to Boston, and while the conversation was proceeding a dispatch was received stating that Mr. Hoar had been elected. Mr. Rice immediately left to go to the Senate to congratulate Mr. Hoar, when Mr. Crapo requested him to carry his congratulations also, and to inform Mr. Hoar of the nature of the dispatch to which he had just referred. The conversation was heard by several, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Crapo did send a dispatch, whether for publication or not, the only legitimate inference from which, had its contents been made known to his followers, would be that Mr. Crapo desired Hoar's election; yet Crapo is quoted as denying that he sent such a dispatch. The denial doubtless is merely technical, and the fact that Mr. Crapo has made it has caused his friends some embarrassment today. Mr. Crapo properly can deny that he sent a dispatch authorizing the withdrawing his name or the transfer of his votes in terms, but he cannot deny that he sent such a dispatch as he showed Mr. Norcross.

That is all there is in the Boston forgery. Some of the Massachusetts men here think that Ben Butler is at the bottom of this sensation, and would be very glad to see Hoar be made a victim of some Massachusetts "Steve French." The greatest humiliation of Gen. Butler's life will be to sign Mr. Hoar's certificate as Senator, but he will not avoid that duty by this forgery story.

A NEWSPAPER STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The *Star* has the following:

Crapo said this morning that he did not yesterday send a dispatch to his friends in the Massachusetts Legislature withdrawing from the Senatorial contest, nor had it been his intention to withdraw. He did send a dispatch yesterday to Clifford, of New Bedford, one of his friends, but it had no reference to his withdrawal. Crapo is of opinion that there was no such dispatch. His idea is that his friends, after conference, decided to support Mr. Hoar in order to avoid a protracted struggle over the Senatorial vacancy. In addition, Crapo said that at this conference it was his opinion that both Marston and Gifford, who have charge of his interests, counseled his Legislative friends to go over in the Hoar camp in order to unite the Republican organization and prevent party dissensions which would necessarily grow out of a protracted contest. Of course the Crapo men believed this action was authorized by him, as they naturally would, both these gentlemen being his intimate personal friends. "But," said Crapo, quite decidedly, "you can say that I never sent a telegram to any one withdrawing my name."

AMUSEMENTS.

Madame Albani Makes Her First Appearance This Season.

Bellini's opera of "I Puritani" has held a prominent place upon the stage for nearly half a century, and ought by this time to have acquired a good share of that mustiness and antique odor characteristic of venerable tomes and records of a past generation. It was written in 1834 for the Italian Opera-House in Paris, and on its first presentation was given with a quartet composed of Rubini, Tamburini, Grisi, and Lablache. It is generally ranked as the best of its composer's works, being more finished than either "Sonnambula," "Norma," or "Pirata." It contains also more variety, finer instrumentation, and more perfectly developed musical forms. Yet it must be admitted that many of the modulations are badly followed out, the score is dry, weak and the accompaniments often commonplace. Its chief merits—and those which have enabled it to so long hold its place as a popular favorit—are its fresh and graceful melodies and the sympathetic character of much of the music. The opera has often been heard in this city, and was last given with Mme. Gerster in the rôle of Elvira. Mr. Vickery's Theatre last night held another immense audience, very nearly as large in point of numbers as that of Tuesday night, and both demonstrative and enthusiastic. It is seven years since Mme. Albani last appeared in this city, and the memory of what she was then, together with reports as to what she had become since then, sufficed to create as much curiosity and interest to see and to hear her as prevails on Patti nights. Of her singing it is difficult to form a satisfactory opinion after a single hearing, and especially in such a rôle as that assumed last night. Albani undoubtedly possessed of a clear, rich, expressive voice, and her technical skill is all that could be desired. Her mezzo-voce is delightful, and reveals an exquisit quality of tone, while her sustained notes in all were remarkable for their purity and the ease with which they were taken. Her trill is perfect and her phrasing beautiful. Her dramatic ability has not been sacrificed to the cultivation of vocal skill, and she proved herself to be a most excellent actress, full of fire and animation. And yet, as heard last night, there were many reasons why her voice failed to be entirely satisfactory. Her respiration is labored, her shading occasionally exaggerated, and notes over-prolonged for effect, her low notes are weak and entirely destitute of richness or volume. There is also an unevenness and roughness in her middle notes. At times, too, she seemed to be singing with considerable effort and without that ease and freedom characteristic of Patti or of Gerster. In the cavatina "Ah verain vezzosa," the most brilliant soprano number of the opera, the evident flexibility of her voice was marred by the respiratory efforts to which we have alluded. It was unnoticed in the fiery duet with Arturo, however, which was enthusiastically encored. It is possible that many of the faults to which we have alluded were due to fatigue, or the sudden change of climate, or to other natural causes. But certain it is that even in acknowledging the presence of a fine artist, and one of great dramatic strength and power, we must add to a feeling of disappointment that it is impossible to speak of her work without pointing out its manifest defects and failure to reach the high standard set in advance.

Signor Ravelli was the Arturo of the cast, and rendered full justice to the vocal demands of the part. His high notes were clear and strong, and his phrasing and management of his voice as notable and praiseworthy as ever. In the duet in the last act he sang with a purity, freshness, and sweetness of voice that delighted the audience. In dramatic force, however, this excellent singer is wanting, and appears too often as though not exactly certain what to do next. Sig. Galassi was warmly welcomed, and has lost nothing of his artistic breadth and method, while his voice is as full and round as ever. In the famous duet with Sig. Monti, "Suoni la tromba," his voice rang out clear and true, and both artists gave this number with so much spirit and energy as to win a double recall and a hearty encore. The choral numbers were fairly done and the orchestra played with the confidence due to the presence of music which they ought by this time to know by heart.

This afternoon Mme. Patti makes her last appearances, in "Traviata," with Ravelli, Galassi, and Monti in the cast, and in the evening the operatic season will conclude with a performance of "Faust," in which Fursch-Madi, Scalchi, Frapolli, and Durat will participate.

THE AUDIENCE AT THE OPERA

last evening was socially as select as that of the Patti night, and the auditorium of the theatre presented a brilliant appearance. The manager's box was occupied by Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mrs. Marshall Field, and Mrs. H. O. Stone, and the opposit box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Jones, Mrs. J. Esaias Warren, Miss Nina Warren, and Mr. Charles Schwartz. The small number of ladies in full evening dress was particularly noticeable, as it has been on every evening during the season, nevertheless some very pretty toilets and elaborate wraps were displayed. The ladies in the audience were particularly attracted by the elaborate costume worn by Mme. Albani in the first act. It was a rich robe of heavy white silk, the entire front of which was elaborately embroidered with crystal and pearl embroidery.

Among the ladies and gentlemen noticed in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marsh, Mr. Sam Johnson, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Wirt Walker, Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mrs. David Wallach, Mr. J. F. Wallach, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Grant, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mr. Homer Potwin, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Miss Kimball, Mr. Huntington W. Jackson, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Col. M. V. Sheridan, Mr. Harry Kandall, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Miss Florence Henderson, Mr. J. Russell Jones, the Misses Jones, Miss Keith, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lester, Miss Lester, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lloyd, Mr. J. V. Farwell Jr., Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Miss Annie Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. David Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. L. J. C. Spruance, and Mrs. T. Raymond Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Alexander, Mr. Ernest Gye, Mr. Moses Wentworth, Miss Roxana Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. Gilbert McClurg, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Kimbark, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wahl, and Mr. J. M. W. Jones.

THE COMSTOCK LODE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—At the rates quoted at the Stock Board today the entire Comstock Lode was sold for about two and a half million dollars.

FREDDIE'S LIFE-BLOOD.

Southerners Are After It, but They Get Very Little Blood So Far.

Movements of the St. Louis Reporter—Yesterday a Major, Today a Colonel.

He Is a Walking Arsenal, and Freddie Is Also, and Likewise Well Heeled.

St. Louis Lives in Terror of an Out-and-Out Cowboy Act in Her Deserted Streets.

The Quarrel a Topic of Conversation Everywhere in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The challenge sent Freddie Gebhard by Col. A. B. Cunningham, of the *Globe-Democrat*, to fight him a duel, has caused a wondertul amount of excitement here, and the quarrel is the general topic of conversation. Cunningham carried out the threat made last evening to post Gebhard for not having accepted the challenge and giving him a chance to secure satisfaction. This afternoon Gebhard was called upon by your correspondent. He acknowledged that he had received a challenge from Cunningham the evening before.

"What did you do with the challenge, Mr. Gebhard?"

"I handed it back to the gentleman who brought it, telling him that that was a sufficient answer. Cunningham insulted me by publishing an interview which never occurred. Under the circumstances there was nothing left for me to do but to brand him as a liar the first time that occasion offered. I did this, and at the time of the occurrence he made no effort to refute the charge. That was the time he should have spoken if he had aught to say, and that was the time he should have fought if there was any fight in him. I have no reason for fighting him now, and I will pay no attention to any challenge he may send, or to any card he may publish, but, should he cross my path and assume a hostile bearing towards me, I shall act promptly, you may depend upon that."

ARMS.

It is stated that Mr. Gebhard armed himself before he approached Cunningham in the hotel rotunda, and that he is still ready for any emergency that may arise. A gentleman says the challenge was delivered to Gebhard at about dusk last evening. At that time Gebhard was standing in the Southern Hotel office, talking with an official of the hotel. Mr. Tobias Mitchell approached the gentlemen. Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the *Globe-Democrat*, but is now editor of the *Register-Call*, of Central City, Colo., and is at present visiting this city. Mr. Mitchell handed Gebhard a letter, which the latter immediately opened. He found that it was a formal challenge. It demanded, in the usual form, an apology for the remarks Gebhard had made on the previous evening, or the satisfaction which was due one gentleman from another. The cartel wound up by stating that any answer could be sent through the writer's friend, Mr. Mitchell, bearer of the letter. The communication was signed "A. B. Cunningham." Gebhard read the letter and handed it back to Mr. Mitchell. He stated that he would not fight Mr. Cunningham, and that he had no apology to make. The return of the challenge was a sufficient answer, Mr. Gebhard said. Mr. Mitchell went away, but remained about the hotel more than an hour. It is stated by Cunningham's friends that he intended to seek satisfaction in another way, and it was hinted that he meant to assault Gebhard on sight, but that he was persuaded by Mr. J. B. McCullagh, editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, who advised him not to do anything foolish or rash.

BARRED OUT OF THE HOTEL.

It is also known that the proprietors of the Southern Hotel have decided to exclude Mr. Cunningham from the house while Mr. Gebhard is there. Cunningham's intimate friends believe that if Gebhard does not leave the city before tomorrow night a tragedy will be the outcome of their quarrel. It is also said Cunningham's card, which was a rather mild one, would have been of the fire-eating order but that McCullagh advised moderation, which resulted in the writing of the more conservative epistle. In his card of this morning Mr. Cunningham states that there were reasons of the most potent and overwhelming character, known to his intimate friends, which prevented him from resenting on the spot affronts offered to him on Tuesday night by Mr. Gebhard.

Gebhard Insulted the First Reporter Whom He Met.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special to Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—Since Mrs. Langtry and her devoted attendant, Gebhard, came here on Monday, the newspapers have out-Jenkinsed themselves in keeping the public posted upon their doings. Their goings and comings, their dress, talk, and meals have been chronicled faithfully, and more or less authentic interviews with them have been published. Yesterday morning the *Globe-Democrat* contained what purported to be a diagram of the respective apartments of the actress and her cavalier—a publication which caused them both much pain, and evoked from Gebhard a promise that he would personally chastise the next reporter of that paper who attempted to visit him or Mrs. Langtry.

They had been both called upon the day before by a *Globe-Democrat* reporter named Maj. A. B. Cunningham, who passed a pleasant time with them, and published what he heard and saw in a very conservative manner. Yesterday evening, while he was in the rotunda of the Southern Hotel, he was called upon by Mr. Gebhard, who charged him with being responsible for all the vileness that had been published regarding himself and Mrs. Langtry. He declined to accept the responsibility, when Gebhard lost temper entirely, and swore at and insulted Cunningham grossly, and challenged him to a fistic encounter in the ladies' parlor. Maj. Cunningham, who has an unimpeachable record for courage, and served with great credit in the Confederate army during the War as a cavalry officer, kept his temper, and informed Gebhard that he appreciated the fact that he had been insulted, and that Gebhard would hear from him the following day.

Gebhard wanted to insist upon a fist-fight, and told Maj. Cunningham he would knock him out in one round; but Cunningham informed him that he was not a fightist, and that he would shortly give him (Gebhard) an opportunity to select gentlemen's weapons, with which their difficulty could be settled. Mr. Gebhard did not reply to this proposition, but continued to apply opprobrious epithets to Cunningham, who suffered himself to be led off by his friends. This ended the evening trouble, and today, after consultation in the *Globe-Democrat* office with the editor, Mr. Cunningham selected the paper's dramatic critic, Mr. John Jennings, to represent him. Mr. Jennings, whose favorable criticisms of the Lily's acting have placed him on terms of temporary intimacy with her, carried a challenge to Gebhard, which, unfortunately, he delivered at a moment when Mrs. Langtry was in company with the fair enslaver, who, divining with rare instinct the nature of its contents, insisted up seeing the letter.

Mr. Gebhard, whose inclinations were all in the direction of a fight, declined positively to surrender the letter, but the lady became hysterical and he consented. When she read the letter, which contained an invitation to Gebhard to accompany Cunningham with seconds to the Indian Territory, she regained her composure fully, and bent all her energies to securing his promise not to take any notice of the challenge. She urged that he could decline to accept it on the ground of a difference in station between him and the reporter; but Mr. Jennings sternly stated, which is true, that Cunningham is a scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Louisiana, and a man of unimpeachable character in the community. Finally the perturbed fair one was forced to the irresistible resource of asking Freddie to ignore the challenge for her sake.

Mrs. Langtry's Life—She Tells Her Own Story in Her Own Way.

"THE SOUTHERN," Jan. 16.—[Editor *Globe-Democrat*]—DEAR SIR: You desire a few details of my early life, as much has been published of an erroneous nature concerning it. I was born in the Isle—not the State—of Jersey, twenty-eight years ago. My father was Dean of the island, and Senior Dean of the United Kingdom. My grandfather and great-grandfather also belonged to the clergy—all were dignitaries of the church. My mother was a Scotchwoman. I had six brothers, and all but one were older than I. I was the only girl. I led a most retired life, sharing my brothers' pursuits and receiving the same education, until I reached my 20th year. Then I married Mr. Edward Langtry, and passed a six-months' honeymoon on a yacht. Two years subsequently I went to London—chiefly to seek the advice of a physician, as I had just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid-fever, and I dreaded its consequences. My entrance into London social life dates from a party at Lady Sebright's. Thenceforward I was invited everywhere and treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. During three seasons I figured incessantly in London society. Meanwhile the great expense connected with social pleasures, and the Irish troubles—my husband being an Irish landowner and largely dependent for his income upon his property in Ireland—exhausted our means. It became necessary for me to earn a livelihood. I had a strong inclination for the stage, and my husband sanctioned it. My family in Jersey was shrunken; four of my brothers had died—my favorit brother was killed by a fall in the hunting field—so the prospect of absence from England was less distressing than it might have been. Mr. Langtry strove and is striving to do his share toward restoring our fortunes, and regrets as much as I do that he is unable, on that account, to accompany me to America. That is my whole story. Since I arrived here my life has been a public one; I have had nothing to conceal and have nothing to excuse, content in the belief that falsehood and malignity will in the end defeat themselves without effort on my part. Yours truly,

LILY LANGTRY.

SOUTHERN TALES.

The Thieving Virginia Bride.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A few days ago Alonzo Lynch was married near Bowling Green, Caroline County, to Miss Isola Abbey. The parties were of good social position, and the wedding was largely attended by the best people. As the happy couple were about to board the northern train on their wedding tour they were arrested by a detective on the charge of stealing $1,000 from James Wright, an uncle of the bride. Their friends were indignant at the arrest, pronouncing it an outrage; but the officers insisted that they knew what they were about. They were taken to the hotel parlor, and the detective insisted on searching them. This was done, but no money was found, and the officer was about to release them when a lady friend present, confident of the bride's innocence, suggested sarcastically that the officer had better look in her hair. "I believe I will," said the officer, whereupon the bride turned pale and said: "Oh, don't! Please don't! I have not got it there." Her hair was worn in heavy coils. She took it down amid tears, and neatly coiled in the heavy braids of her back hair were $130 in greenbacks. Subsequently the rest of the money was recovered. The bride is only 19, and pretty. When the newly married pair left the house after the ceremony the uncle from whom the money was subsequently stolen threw an old shoe after the carriage for good luck.

The North Carolina Brothers-in-Law.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19.—A strange occurrence causes much perplexity in Western North Carolina. Two years ago James Preston, an intelligent, handsome young man, came from Grayson County, Virginia, to Wilkes County, North Carolina, and began teaching school. Being talented and cultured, he soon won the good opinion of the community, and married a beautiful young lady, Miss Mary Speaks, a year ago. After marriage he made several allusions to his past last life in Virginia, and once told his wife that he could not return to that State. Jacob Rash, a young man living in Union Grove Township, Iredell County, married a sister of Mrs. Preston, and he and Preston became intimate. Three weeks ago, to the surprise of every one, his wife no less than the others, Preston disappeared. No search could find him. For some reason there arose a suspicion that Rash was concerned in his disappearance, and that Preston had been murdered. This surmise was fast growing into belief, owing to expressions dropped by Rash, as well as his behavior. Sunday morning Rash, who had been absent a day, returned to his home. He was in a wild mood, and commanded his wife and children to go into the kitchen as he desired to do some writing. They had been out of the house but a few moments when the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs Rash ran to the house only to find that her husband had shot himself in the breast and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. In his hand was a piece of paper half covered with writing and smeared with blood. Only a portion of the writing was legible, but this contained a history of the murder of Preston, so far as could be understood. An investigation of the affair is being made.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.

Disgraceful Wrangle Between a Baptist Minister and One of the Deacons of His Church.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Information reached this city today of a highly sensational affair in the Hartford, Washington County, Baptist Church. Serious aspersions upon the conduct of the Rev. A. A. Watson, the pastor, have disrupted the congregation, a portion of which uphold the minister. At a meeting for the election of five Trustees yesterday Watson was present. Deacon Copeck, who presided, invited persons in attendance to contribute toward paying the church debt. When Trustee Northrup, a pillar of the church, was approached, he shouted in an angry tone: "If I subscribe it shall be for the support of a Baptist minister."

The Rev. Mr. Watson, with eyes flashing, jumped up and exclaimed: "What do you call me, sir? Am I a Methodist minister?"

Northrup replied: "I call you no minister at all."

Watson asked: "What's the reason?"

Northrup answered: "Because you have not acted like one. If I want to see a clown I will go to the circus."

The excitement was intense at this point, and friends gathered around the irate parson, who was finally calmed, and seated himself after giving Northrup this parting shot: "You can see a good clown any day by facing a looking-glass."

Northrup would not sit down, but increased the disorder by exclaiming: "Take Watson out of the pulpit and I will bear my share of the expenses. A man who would take another man's wife out riding after dark I do not want to hear preach."

Watson, shaking his finger at Northrup, answered: "I will talk with you when the meeting has closed."

The meeting shortly after adjourned and the controversy was renewed. An eye-witness describes this second set-to as follows:

"The first I heard were these words: 'Don't you punch me again with your elbow or down you go.' The speaker was Northrup. To this Watson replied, 'I didn't.' Northrup said, 'You lie.' Watson retorted, 'You lie.' Others then joined in with Watson and said, 'Northrup is a liar. He (Watson) didn't do it.' This controversy began about the centre of the aisle of the church, and as the participants proceeded down toward the church exit a war of words and shaking of fists in each other's faces continued till the parties reached the outside door of the church. Vile names were called and a fistic encounter was imminent, when the parties were separated and departed, each vowing vengeance on the other." The ruin of the church is probable.

A HEAVY JUDGMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The city and county today got judgment in the Superior Court for $150,000 against the Spring Valley Water Company for taxes last year on its franchise, with penalty and interest.

THE GALLOWS.

Arthur Preston Hanged at Bel Air, Md., for Killing His Mistress.

Charles G. Shaw, a Young Murderer, Executed at Washington on Guiteau's Scaffold.

Two Murderers Sentenced to Death, Another Respited, and a Lynching Threatened.

Execution at Bel Air, Md., of Arthur Preston for the Murder of His Mistress Last April.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Arthur Preston (colored), 22 years of age, was hanged at noon today in the jailyard at Bel Air, Harford County, Md., for the murder of his mistress, Mary Dorsey. He made a confession of his crime last night to an Episcopal clergyman, in which he stated that he had loved Mary dearly, and murdered her through jealousy. They had been living together several months, when one night last April he went to the house, charged her with being unfaithful to him, and announced his determination to separate from her forever. She became enraged and attacked him with a butcher-knife that had been lying on a table. He took the knife away from her. She then took his pistol out of a cupboard and attempted to shoot him, but he forced the weapon from her. They then quarreled fiercely, and finally he picked up an ax and crushed her skull in, killing her instantly. He came near being acquitted on the plea of self-defense until it was proven that he had several times threatened to kill her.

A CONFESSION.

After confessing his horrible crime he professed religion, and last night spent most of the time in his cell praying and singing.

This morning he was very nervous, and, though he requested an elaborate breakfast, he ate but a few morsels, and, after dressing himself for the final tragedy, spent a couple of hours on his knees praying.

THE FINAL LEAP.

It was thought he would break down and faint on the gallows, but he mustered up courage and walked with steady steps to the scaffold. While the officers were pinioning his arms behind him and making the final arrangements he, in a tremulous voice, sang "Farewell, dear mother, I am going home." About an hour before the execution a heavy storm of wind, rain, and sleet commenced, and by noon the scaffold was covered with ice, and the doomed man slipped several times as, leaning upon the arms of the officers, he ascended the steps of the gallows. When all was ready and the Rev. R. B. Craighill had said the last prayer and pronounced the benediction Preston called for Deputy-Sheriff James Whiteford, who had charge of him during his imprisonment, and, taking him by the hand, said: "You have been good and kind to me. I thank you, and bid you good-by. I hope to meet you in Heaven." When the cap was being adjusted he said: "Please fix it right. O don't let me suffer much." A minute later the trap was sprung, and the body fell fully six feet, his feet touching the ground and his knees bending beneath him. As quick as possible, however, the body was hauled up a foot higher, and in seven minutes life was extinct.

The Guiteau Scaffold at Washington Utilized in the Hanging of Charles G. Shaw, a Youthful Colored Murderer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Charles G. Shaw (colored), the murderer, was hanged in the United States District Jail this afternoon. There were several things which recalled to those present the execution of Guiteau. The place, scaffold, and executioners were the same as did service on June 30. There were, however, none of the sensational features of the last hanging. There was no great crowd at the door, no poisoned bouquet, and, apparently, no general interest taken in the proceeding. A drizzling rain was falling during the forenoon, and at 1 o'clock the crowd outside the jail consisted of four boys and two men, all colored. The crowd inside was much smaller than was expected. Shaw woke this morning about 5 o'clock and said he had a good sleep. He was cheerful, and remarked that he never felt better in his life.

HIS BIOGRAPHY.

He was provided with a first-class break fast, and then called for the minister and his Bible. He manifested a sincere penitence, and took a deep interest in the religious exercises. Shortly afterward he gave out his biography, which he said was written yesterday. The screed is a chaotic mass of mutilated English and misspelled words. The biography abounds with Scriptural quotations, gives the Warden credit for kind treatment, acknowledges his punishment is just, and beseeches the Lord to have mercy on his soul.

HIS LAST ACT.

At 12:30 the condemned boy was brought out of his cell. The death warrant was read to him by the Warden near the wire grating. There was a moment's pause, during which Shaw was made ready for the march. He was then led through the rotunda and then to the scaffold in the northeast corner, taking the same route of the Guiteau procession. There was no sign of fear on his black face, and he walked to the top of the steps with a firm tread. The proceedings thereafter were very short. Shaw had nothing to say, and was not even invited to speak. While he was standing on the trap the guards pinioned his legs, adjusted the noose, and placed the black cap on his head. During the few minutes which these formalities required a priest quietly uttered a prayer, in which Shaw mechanically joined. At a shake of Warden Crocker's handkerchief the drop fell at 12:40. Shaw died very hard. For three minutes he struggled violently, drawing up his legs and struggling to free himself. He was well tied, however, and at 12:45 the struggling ceased. Two minutes after the body was lowered, and the physicians pronounced him dead. His neck was declared not to be broken, and death, therefore, resulted from strangulation. During the time in which Shaw's features were visible he showed no fear or emotion. He maintained to the last an appearance of indifference.

The Death Sentence.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Bernardo Cassanio, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Salvator Rocco in November last, was sentenced this morning by Judge Brown to be hanged on Friday, Feb. 23, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 19.—The Governor sentenced Damon Romero, murderer of William Brocksmith, to be hanged in Colfax County Feb. 2.

Respit of Wilbush, a Georgia Murderer.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 19.—Wilbush, the murderer who was to have been hanged here today, was respited this morning.

A Lynching Threatened.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—N. S. Temple, colored, ex-candidate for the Legislature on the Greenback ticket, has been arrested, charged with murdering his wife yesterday by strangulation. The negroes threaten to lynch him.

George W. Traughber Sullenly Awaiting His Fate at Taylorville, Ill.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that the daily and weekly papers of yesterday announced that Gov. Cullom had given George W. Traughber a respit of a week's duration there was an immense throng in the city today. The early trains brought hosts of people, who were followed by a multitude of curiousones from the country. This surging mass was composed of men, women, and children. Despite the piercing cold which has prevailed all day the jail-yard had been thronged. The crowd would not believe that the prisoner had been reprieved, but hung around the inclosure, peering through cracks, as if determined that Traughber should not be hanged without the requisit number of witnesses. The doomed man has been visited today by hundreds of people. He seems perfectly resigned to his fate, whatever that may be. He does not hope for a change of sentence.

SAN FRANGISCO'S DEPLETED TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The *Chronicle* has an interview with Mr. Griffin, bookkeeper of the municipal corporation yard, to the effect that stealing has been going out in the street department by carrying more workmen on the pay-roll than are actually employed; also, that the time-book has been spirited away to prevent discovery, and forced balances have been made in the books.

The *Call* has an article on the depleted condition of the City Treasury, showing that some funds are almost entirely exhausted, and there are no apparent means of relief. The heads of the departments are preparing to reduce their forces. Ex-Supervisor Molineaux says the trouble is owing not to the action of the late board, which did not overdraw the accounts, but to the legacy of deficiency received from their predecessors, and from the action of the Supreme Court in ordering the payment of a disputed gas-bill to the amount of about $200,000.

BILLIARD MATTERS.

Slosson Persists in Playing the Role of a Foolish Kicker—The Chicago Tournament Will Take Place All the Same.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The prospective coming of Vignaux, the celebrated French player, and the consequent organization of two billiard tournaments—one in Chicago in March and the other in New York in May—seems likely to satisfy all billiardists who are clamoring for a little excitement. Vignaux has engaged to come to this country and remain six months under the management of Mr. H. W. Collender. He will leave France Feb. 3, and will be accompanied by his wife. He will receive $5,000 in cash, one-half of his winnings while here, and expenses for himself and wife. The program that has been prepared for Vignaux's appearances in public has unfortunately given rise to serious differences of opinion among New York billiard-players. Mr. George F. Slosson, the only American billiard-player who ever defeated M. Vignaux, says he is not satisfied with the arrangements. He wants to play Vignaux a match here at the champion's game, but Mr. Collender would listen to nothing but his entering the Chicago tournament. Mr. Slosson says he will not play in the Chicago tournament unless he can have a game with Vignaux at the champion's game, with extended lines, first. Mr. H. W. Collender said that he had interested himself in bringing Vignaux here simply because many of his customers had asked him to try and get up some excitement in billiards. The reason why Vignaux would play first in a Chicago tournament was because no hall could be secured in this city prior to the date of the Chicago tournament. Mr. Collender said Sexton, Daly, Schaefer, Heiser, Joseph Dion, and others would take part in both tournaments. He thought that Mr. Slosson was unreasonable in wanting to arrange a match or series of games with Vignaux prior to the tournament. Mr. Slosson, he said, wanted to play Vignaux for a stake and share the house receipts. Mr. Slosson's refusal to play in Chicago would not hurt the tournament. Mr. William Sexton has also notified his intention of taking part in the Chicago tournament, although he is not entirely satisfied with the program. He has issued a challenge to Vignaux to play him a game at cushion carroms, 500 points, for $1,000 a side. Mr. Maurice Daly said today that he expected to go to Chicago, and was not afraid to meet Vignaux in the balk-line game, or in any other game where the rail was taken away. Mr. Schaefer and Mr. Heiser are both expected to participate in the Chicago tournament.

THE FEELING IN CHICAGO.

is that Slosson's position in the matter is not at all creditable to his good sense or fairness. He complains that it cost him $10,000 and that he mortgaged his room three times for a chance to get a game with Vignaux in Paris; but the moment an arrangement is made, at great expense, to bring Vignaux to America, where all the New York experts can get a chance at him without trouble or expense, Slosson objects to playing in stournament with Vignaux, and for no better reason than that the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company and the H. W. Collender Company, the two leading billiard-table manufacturers of America, have adopted the only plan whereby it would be possible to induce Vignaux to cross the water—that is, they have guaranteed him $5,000 and expenses. This large outlay is made to stimulate billiards, and at the same time to stimulate the demand for billiard-tables. Players like Slosson, who make their living by keeping billiard-rooms, should be the last ones to throw obstacles in the way of an enterprise directly calculated to increase the patronage of billiard-rooms all over the country. It is gratifying to know that there is but

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Maggie Mitchell. Afternoon, "Fanchon." Evening, "Jane Eyre."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Josephine Gallmeyer. Afternoon, "Through the Keyhole," "A Charity Girl," and "Distinguished Guests." Evening, "A Frivolous Person."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Her Majesty's Opera Company. Afternoon, "La Traviata." Evening, "Faust."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Charles A. Gardner and Patti Rose in "Kari." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. The Stoddard Lectures. Afternoon, "The Splendors of Switzerland." Evening, "Egypt and the Nile."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred yesterday in a powder factory in the suburbs of Amsterdam, and forty lives were sacrificed.

YESTERDAY was hangman's day, and two murderers met their deserved fate. Both were negroes and woman-murderers. One died at Bel Air, Md., and the other stepped into eternity from the scaffold on which Guiteau stood last June.

THE signal-service report this morning contains no predictions as to the Upper Lake region, but it is safe to conclude, in the absence of official assurances, that straw hats and linen dusters will not be required for the next twenty-four hours.

THE National Board of Trade at its closing session in Washington yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the abolition of all internal-revenue taxes except those on tobacco and spirituous and fermented liquors. The board, after a lively discussion, adopted a resolution favoring the immediate abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty.

A FEW days ago we printed from the inaugural address of Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, some statements made by him as to the cost of maintaining the public charities of that State, and among these statements was one to the effect that 70 per cent of the appropriations for these public charities was expended for salaries and other official charges. We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. Wines, of the Illinois Board of Charities, in which he seemingly refutes Gov. Butler's statement, and at the same time gives some particulars as to the cost of the public charities in this State.

THE silly Pion-Pion, it is reported, now regrets that he eliminated the phrase in his silly manifesto, "Whoever may be the elect of the people will be their only legitimate Chief." As this is the organic law of the French Republic there does not seem to be any particular reason why he should have put it in his manifesto originally. It would have been just as original and startling a remark if he had placarded the dead walls with the statement that two and two make four. His regret now that he eliminated the phrase quoted above only goes to show what a coward the silly braggart really is.

MR. LEONARD SWETT, whose legal experience certainly entitles his views to respectful consideration, says that there is absolute necessity for a reform in the jury system. He suggests the appointment of a commission to select the names of jurors, taking the poll list as a basis, but using their discretion as to the names to be included in the jury panel. Mr. Swett would like to see the system of drawing jurors in the Federal courts extended to the State judiciary—a system which would certainly assist to a great extent in preventing some, at least, of the many evils complained of in regard to Cook County juries.

UNDER the lead of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the Republican members of the House held a caucus yesterday to consider the manner in which the Tariff bill should be treated. Aside from Judge Kelley the principal speakers were Mr. Haskell and Mr. Kelfer. It was stated, purely as a matter of information and without any special reference to the actual facts, that the bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee would make a reduction of about $25,000,000 in the tariff receipts. Nobody contradicted this allegation, for no man alive can begin to understand the bill or to realize its scope. There is a general idea that it is a fraud and a humbug, designed only to tide over an emergency. Another idea, widely shared by outsiders, is that there is no intention to pass even this bill, but the caucus decided to take it up Tuesday and to consider it day by day to the exclusion of all other business except the appropriation bills.

THE recent tributes to the memory of Daniel Webster, of which the latest was the dinner given in Boston Thursday evening by the Webster Historical Society to celebrate the 101st anniversary of his birth, show how surely, if sometimes slowly, justice is done to the men who do great public service, even if they mar it by mistakes of judgment and selfishness. When Webster died Emerson said: "He had honor enough to feel degraded." Emerson had previously in a political speech uttered these terrible words against the "Human Cathedral," as Carlyle called Webster: "Every drop of his blood has eyes that look downward. He knows the heroes of 1776, but cannot see those of 1851 when he meets them on the street." This was not too severe to express the grief and anger with which the Anti-Slavery people of Massachusetts saw their great representative make a speech in Congress in defense of slave-hunting, and cast his vote in favor of the Fugitive Slave bill. The free-traders have not yet recovered from their just indignation at his desertion from the ranks of anti-protectionism in 1824. For many years after the Great Expounder's death there was a feeling that his fame would not endure. But, as the past recedes, and we can discern in its landscapes only the things that are truly great, one noble figure rises by the side of Bunker Hill Monument. It is Daniel Webster withstanding with a divine eloquence the first onset of secession. He was always true to the Union, one and indivisible; and for that all else—his errors of ambition and untimely compromise with slavery—has been forgiven him.

THE jury in the case of Weber vs. Taylor yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and assessing the amount of damages to which he was lawfully entitled at one cent. The verdict of the jury was one which convulsed the lawyers with laughter and puzzled the laymen not a little. The twelve wise men found the defendant guilty of seducing the wife of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages which the plaintiff had incurred thereby at one cent. Just what the jury were struggling to accomplish is beyond conjecture. It is for the reader to decide whether they were of the opinion that the plaintiff's domestic felicity was worth only one cent or that Col. Taylor was on the whole so good a man that he had damaged it only one cent's worth. The extraordinary finding of the jury, which was perhaps a wild effort at splitting the difference between those who thought the defendant guilty and those who believed him innocent, is another illustration, and a very good one, of the assertion of an eminent lawyer that the foreknowledge of the Deity has one limitation—the verdict of a petit jury.

ONE of the worst aspects of the so-called system of protection is the political and personal corruption which it breeds. Those who believe in old-fashioned ideas of keeping private interests out of public business need only look at the immense lobby now at work in Washington in the pay of tariff monopolists to be convinced that anything that requires to be defended by such means must be morally and politically indefensible. The following letter, written by the member of the Tariff Commission who took care of the sugarmakers—not the sugar-consumers—was sent while the Tariff Commission was in session. Its mysterious language will be an enigma to no one who has watched the lobby that has been hard at work in Washington to prevent any reduction in the tax on sugar:

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10, 1882.—DEAR SIR: Our friend has arrived, and is busily engaged under my direction in seeing certain parties in New York and preparing for certain combinations in case of necessity. He will be of the greatest possible service to us in these matters. I regret very much that you have succeeded so slightly in providing the sinews of war. I beg you will see all the parties and say to them that if his stay here terminates before the object is accomplished it will be the cause of regret to us all. There are certain things which I cannot look after. Circumstances forbid me ostensibly appearing in the matter at all. Consequently, without some such assistance I lose half my efficiency and chance of success. I beg you will see all of them again, and urgently insist upon the amount appropriated so far being increased. Use this letter with discretion, but do not hesitate to show it to any one who is equally interested in our success. DUNCAN F. KENNER.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

The problem how to obtain and maintain good country roads as well as dry village streets has been solved at last. In this State the practice has been to dig a ditch along each side of the road, and throw the dirt thus excavated upon the centre of the road, and in this manner make a ridge of mud which quickly finds its way back to its original place and fills up the ditches. This process has been repeated for scores of years, or as often as necessary to keep the ditches open, and the only result has been an elongated slough in which wagons usually sink to the hub and which is utterly impassable in the rainy season. The country and village roads in this State have been a curse to the farmers and townspeople. The long-looked-for relief has come at last in the system of tile-drainage; it only remains now to assure a uniform adoption of this method of making dry roads.

In the convention of the Illinois tile-makers held at Springfield this week abundant evidence was submitted that the laying of the ordinary farm-tiles on each side of the roadbed at a depth of about four feet, and from twenty to twenty-five apart, drains the road perfectly. That is to say, dry roads may thus be substituted for wet mud roads. There will then be occasional mud roads during the rainy season where there are now only occasional dry roads after a long drouth. Now the roads are in frightful condition more than half and some years for three-quarters of the time; then the roads will be in good condition more than three-quarters of the time. It is necessary only that the tiles shall be laid at a proper depth and a small incline, and shall empty at suitable intervals into open lateral ditches to carry off the water. The cost of tile-draining is comparatively small, and every community will be repaid for the outlay many times over by the saving in the wear and tear of wagons and stock, in the labor heretofore expended every year on mud roads, and in the ability of the farmers to get their crops and produce to the markets at the time there is a demand for them.

In addition to the testimony brought forward at the Tilemakers' Convention, the City of Memphis furnishes conclusive evidence of the efficiency of the tile system for drainage and sanitary purposes. Memphis was subject to periodical devastation by the yellow-fever scourge, and the usual health of the community was badly affected by malarial conditions. The doctors finally told the people that they could only save their city by underdrainage. They adopted the tile system, and now have a dry, cleanly, and healthy city, which promises to be free from the ravages of yellow-fever and malarial fevers in the future.

The thousand towns and villages of Illinois and Iowa and the vast expanse of farming lands can henceforth be provided with good roads by the uniform use of tiles. But it is always necessary to make certain people do the things which their own interest ought to commend to them. Hence it is desirable that the present Legislature shall pass a law prescribing the method which shall be adopted in tiling the village streets and county roads, and substituting the tile-drainage system for the bad road laws now on the statute books. The farmers who have been in the habit of contributing their time and labor to the making of roads which are always impassable in wet weather and always heavy with mud and slush except in periods of drouth will find it cheaper to pay a cash tax which will provide them with good, solid roadbeds. The tiles will assure dry roads in the dry season, and in the wet season will drain the roads in a day, after the heaviest rains, which would otherwise be impassable for weeks. This system of road-draining should be made obligatory, and the county officials should be charged with the enforcement of a law providing for the size of the tiles, the distance between the lines of tiles, the distance apart of the lateral ditches, and the depth at which the drains shall be laid. The County Surveyor should be required to fix the grades and find the outlets. Next to the passing of a law which shall provide for a uniform and minimum saloon license throughout the State, the adoption of a uniform road law providing for tile-drainage is the most important duty imposed upon the present Legislature.

THE EMERGENCY.

In referring to the work of the Republican National Committee this week at Washington, Secretary Chandler is reported to have said that "there was an emergency in Republican politics." No politician in his party is shrewder than the Secretary of the Navy. There is an emergency in Republican politics, and it is well nigh as serious as it can be.

It is stated in the Washington dispatches that the Democrats in the Senate do not propose to allow the Republicans to pass the Tariff bill this session. Convinced that it is a device to increase taxation in the interest of the Pittsburg makers of glass and steel, New Jersey makers of earthenware, and Philadelphia makers of woolens and carpets, and against the interests of the farmers who use barb-wire fences and reaping-machines made of the Pittsburg steel, and to perpetrate many other equally ingenious swindles, they have decided to oppose it and expose it, and go before the country as the farmers' friends. They will not resort to filibustering. All that is necessary to carry out their purpose is to insist on finding out what every one of these innocent-looking provisions about steel rods, "pyro-religious" acid, and bichromate of potash mean. Grave and reverend Senators cannot be asked to vote for taxes that have not been explained to them. By this means the Democrats expect to be able to uncover all the items in which the Finance Committee have farmed out the taxes to their friend Oliver, of Pittsburg, and others of the Pennsylvania self-protectionists at public expense.

David A. Wells and J. S. Moore, the "Parsee Merchant," the two best-informed men on the tariff that are to be found in their party, if not in the country, are at this moment busy in Washington pointing out the crudities, mistakes, and swindles of the pretended tariff reform, in order to assist the tacticians of their party in preventing its passage.

Thanks to the enterprise of the lobby and the complaisance of Morrill's Finance Committee in listening to their demands for higher taxes on consumers, these visiting statesmen will find it the easiest thing in the world to "coach" the Democratic Senators with materials for objections, inquiries, and exposures of inequitable changes that will consume every minute that can be given to the debate, and will convict the Republicans of the double offense of having increased taxes and strengthened monopoly.

This done the Democrats will enter the next House, which they control, several lengths ahead in the race for the next Presidency. Fortunately for them, they will not control the whole Government. The Senate and the Executive will remain Republican. It will be the policy of the Democrats to propose a sweeping measure of tax-reform. They will have the credit of originating it, and the Republicans will have that of rejecting or spoiling it if they dare. What they will do may be guessed from the present subservience of the Senate to the Pittsburg and Philadelphia manufacturers. A Senate of Republican politicians would never allow a Democratic House to carry off the credit of having reduced the taxes. Their "noble efforts in behalf of the people" having been balked by the Republican Senate and Executive, the sole stock in trade of the Democrats for the election of 1884 would be, "Give us the whole Government, and we will reduce your burdens and destroy your monopoly oppressors."

The Republican party is being betrayed by its leaders into a corral. All the Democrats have to do is to put up the bars behind their unfortunate antagonists. Much was given the Republicans. They were in full possession of every department of the Government. Much was not required of them. The popular demand was only that taxation be reduced by the amount of the unnecessary surplus revenue, and that American manufacturers be relieved of the taxes on their raw materials and be prevented from cutting each other's throats by one levying bounties on the materials of another.

Thirty-five days remain in which to retrieve, if possible, the otherwise fatal consequences of the dallying, shuffling, incompetent treatment by the Republican leaders in Congress of the paramount question of a reduction of the taxation which is hurting workingmen laboring for reduced wages, or thrown out of work altogether, is lessening the profits, already too small, of merchants and manufacturers, and makes the farmers, who cannot sell their crops at the old prices, pay more for everything they buy.

This is the emergency. What are we going to do about it?

HIGHER TARIFF ON EARTHENWARE.

When the Senate reached that portion of the new Tariff bill which embraces earthenware, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to reduce the rate on china and porcelain ware from 60 to 50 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Coke, of Texas, said the whole schedule of earthenware and glassware was from 14 to 20 per cent higher than the present war tariff, and this increase was presented in a bill purporting to reduce taxation and upon a class of goods used in every house in the land. Mr. Maxey called attention to the fact that, while the average duty under the existing tariff was 43½ per cent, this bill, professing to reduce duties, proposed a rate of 60 per cent upon this class of goods, used by all people. This "infant industry" was one of the younger daughters of the horse-leech, but it had already learned to cry, "Give! Give!" At this stage of the debate John Sherman took the floor to defend this unwarrantable increase of tax on the people. He said that a large industry under the operation of high protection had sprung up in East Liverpool, O., during the last twenty years, and that there were 100 kilns producing chinaware in that neighborhood, and that the price had fallen considerably since these works were established, etc. Suppose all this to be true, wherein does it justify the Senate in a bill professing to revise and *reduce* the war tariff to increase the tax on earthenware from 43½ per cent to 60 per cent? If the East Liverpool, O., potters have flourished for twenty years under the 43½ per cent subsidy voted to them by previous Congresses, why should this Congress be called on to vote them a bounty of 60 per cent? They are making fortunes out of the business by recent improvements in the pottery art and by reductions of wages of their workmen, and by the 43½ per cent of subsidy in the present tariff. What do they want with a higher tax on the people? What sort of revision and reduction of tariff taxation is that which raises a subsidy from 43½ to 60 per cent? Is it more important to gratify the avarice of those East Liverpool manufacturers than to give relief to consumers? John Sherman, in violation of his oath to support the Constitution, advocated an unconstitutional tax on his constituents. He well knows there is no authority in the Constitution for raising the tax on pottery 17 per cent for the purpose of putting higher profits in the pockets of a group of earthenwaremakers at East Liverpool. He does not pretend that he urges the increase of this tax on the people of Ohio for revenue purposes. On the contrary, he will admit that he does it to prohibit importation, enhance the profits of the crockery capitalists, and plunder the people of Ohio. The whole thing is what he dubs "protection." Protection of whom? Not of the people.

Several motions were made to arrest this unnecessary and rascally advance in the bounty to manufacturers on china and earthen ware, but they were all defeated. We have not the ayes and noes thereon; but Western people would undoubtedly like to see how their Senators voted on the motion. How many Western Senators voted to increase the present war tax on china and earthen ware on their constituents for the enrichment of the pottery capitalists of East Liverpool and New Jersey? This robbery of the people for the emolument of protected monopolies has got to stop, and the way to stop it is to defeat every member of Congress who is guilty of imposing these villainous and unconstitutional burdens on the people.

IOWA SHOULD ADOPT THE NEBRASKA LICENSE LAW.

The impracticable Prohibitory law in Iowa has ceased to exist. The advocates of prohibition, in their zeal and in their haste, overreached themselves. They passed the prohibitory amendment through one branch of the Legislature, and then, amending it in another branch, were in such a hurry that, disregarding the imperative demands of the Constitution, they disregarded all forms of law, and sent the mutilated or imperfectly-passed law to a popular vote. The Supreme Court of the State now declares that the Constitution of Iowa cannot be amended by such slop-shop work as that, and the whole prohibitory legislation is utterly void.

What is to be done with the liquor question in Iowa? As there has been no legislation in Iowa under the supposed amendment, the laws in force in that State prior to its supposed adoption are all in force, so that the liquor laws of 1881 are now in operation.

The Legislature of Iowa will not meet until next winter unless convened in extra session. If the Legislature at that session shall pass an amendment to the State Constitution prohibitory of the sale and manufacture of liquor in the State, this amendment will have to be approved by the Legislature of 1885-'86, and if then approved may be submitted during the summer of 1886. If then ratified by the popular vote it will require legislation at the session of 1887-'88 to provide the legal machinery for putting the law into execution. In the meantime the existing laws will remain in force.

It would be much wiser for the temperance men to abandon the attempt to adopt the policy of coercive prohibition. It is now conceded by reflecting men universally that prohibition cannot be enforced on the drinkers. It is practically a dead letter even in radical, ice-water Kansas, where, license laws having been abolished, there is unlimited free traffic in liquors, to the great demoralization of society in the State.

In the adjoining State of Nebraska, however, the best practicable condition of affairs prevails. Instead of wasting time upon abortive prohibition laws, the people adopted a direct, effectual, and popular high-license law. It provides that every town or unincorporated village may license saloons, requiring a fee of $500, and that in every corporated town or city having over 10,000 inhabitants the license fee shall be $1,000. There are other requirements, as to bonds for the enforcement of the law, and for the revocation of licenses for misconduct, which have proven to be substantial protection to the public against an undue number of saloons and for the eradication of abuses of the liquor traffic. The sale of liquor to minors and to drunken and imbecile persons subjects the seller to penalties and damages and to forfeiture of license.

This law is most desirable because it can be enforced. Every dealer becomes personally responsible and interested in its enforcement, and in a practical way the law abolishes and prohibits most of the abuses of the liquor traffic.

Prohibition being powerless for good, and proving a cause for much evil, the people of Iowa can find in the adoption of the Nebraska license law an immediate and popular substitute for the prohibitory policy.

TAXATION BY SATRAPS.

The American Colonies of Great Britain became the United States of America in resistance to unjust taxation. If this Nation is firm in any belief it is that its Government is one in which taxation is of the people not only, but by the people for the people. If told that the heaviest taxes it paid are raised to this day by the system invented by Asiatic satraps and adopted in the Dark Ages in Europe, but now discarded even by Turkey, the general feeling would be one of indignant incredulity, but nevertheless such is the frozen truth.

The satrap fixed the tax the peasant of Teheran was to pay on his salt, or his fuel, or his tools, or his clothing. He took from the people all he could, and gave the Shah the least possible. Most of what the people paid went to the satrap. Persian taxation was for the protection of the satraps with incidental revenue to the Shah. The essence of the system was that the taxes were levied no for the Commonwealth but for private interests, that to these interests it was left to determine how much the people should pay, and that the most of what the people did pay went not to the Government but to those private interests that fixed the tax and collected it.

The process by which the tariff of the United States is made up has been in open operation in Washington ever since the Tariff Commission was appointed. Let the taxpayers recall what they have seen and decide for themselves whether it should be called Persian or American, satrapic or representative.

The schedule of the taxes recommended by the commission to be laid on sugar was draughted by the Louisiana sugar-planter and refiner, John Dymond. The wool taxes were fixed by President Garland, of the National Wool-Growers' Association, and those on blankets, flannels, and underwear by John S. Hayes, President of the commission and President of the National Association of Woolen-Manufacturers. H. W. Oliver, the iron and steel man of Pittsburg, wrote the rates of iron and steel taxation, and, like a good satrap, put down the rates on the kinds of iron that he uses and put them up on the steel which he sells to the makers of plows and barbed wire for farmers.

It has been the satraps and not the taxpayers who have been dancing attendance on the Committee of Ways and Means. The taxpayers wanted 100 millions reduction of taxation. The satraps wanted an increase of tariff taxes. The satraps have prevailed. Powers and Weightman, of Philadelphia, demanded a blood tax of 10 per cent on quinine, and it was given them by the packed committee. The ring of window-glass manufacturers said they would like to have a tax of 80 per cent on all the windows in the country, and they got it from the packed committee. The china and earthenware ring demanded a large addition to the present heavy duty, and the packed committee has granted it. Russia iron, of which locomotive jackets, sheet stoves, and stovepipes are made, is taxed three cents a pound or $60 a ton for the benefit of the Woods family of Pittsburg, who make an imitation Russia iron by a process of which they have the patent monopoly, and the Ways and Means Committee guarantees them for the imitation the price of the real article and $60 per ton bonus out of the people.

In all cases these duties have been arranged for the unconstitutional purpose of restricting importation, and so deprive the Government of revenue; to increase the prices of domestic manufactures on the consumers, and so to levy on the people a tax which goes not to the Government, but to the iron, woolen, coal, glass, and china satraps.

The tariff is at last before the House of Representatives. A horde of satraps and satrapic attorneys surrounds them. The people are far off. With the clew we have given let the public watch the proceedings of the next five weeks. They will see the same John Roach who has prevented the free buying and building of ships control the taxes to be paid on all materials out of which an American marine could be created. Not those who use iron and steel, but those who make it and sell it, will determine the taxes on those articles, and much the greatest part of what the people pay will go into the hands of the Cambria Iron-Works, the Western Pig-Iron Association, the Eastern Pig-Iron Association, and the American Iron and Steel Association. The Nailmakers' Association are on hand to declare their wishes as to the tax on tacks. See if Wharton is disturbed in his satrapship of the nickel industry, or if the Syracuse salt-makers or the coal combination have to give up the taxes they collect from the people and do not turn over to Shah Folger.

Some new satrapships are demanded by pushing aspirants for the position of court favorit. A rich Pittsburg manufacturer wants the proposed $44 per ton tax on tin-plate. A Kansas man has filed his caveat for the tax on castor-oil beans. A drop out of every dose of castor oil will give him a comfortable living. An Illinois syndicate will strike for a tax on sorghum as their share. A Californian owner of borax springs will take a tax on borax.

While our farmers are tilling the soil these satraps are farming them. America has revived a system of tax-farming which even Nero proposed to abolish, and which the great Colbert got rid of in France 200 years ago.

SAVING NIAGARA FALLS.

The people of New York are moving to save Niagara Falls, evidently not being impressed with Oscar Wilde's pessimistic view of the great cataract, but deeming it worthy of preservation in as picturesque a setting as possible. The New York *Tribune* affirms that its natural surroundings are being ruthlessly marred, and in some cases effaced altogether. The forest growth by the side of the rapids is already cut off, and "mills, with slovenly stables, and laundries, and festering garbage heaps, and rookeries emblazoned with advertisements of liver pills," occupy its place. One of the most beautiful of the islands has been deprived of its trees and shrubberies, and in their place are unsightly factories. Goat Island also is doomed to desecration by the vandals, unless something is speedily done to save it.

In this practical, rushing, go-ahead age it is questionable how far Nature can be preserved in her primitive moods. No laws can help her, and she is clearly at the mercy of her owners. If they have no eye for the beautiful; if they are willing to sacrifice the beauty of trees and shrubs, rocks, hills, and glades, and the colors of her finery to filthy lucre, there is no way to stop them except to purchase the property and thus dispossess them of the right to mar. This is what is proposed in the case of Niagara. A commission, appointed by the State, has advised that "the State shall acquire a title to a strip of land between the crest of the natural terrace and the river bank. This strip is about 100 feet wide along the rapids and broadens out at the falls to a more spacious area for the accommodation of visitors." The *Tribune* says: "The space is not to be tricked out with the finery of so-called decorative gardening. No attempt is to be made to present Nature in full dress. But the growth of native trees, and swinging vines, and rich underwood is to be restored so that all the elements of the original Niagara shall again group themselves in one harmonious picture and every distracting object be shut away from sight." The proposition is one which ought to commend itself to all lovers of Nature, especially in this, one of the most majestic of her manifestations. The time will come undoubtedly in the present rapid progress of science and invention when the immense power which is now wasted over the rocky edge of Niagara will be utilized and made to play an important part in enhancing the comfort and convenience of man; but when such time comes the skill which can utilize it will also undoubtedly suggest some plan of doing it without injuring the picturesqueness of its surroundings, and thus Niagara will not only be an obedient servant, tolling with its mighty power for men, but also "a thing of beauty and a joyforever."

GEBHARD AND CUNNINGHAM.

At last Freddie Gebhard has made a sensation and has succeeded in distracting the public attention even from Mrs. Langtry, whose fair face and fortunes he has followed so long. The story has been told in all its thrilling details in the columns of the press, and there appears to be blood upon the moon. The provocation offered to Freddie was of no ordinary character. There has long been an overweening but quietly expressed desire upon the part of the public to know why Freddie, not being a member of the Langtry troupe, nor connected with the management, nor interested in the profits, should follow the troupe from city to city all over the continent, but no one hitherto has formulated this desire in set words, except one anonymous person who could hold in no longer and boldly addressed the question to the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, who, of course, could not reply, being in the same dense darkness as the rest of the world. The reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, however, in a purported interview with Freddie undertook to find it out, and boldly propounded three startling questions to him, each one of which was a little more dreadful than its predecessor. First, he asked, "Will you state what your object is in following Mrs. Langtry round the country?" Second, "Do you intend to make the entire grand circuit with Mrs. Langtry?" Third, "Do you really love Mrs. Langtry?" These would be called in law leading questions. If they had been answered, the entire Langtry-Gebhard problem would have been solved in an instant and the public curiosity would have been satisfied and dropped down below zero at once. All the romance would have been stripped away and the reality would have been apparent.

Whether such an interview took place or did not, its publication was sufficient to rouse the ire of any man who had the courage of a chipmunk. It would have made a mummy roll over, burst its cerements, and double up the first Bedouin it encountered. Freddie was aroused and, encountering Col. Cunningham, the reporter, he called upon him to put up his fists and defend himself. Col. Cunningham did not put up his fists, offering the excuse that he did not fight in that way. Thereupon friends interfered. Freddie was led away in one direction and Col. Cunningham was led away in another, the air meanwhile being blue with epithets between them. Now it appears that Col. Cunningham has challenged Freddie, and what Freddie will do remains to be seen.

The mistake made by Freddie was in not attacking the Confederate officer at once and giving him a thrashing. This he had the right to do, for it is the Northern style of fighting. The duel is the Southern style; but, as Freddie was the aggrieved party, it was not necessary, nor is it now necessary, that he shall accept Cunningham's invitation. If he be a true cavalier he will seek out Col. Cunningham and "go for him" in the true Northern style. If he had done so when he first met Col. Cunningham, he would have commended himself all over the country as a gallant knight who had defended his mistress' honor. If he does not do so even now, the reasons for his traveling with the Langtry troupe will be more obscure than ever, as the implication will be that he is not Mrs. Langtry's escort and that he does not feel called upon to defend her. We are not sure but that it is his duty to accept the fire-eater's challenge, and indeed, if he is not going to pummel the Confederate Colonel on sight, that he ought to challenge him if he really comprehends the aspersions cast upon him. The English of the challenge could be attended to by Mr. Schwab, who wields a glib pen, and so no objection could be made to his chirography or his spelling. It is not too late for him to recover himself and take a high place in the public estimation. If he weakens or backs water, then let him go home to his club. He is no longer fit to be the Lily's escort. A true knight will accept any gage in his lady's behalf. If he vanquishes the fire-eater, the whole of his club will rise up and applaud him and give him leave to swing around the entire circle with the Langtry troupe. If he is vanquished, he can boldly sing like the knight of old:

Oh! what care I tho' death be nigh,
I've lived for love, and die.

The six-foot walls, the sentry-box, and the Gatling-guns can make no difference with the affront offered him, nor must he plead ignorance of Worcester or Webster. If he does not fight now he is no true man, and another escort must be secured.

MANY indignities have been offered to the symbolic bird of American freedom, but none more outrageous than was inflicted upon this long-suffering animal by the Bourbons at Nashville on the occasion of the inauguration of the repudiating Governor of Tennessee. As one of the features of the ceremony an eagle, provided for the purpose, was decorated with a medal bearing the names of Cleveland for President and Bate for Vice-President in 1884, and was then frightened off and made to soar away with his degradation from the Capitol. If this bird bearing this strange device should ever be caught alive or should be brought down by the shot of some hunter, it will be found that he bears about his neck a medal expressing the sentiment that the Bourbons of Tennessee are in favor of making a man Vice-President who was elected Governor upon the issue of defrauding the creditors of the State, and who represents the general principle that the debtor has the right to pay as much or as little of his debt as he pleases. We have had flights of eagles before. Carter Harrison let one loose once upon a time, and he cut up such capers that he made himself the laughing stock of the whole country. The Tennessee eagle, however, does not represent personal vanity and bombast, but the degradation and dishonesty of Southern Bourbonism. If he is at all conscious of what he is bearing, he will wing his way to some inaccessible mountain peak and pine away his life there in utter shame that he should have been put to such uses.

THE complaints made by Mr. Poole, the Public Librarian, of the shocking manner in which books and pamphlets are mutilated by cutting out parts of pages, and sometimes whole leaves, and by writing upon margins, ought to remedy the evil. Unfortunately, however, the marking of passages and the insertion of individual criticism are habits of very young people which it is difficult for them to correct. The abstraction of books or portions of books is one form of kleptomania. A person deeply engaged in a particular science thinks it no wrong to steal anything pertaining to that science. Collectors of coins are well aware of this, and rarely allow enthusiastic numismatists to handle their pieces, knowing that they cannot avoid stealing them, for the stealer absorbs the coin without being aware of it. This may have been the case in the instance of the abstract work on chemistry of which Mr. Poole speaks. The rapt chemist probably found in that book the very things for which he had been looking for years, and absorbed it unwittingly. However innocent or unavoidable these depredations may be they are none the less aggravating. It is possible, however, to prevent them, if the reading-room were carefully watched and the surveillance were generally known.

THERE is a painful lack of harmony visible among the Massachusetts Democrats since Butler's election, notwithstanding the endeavor to have everything appear lovely. This was seen in the election of President for the State Senate, when five Democrats insisted upon voting for the regular Republican nominee in opposition to the Butler candidate. Col. French referred to this fact sarcastically at one of the recent meetings of the Democratic State Central Committee. This brought on the following scene, which is reported in the Boston *Post* and may be taken as official: Mr. Drake, one of the bolting Senators, who was present, arose when Mr. French had finished, and said that he had voted for the Republican candidate and did not hesitate to acknowledge it; and, furthermore, that he would do so again under the same circumstances. Col. French retorted that he supposed Mr. Drake would vote for George F. Hoar for Senator. To which Senator Drake replied, "Yes, sir; if I should deem it my duty to vote for Mr. Hoar I should do so, and without asking the advice or consent of any one." The five other Democrats, so far as heard from, agree with Mr. Drake. Evidently the Butler mortgage on the Democratic party is not to pass unquestioned.

THE operations of Vanderbilt at this moment are threefold: First, he is building a trunk-line from Harrisburg down the Cumberland Valley to that point where the old stage-road to Pittsburg deflected. He reaches such places as Bedford Springs, passes farther through the Broad Top coalfield, strikes the iron and bituminous region in Southwestern Pennsylvania, comes into Pittsburg on his own line, and goes off to the Lake Shore Railroad through Youngstown by the Beaver Valley. Secondly, he is building from one of the spurs of the New York Central Railroad to the region of Williamsport, Pa., where he strikes the Reading network of roads. Thirdly, he is absorbing the Reading system, which is the largest owner of coal-mines in the world—possessing perhaps one-half of the most productive mines in the anthracite region. This Reading system parallels the Pennsylvania Road from New York to Philadelphia and Harrisburg. It also parallels the Delaware & Lackawanna system, which has incurred Vanderbilt's displeasure by building to Buffalo.

THE great bugbear of Nebraska politics for a few years past has been the railroads. It has been certain political death to any public man to be suspected even of favoring these corporations. And yet the Omaha *Republican* says that "The railroads of the State have not in many years been so completely divorced from politics as they are today." Every aspirant for the Senatorship who has shown any strength has been accused by his enemies of being a tool of the corporations. The demagogs have used the anti-monopoly cry in Nebraska for their own advantage until it has run to seed.

ST. PAUL *Pioneer-Press*, (Rep.): The retirement of Senator Davis, of Illinois, from the National Legislature is not only a proof that the people are not yet sufficiently ready to appreciate and reward the merit of a strictly independent politician, but it is also a positive loss to the country. It seemed to need the peculiar condition of an equal balance of parties to bring out the ability of Mr. Davis to assume an attitude of absolute impartiality. In the first part of his Senatorial term he was oppressed, apparently by an undue sense of the fact that his election was compassed by the aid of Democratic votes, and his idea of independence became accordingly to act with the minority on every important question. But the contingency which elevated him to the Presidency of the Senate brought out his best qualities, and his administration of that high office has been, in the main, characterized by justice to both sides and a fairness in all questions involving partisan interests which are as valuable as they are rare in a presiding officer of a political body.

IN his able speech in Congress in behalf of the liberty to buy and sell ships, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, threw light on the origin of our navigation laws. He said:

It is beyond doubt that the origin of our navigation laws was a compact with slavery. The David A. Wells has shown most vividly in his volume on the "Mercantile Marine." New England was engaged in shipping and in transporting and selling slaves to the South. She desired to hold the monopoly of that trade. This she procured for a period by the extension of the time for the extinction of the slave-trade to 1808. The compact was completed by the navigation laws of 1790 and 1792. Tonnage-dues and imposts gave to the Americans the entire commerce, and prohibited foreign shipowners from engaging in our trade. Again, in 1804, 1817, and 1820 the odious British navigation laws, against which our fathers rebelled, were reënacted by Congress. Every discrimination possible was made against foreigners. Those laws, whose origin is found in the horrors of the middle passage, and whose history is a part of the most disgraceful experience of our country, have ceased to protect American shipping.

THE people of Nashville, Tenn., are agitating a new departure in the matter of municipal government. The Citizens' Reform Association, which now numbers 2,800 of the most prominent men in the city, have framed a bill amending the city charter so that the City Council shall be composed of seven members to be elected by the whole city, and that the Board of Public Works shall consist of three members to be elected in the same manner. The present City Council, which is composed of two boards of forty-two members, has prepared a bill of its own which retains the Council of two bodies and the ward system, but suggests some improvements in the charter. The two propositions are to go before the Legislature, and there will be a serious struggle, though the great majority of the people of Nashville are in favor of the Reform Association's bill.

ANOTHER contribution to the long list of singular presentments is made by Mr. William B. Cramer, editor and principal owner of the *Evening Wisconsin*, who escaped with painful burns from the Newhall House. During the week preceding the fire Mr. Cramer was strangely apprehensive of a coming conflagration, repeatedly said that he was afraid some catastrophe was near at hand, and gave practical proof of his anxiety by asking to have his insurance policies examined. To be sure, fires have been frequent enough during the past few weeks to make everybody thoughtful, and Mr. Cramer's infirmities of both sight and hearing would naturally make him peculiarly sensitive.

ALL the New York newspapers have been making money the last year. The *Commercial Advertiser* asks editorially: "

LA VENDEE.

The Hotbed of French Bourbonism Again Startles the World.

His Most Christian Majesty the Count de Chambord Fighting for His Throne.

His Brother-in-Law, the Count de Charette, Has Organized Over 32,000 Men.

They Are Stationed from Cape Finistere to Tours—Six Hundred Cavalry.

The Intelligence Received at London at Two O'Clock This Morning—Sketches.

THE BOURBONS.

ANOTHER MONARCHICAL INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2 a. m.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: It is perfectly true that

BARON DE CHARETTE,

aided by Baudry D'Asson, member of the Chamber of Deputies for La Vendee, and others have organized

FROM FINISTERE TO TOURS

thirty-two legions of 1,000 men each, and begun to arm them. Six hundred horses have been purchased as a nucleus for insurgent cavalry

STATIONED AT DIFFERENT CHATEAUX.

The recruits wear a small cross as a rallying signal. It is stated that the conspirators have 15,000,000 francs in London.

THIS IS NO CANARD,

but the result of Government inquiry. The police report as certain that Baron de Charette has in Paris 1,500 Pontifical Zouaves, fully armed.

THE "TIMES'" VIEW.

The *Times'* correspondent says: "A systematic attempt is being made to raise a scare at the expense of the Legitimists,

THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE

being to push on Floquet's proposal. It is just possible that a handful of heated Legitimists may be dreaming of the possibility of rising, thus forcing the Count de Chambord to show his hand."

WILD RUMORS.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 20.—The widest rumors are current in regard to the Legitimist conspiracy. It is stated that white banners with fleurs-de-lis are being made in Lyons in the expectation of the accession of the Count de Chambord to the French throne.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Some of the morning papers give further details of the alleged organization for a civil war in the West of France, with the help of the Catholic workmen's clubs, and mention the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy called "The Catholic Alliance," forming a vast association directed by Baron de Charette. They declare that thirty-three legions have been formed in the west and centre of France. Several officers of the army are implicated in the conspiracy, and depots for arms are said to exist.

La Voltaire declares that the rising in La Vendée is fixed for the 21st inst.

The *Temps* says: "The details published in regard to the reported Legitimist plot may be somewhat exaggerated, but the general facts are correct. The authorities," it says, "are watching the movements of certain restless royalists, and any real attempt made by them to carry out their designs, will be vigorously suppressed."

The Orleans Princes are expected to resign their commissions in the army.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

This rebellion has broken out in an ominous place. La Vendée is one of the maritime departments of the Republic, and is situated in the west of France, being washed on the north by the waves of the Atlantic. It has an area of 2,500 square miles, with a population of about 500,000. It is divided into several districts according to the character of the country. The marshy district along the coast is known as *le Marais*, the woody tract in the centre as *le Bocage*, and the rest of the department as *la Plaine*, which is a fertile district watered chiefly by the River Vendée.

La Vendée has a history, and that history is identified with insurrections of the most determined character. In 1793 a humble peasant, a wagoner named Cathelineau, gathered together a few of the rustics and defeated a small body of Republican troops, and under his leadership was inaugurated an insurrection which spread over Lower Poitou, Anjou, Lower Marne, and Brittany. The insurrection was prosecuted with energy, but the rebels were ultimately whipped into subjection, signally defeated in December of the same year, and hundreds of them massacred, and finally drowned at Nantes in masses.

La Vendée is nothing if not Royalist, and the following year found the sturdy peasants again in arms, under La Rochejaquelin and others. In 1795 a convention of peace was made, but within a few months they were again in arms.

The history of those days has been repeated again and again, and the Vendeans have been made famous in revolutionary movements in 1799, in 1800, and during the notable time of the "Hundred Days" in 1815. When La Vendée once starts in, it at least means a determined and prolonged border warfare, if nothing more.

THE GREAT PRETENDER.

The Count de Chambord, known to a faithful few as Henry V., King of France, is a very important public character. He is the chief of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, the direct descendant of Louis XVI., who lost his head by a stroke of the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. His father was Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berri, the younger son of Charles X., who had to leave his throne fifty-two years ago. His mother was the famous Duchess de Berri, known before her marriage as the Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples.

The Count de Chambord's father was mortally wounded on the night of Feb. 13, 1820, as he was leaving the Paris Opera-House, by a man named Louvel. Seven months after this event the son was born. His mother left France in 1830 with Charles X., but in 1833 she returned for the purpose of stirring up an insurrection and claiming the crown for this son. She landed at Marseilles, but finding no support there she

MADE HER WAY TO LA VENDEE,

where she succeeded in rallying a few adherents. They were quickly subdued, however, and she tried to make her way secretly out of the country. She was betrayed, however, to Louis Philippe's Government and imprisoned in the castle of Blaye, where she gave birth to a second son, the fruit of a secret marriage between her and a young Italian nobleman. The publication of this fact made her harmless in the eyes of the Government, and she was released in June, 1833. She retired to Sicily, where she lived up to her demise in 1870, with her husband and his relatives.

The legality of the marriage of the Duc de Berri with the Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise, of Naples, has been questioned by English Protestant writers, and if their views were to be accepted as the correct ones, the two daughters born to the Duke by Amy Brown are the only legitimate representatives of that gay and gallant nobleman, while, had certain formalities been complied with by the Duke immediately after his marriage to Amy, in 1806, a quiet gentleman who lived until recently, bearing the commonplace name of

GEORGE GRANVILLE BROWN,

would have stood in the Count de Chambord's shoes in the eyes of these same writers.

The Duc de Berri, after the revolution, served in the French Legitimist army, and subsequently in that of Russia, but in 1801 he went to England, and three years later he made the acquaintance of Amy, the daughter of Joseph Brown, Vicar of the Church of All Saints, Maidstone. She was a great beauty, and he was a dashing, handsome fellow. He was 26—she 21. They fell madly in love with each other, and in April, 1805, she gave birth to a son, the George Granville Brown here mentioned. A year after the two were married in the Catholic chapel in King street, Portland Square, London, according to English law, in the presence of witnesses, and without objections from the relatives on either side. The son was not legitimated, however, as the mother doubtless expected he would be. Amy gave birth to one of the two daughters in 1808 and to the other in 1809. They were taken by her to France, and educated and married there, the husband of one being the Prince Faucigny Lucinge, the other

THE BARON DE CHARETTE.

They are still living and have large families.

When the Duc de Berri married Amy there seemed to be little chance of the Bourbons ever coming to their own again. As their prospects brightened his passion for Amy cooled, and when Louis XVIII. came to the throne that monarch formally petitioned the Pope for annulment of the marriage on the ground that it had been contracted without the consent of the head of the family. This petition was granted after some delay, and in 1816 the Duc de Berri married the mother of the Count de Chambord, the heroine of the episodes that culminated in Castle Braye.

It must be said in justice to the Count's father that he took excellent care of Amy and her daughters. The latter of them were invited to come to Paris after his second marriage, and every afternoon up to the time of his death he came to see the daughters. The son, George Granville, was, however, not allowed to come to France to see his mother even until after the revolution in 1830. According to Mr. Theodore Child, writing in the Philadelphia *American*, he lived nearly forty years in the house No. 7 Rue Saint Pierre, at Montes, having married Miss Charlotte Louise Brown, and spending a fair income, doubtless given to him by his father, in works of charity.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Jerome Napoleon, has arrived here.

It is probable there will be no decision in the case of Prince Napoleon for the next few days.

D'Ornano, a Bonapartist member of the Chamber of Deputies, gave notice to a Prefect of Police last evening that he had posted Prince Jerome Napoleon's manifesto outside of his own house, and challenged him to prove the illegality of the action. Persons passing by the house tore the placard down. The police declined to gratify d'Ornano's desire for martyrdom.

The *Figaro* asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon now regrets that he eliminated the phrase contained in the draft of his manifesto as follows: "Whoever may be the elect of the people will be their only legitimate chief."

The Princess Mathilde has been permitted to see Prince Jerome. She deplores the publication of the manifesto.

It is announced, in view of the evident feeling of the public, that the Government will simply demand the right of expulsion for any overt act against the Republic, the power of expulsion being limited so as to affect only the author of such overt acts.

Prince Victor has been granted a short leave of absence to visit Prince Jerome. He arrived in Paris Friday.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The police confiscated a pamphlet here attacking the ex-Empress Eugénie of France.

BRITISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The prohibition of the display of religious emblems in the Government bill which the Cabinet has resolved to submit is a sop to those persons greedy for religious persecution." The correspondent, referring to portions of the Government bill against pretenders to the throne says: "Those against whom it is directed will be always and everywhere 'suspects,' and this wretched piece of tyranny will revive in a gay and generous nation the shameful passion of delation which made degenerate Rome the execration of the world."

WAS BACON SHAKSPEARE?

The New Evidence from the Harleian Collection—Bacon's "Promus."

[Boston *Advertiser*.]—A few days ago reference was made in these columns to the forthcoming publication in England of a work in which the proposition advocated by many writers heretofore that the plays of Shakspeare were really the work of Lord Bacon was supported and apparently confirmed by a genuine manuscript of Lord Bacon lately discovered in the Harleian Library of the British Museum. The work has been simultaneously published in this city by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under an arrangement long ago made with the author, Mrs. Henry Pott. It forms a handsome volume of about 650 pages. The preface is written by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Abbott, who does not, nevertheless, accept as proved the theory of Mrs. Pott, while admitting the strength of the case which she has made out. The discovered manuscript consists of fifty sheets of folios written by Sir Francis Bacon apparently about the year 1594. It is a heterogeneous collection of notes, original, quoted, and remembered, on all subjects and of all descriptions, wise and commonplace, grave and witty, religious, moral, and philosophical. They are in English, Latin, and in French. The object of making them can only be surmised, and while the theory of Mrs. Pott has very much to recommend it, other theories might be formed not less plausible. Mr. Spedding says of these collections that "they have clearly no right to appear among the works of Bacon," a remark which does not throw doubt upon the genuineness of the collection, but merely refers to the fact that the words and phrases, invented or quoted, were jotted down for use in his works and not for publication.

Mrs. Pott's argument may be best given in her own words.

It must be held that no sufficient explanation of the resemblances which have been noted between the writings of Bacon and Shakspeare is afforded by the supposition that these authors may have studied the same sciences, learned the same languages, read the same books, frequented the same sort of society. To satisfy the requirements of such a hypothesis it will be necessary further to admit that from their scientific studies the two men derived identically the same theories; from their knowledge of languages the same proverbs, turns of expression, and peculiar use of words, that they preferred and chiefly quoted the same books in the Bible and the same authors; and last, not least, that they derived from their education and surroundings the same tastes and the same antipathies, and from their learning, in whatever way it was acquired, the same opinions and the same subtle thought.

With regard to the natural, and at first sight reasonable, supposition that Bacon and Shakspeare may have 'borrowed' from each other, it would follow that in such a case we should have to persuade ourselves, contrary to all evidence, that they held close intercourse, or that they made a specific and critical study of each other's writings, borrowing equally the same kinds of things from each other; so that not only opinions and ideas, but similes, turns of expression, and words which the one introduced (and which, perhaps, he only used once or twice and then dropped), appeared shortly afterwards in the writings of the other, causing their style to alter definitely, and in the same respects, at the same periods of their literary life. We should almost have to bring ourselves to believe that Bacon took notes for the use of Shakspeare, since in the "Promus" may be found several hundred notes of which no trace has been discovered in the acknowledged writings of Bacon or of any other contemporary writer but Shakspeare, but which are more or less clearly reproduced in the plays and sometimes in the sonnets.

Such things, it must be owned, pass all ordinary powers of belief, and the comparison of points such as those which have been hinted at inspires the mind with a firm conviction that Francis Bacon, and he alone, wrote all the plays and sonnets which are attributed to Shakspeare, and that William Shakspeare was merely the able and jovial manager who, being supported by some of Bacon's rich and gay friends (such as Lord Southampton and Lord Pembroke), furnished the theatre for the due representation of the plays, which were thus produced by Will Shakspeare and thenceforward called by his name.

With regard to the "Promus" notes, which are at present under consideration, it seems desirable to state at the outset that the passages from the plays which have been appended to the entries do not profess to be, in all cases, parallels, nor in many cases to be brought forward as evidence—each taken singly—of the identity of the authorship in the "Promus" and in the plays. Neither does the collection of extracts profess to be a complete one, for no doubt a persistent study of the notes will add more, and sometimes better, illustrations than those which have been collected.

The extracts are inserted for many different purposes. Some are intended to show identical forms of speech or identical phrases. Such, for instance, are the 500 short "turns of expression," many of the English proverbs, the morning and evening salutation, and a few miscellaneous notes, chiefly metaphores, as "halle of porle," "the air of his behavior," "to command" for "to reign," "mineral wits," etc. Other passages show texts from the Bible, and Latin and foreign proverbs and sayings, either literally translated or apparently alluded to.

A third class of passages includes certain verbal likeneses introducing to the notice of the reader words, or uses of words, in Bacon and Shakspeare, which have not been found in previous or contemporary writers. Some of these are from the Latin or from foreign languages. Such are "barajar," for shuffle, "real," "brazed," "uproused," "peradventure," etc.

A fourth and very large class consists of illustrations of the manner in which the *quotations* which Bacon noted seem to have been utilized by him, or of quotations which, at any rate, exhibit the same thoughts contrasted, the same truths acquired, the same opinion expressed, the same antitheses used. There are, lastly, extracts from Shakspeare in which may be seen combined not only the sentiments and opinions of Bacon, but also some of his verbal peculiarities.

No one or two of these, perhaps not twenty such, might be held to afford *proof* that the writer of the notes was also the author of the plays; but the accumulation of so large a number of similarities of observation, opinion, and knowledge, mixed with so many peculiarities of diction, will surely help to turn the scale, or must, at least, add weight to other arguments in support of the so-called 'Baconian theory of Shakespeare,' of which argument the present pages present but a fraction. . . .

When the "Promus" notes are traced, both in the prose notes of Bacon and in the plays, it will be observed that in several cases the likeness between the note and the passage from the prose is less striking than the likeness between the notes and some passage from the plays.

Not to quote the Introductory chapter further, it may be said that it is made up of a careful and thorough examination of all the arguments for and against the theory that the "Promus" consists of notes which Bacon used not only in his prose, but in his plays which passed under the name of Shakspeare, and even in the sonnets. A few examples, taken from the body of the work, of the manner in which the "Promus" and the corresponding text of Shakspeare are used will indicate the method of the work. These specimens are taken at random, and include some of the weakest as well as some of the strongest illustrations:

[*Folio 88. No. 234.*]

The glory of God is to conceal a thing, and the glory of man is to find out a thing.—*Prov.* xxv. 2. (Quoted in Advt. of Learning, Pref., in Nov. Org., and in the interpretation of Nature.)

'Tis wisdom to conceal our meaning. (3 H. VI. iv. 7.)

Bir. What is the end of study? Let me know.

King. Why, that to know which else we should not know.

Bir. Things hid and barr'd, you mean, from common sense?

King. Ay, that is study's godlike recompense. (L. L. L. i. 1.)

In Nature's infinit book of secrecy
A little I have read. (Ant. Cl. i. 2.)

[*Folio 89. No. 294.*]

Well.
Well, well.
Well, well? (Tr. cr. i. 2.)
Well, go to, very well. (Oth. iv. 2.)
(Tw. G. Ver. i. 1, 129; i. 2, 132; i. 3, 65; Mer. W. i. 2, 6; i. 3, 65, 66, 74; ii. 1—40, 82, 113, 146, 150; Cor. i. 1, 12.)
Well, sir. (Tw. N. Kins. ii. 3, 69, and iii. 1, 17.)
[The peculiarity of the use of this word consists in the fact that Shakspeare uses it both as continuing a conversation and as *concluding* it; other authors, previous and contemporary, in the first manner only.]

[*Folio 96 B. No. 653.*]

Thought is free.
Thought is free. (Temp. iii. 2, song; and Tw. N. i. 3, 69.)
Free and patient thought. (Lear iv. 6.)
Unloose thy long imprisoned thoughts. (2 H. VI. v. 1.)
They freer thoughts may not fly forth. (Ant. Cl. i. 5.)
Our thoughts are ours, their ends none of our own. (Ham. iii. 2.)
Make not thy thoughts your prisons. (Ant. Cl. v. 2.)
Thought is bounty's foe;
Being free itself, it thinks all others so.
(Tim. Ath. ii. 2.)
Thoughts are no objects. (M. M. v. 1.)
I am not bound to that, all slaves are free to—utter my thoughts. (Oth. iii. 3; and see ii. II. iv. 1, 2, rep.; Ham. ii. 2, 29.)

[*Folio 103. No. 943.*]

Of sufferance cometh ease.
Of sufferance cometh ease. (2 H. IV. v. 4.)
Who alone suffers, suffers most i' the mind,
Leaving free things and happy shows behind;
But then the mind much sufferance doth o'erskip
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
(Lear iii. 6.)
(Connect with former passage.)
Get thee gone, and leave those woes alone which I
Alone am bound to under-bear . . . .
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud,
For grief is proud, and makes his owner stoop.
(John iii. 1.)

[*Folio 105 B. No. 1,063.*]

Varium et mutabile semper femina"—Virgil, Æn. iv. 569. ("Woman's a various and a changeful thing."—Dryden.)

Constant you are, but yet a woman. (1 Hen. IV. ii. 3.)
Frailty, thy name is woman! (Ham. i. 2.)
Brief . . . as woman's love. (Ib. iii., 2.)
Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle. (Pass. Pil. vii.)
A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted
With shifting change, as is false woman's fashion. (Sonnet xx.)
It is the woman's part . . . . deceiving . . . . change of prides, disdain nice lodgings, slanders, mutability. Even in vice they are not constant, but changing still. (Cymb. ii., 5.)

[*Folio 111. No. 1,196.*]

I have not said all my prayers till I have bid you good-morrow.
All days are nights to me till thee I see. (Sonnet xliii.)
Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I could say good-night till it be morrow.
(R. Jul. ii. 2.)
Tell me, chiefly that I may set it in my prayers,
What is thy name? (Temp. iii., 1.)
True prayers,
That shall be up at heaven, and enter there
Ere sunrise. (M. N. ii., 2.)
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd. (Ham. iii., 3.)
So bad a prayer as his
Was never yet 'fore' sieen. (Ant. Cl. iv., 9.)
(And see Cymb. i., 4, 27-32.)

[*Folio 111. No. 1,215.*]

Uprouse. You are up.
Young son, it argues a distempered head
So soon to bid good morrow to thy bed. . . .
Thy earlimess doth me assure
Thou art uproused by some distemperature.
(R. Jul. ii. 2.)
Go find a maid
That ere she sleeps hath twice her prayers said,
Rouse up the organs of her fantasy.
(Mer. Wiv. v. 5, 51.)
Rouse up thy youthful blood.
(Rich. II., i. 3; 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 14.)

[*Folio 126. No. 1,388.*]

His knowledge lieth about him.
This new and gorgeous garment (of majesty)
Sits not so easy as you think. (2 Hen. IV., v. 2.)
His knowledge sits lightly upon him like a garment.
I'll pluck my magic garment from me. . . .
Lie there mine art. (Temp. i. 2.)
That beauty . . . . is but the seemly raiment of my heart. (Sonn. xxii.)
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. (Macb. i. 3.)
May you see things well done there . . . Adieu!
Lest our old robes sit easier than our new. (Mach. iii. 4.)
His title hangs loose about him, like a giant's robe upon a dwarfish thief. (Macb. v. 2.)

*"Compare this description of a woman as a 'thing' with the following: 'I will be master of what is mine own. She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house, my household stuff, my field, my barn, my horse, my ox, my ass, my anything.' (Tam. Sh. i. 1.) 'An ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own.' (A. Y. L. v. 4.) 'Thou base and self-covered thing.' (Lear. iv. 2.) 'Thou basest thing.' (Cymb. i. 2.) 'O disloyal thing.' (Ib.) 'Thou foolish thing.' (Ib.; and Ib. iv. 2, 26; v. 4, 21.)"

[Mr. Collier's text; 'for' in older editions.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

FOREIGN.

Forty Lives Lost in an Explosion Nine Miles from Amsterdam.

Sentence Passed upon Krapotkin and Forty-one Brother Anarchists.

Lord Harlington, Brother of the Murdered Cavendish, Very Bitter Against Ireland.

The City of Kherson, in Southern Russia, Partially Burned Last Tuesday.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—Three terrific explosions took place today in the gunpowder manufactory in Muiden, where nearly all the houses were unroofed by the concussion. The neighboring towns and villages are much damaged. The loss of life is unknown, but it is feared that forty persons perished. Windows in this city, which is eight miles from Muiden, were broken.

LATER.

MUIDEN, Holland, Jan. 19.—Twelve bodies, victims of the explosion, have been discovered. The workmen were in the building at the time of the explosion. The town was greatly damaged. The inhabitants are leaving their houses. There is no fear of further explosions.

THE ANARCHISTS.

SENTENCES PASSED YESTERDAY ON KRAPOTKINE AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS.

LYONS, Jan. 19.—The trial of the anarchists has been concluded. The following sentences were passed:

Emile Gautier and Bernard Bordat, of the Lyons Socialistic journal, *Etendard Revolutionnaire*, and Prince Krapotkine, were found guilty and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment and to pay 2,000 francs fine, to ten years' police supervision, and to five years' deprivation of civil rights. Four of the accused were acquitted.

Ten, including the printer Vallia, were sentenced to pay 50 francs fine and five years' deprivation of civil rights.

Nine to pay 100 francs fine, to similar deprivation of civil rights, and one year's imprisonment.

Eleven, including Regis Faure, to be deprived of their civil rights, to pay fines of 200 francs, and to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Three to be deprived of their civil rights, to pay fines of 300 francs, and to two years' imprisonment.

Three to ten years' police supervision, to pay fines of 500 francs, and to three years' imprisonment.

Three to four years' imprisonment, to pay fines of 1,000 francs, and similar police supervision.

The following sentences were passed in default of the appearance of accused to answar:

Two sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay 1,000 francs' fine, and to five years' police supervision.

Ten to five years' imprisonment, to pay 2,000 francs' fine, and to ten years' police supervision.

There was great tumult on the delivery of the sentences, and the court-room was cleared. It is believed the condemned will appeal.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

The story of the life of Prince Krapotkin, who was arrested by the French Government upon the charge of being at the head of the recent anarchist conspiracy at Lyons, and who was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, reads like a romance.

Krapotkin was originally Chamberlain to the late Russian Empress, the mother of the present Czar, and like others around him imbibed his first Nihilistic ideas while in the royal household. He resigned his position, however, before he was fairly suspected, and went to Siberia and thence to China, where he was engaged in studies intended to assist M. Reclus, the great geographer, who was well known as a Communist in France, though his eminent ability preserved him from Governmental surveillance. He did not take a prominent place in politics until 1871, when he openly espoused Communism, and commenced a regular tour of Europe, in which he advocated the doctrines and associated openly with some of the prominent leaders of the Internationale. After his tour he went back to Russia, and was elected President of one section of the Nihilists, and issued a manifesto in which anarchy was defended as the legitimate method of righting society. He then commenced another tour in disguise, and advocated his anarchical policy among the Russian workingmen. Notwithstanding his disguises, he was tracked by spies and at last arrested. His trial resulted in the penalty of imprisonment for life in the fortress at Petropaulovski. He remained there several months, managing to correspond with the Nihilists outside, and at last, with their help, succeeded in making his escape.

From Petropaulovski he fled to Geneva, that rendezvous of anarchists, and managed to support himself as a teacher, and also pursued his studies and assisted M. Reclus. He did not abandon his political agitation, however. On the other hand, he united all the disaffected elements of Switzerland into one great and powerful society, which was so formidable in its menaces that the European Powers banded themselves together and demanded guarantees of Switzerland against any danger from the anarchists. The Swiss Government at first refused to act in the matter, but at last the pressure of the Powers was too formidable to be overcome, and Prince Krapotkin and some of his more active associates were expelled from the country. They took refuge in France last fall, but they had not been there long before the anarchist uprisings took place in Marseilles, Lyons, and other cities. The Government acted promptly, suppressed the violent disturbances, and arrested Krapotkin and fifty or more of his associates upon the charge of being members of a society that was at war with the people and Government of France, and that had fomented the uprisings in the cities mentioned above.

THE IRISH.

HARTINGTON CANNOT FORGIVE IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, in a speech last evening referring to the condition of Ireland, said through miserable hatred and hideous conspiracy he had lost a relation beloved by all, his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish. He had, he said, the greatest confidence in Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, who went to Ireland at a time of great risk. An irresponsible society existed there side by side with a very threatening agitation and widespread sympathy with crime. Secret societies, the Marquis said, no doubt existed in Russia, Germany, France, and America, and where they existed extreme measures were always necessary. The evil must be grappled with. The Irish problem could only be met by a firm determination. The Marquis said he did not think the matter was hopeless. The law must be strengthened to meet the exceptional condition of the country. The Government meant to show that murder would meet its just reward. Home rule, he said, could never be permitted in Ireland. It had been suggested, he said, that the Government should find funds to establish peasant proprietary in Ireland, but he strongly condemned the idea of paying out the hard-earned funds in the English Exchequer for such a purpose, unless it could be shown that the people were capable and willing to work. Although he could not say crime had been eradicated, there were clearly good results from the exceptional legislation in regard to Ireland. The Marquis said he had every reason to believe the distress in Ireland could be met from local sources without appeal for help from the imperial funds. He believed a little rest was necessary for Ireland.

THE LAND ACT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—The Land Commission Court has refused the application of a landlord to state a case for the purpose of appeal from a recent decision of Commissioner Litton in favor of a tenant in a test case under the "hanging gale clause" of the Arrears act affecting a large number of tenants.

EARL SPENCER.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, who is a guest of Lord Portarlington, in replying to an address from the inhabitants of Portarlington congratulating him upon his wise and merciful administration of the law and the success of his efforts to preserve order and prosperity in Ireland, said: "After the events of recent years it is improbable that lawlessness can at once be eradicated. Its baneful influence will, from time to time, make itself felt, and it needs anxious watching. The Government will rely upon the support of all classes to maintain order." The correspondent says the address was the more gratifying because inflammatory notices had been circulated endeavoring to unite the people against Earl Spencer, and urging them to "remember that Hynes, Walsh, and Joyce were hanged by drunken castle-hacks."

STARVATION.

The whole North of Ireland is in a most wretched condition, owing to the complete destruction of the grain crops in September by the terrible tornado and the rotting of the entire potato crop, caused by constant rain. In one place such general destitution prevails that twenty-two tons of Indian meal per week are required to keep people barely alive. Relief is coming slowly and despair is staring everybody in the face.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE HEART OF LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Fire broke out this evening in the dry-goods warehouse near Gutter Lane, a narrow street in the immediate vicinity of the late extensive fire on Wood street. For a time it threatened to become serious, but owing to the prompt employment of hydrants the flames were extinguished. The fire was in the premises of C. W. Bourne & Co., warehousemen, Nos. 11 to 15 Staining lane, a short street connecting Gutter Lane with Wood street. The loss is estimated at £80,000.

THE ANGRY ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Belgian steamer Waesland, from New York for Antwerp, is ashore at Flusning.

The British steamer Jennie Otto, at Liverpool from Galveston, had her boats smashed. Her chief officer was killed on the passage.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The steamship St. Dunstan, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has returned here. She experienced a gale on the 13th inst. The chief officer was drowned and five sailors injured. The mainmast was broken off by the deck, and the cargo in two holds damages.

KHERSON ON FIRE.

MEAGRE DETAILS.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—A letter from Odessa reports the occurrence of a fire at Kherson, in South Russia, the 16th inst., which destroyed a great part of the city. It was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Kherson is a fortified town of South Russia, Capital of the Government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, ninety-two miles east-northeast of Odessa. The population of the city is something over 40,000. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, and divided into four quarters: the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, and other Government buildings, and the Cathedral, in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the Admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, which is now disused. It has various schools, and three miles distant are the tomb and cenotaph of Howard, the philanthropist, who died at Kherson Jan. 20, 1790.

FRENCH NEWS.

TRADE RETURNS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—French trade returns for 1882 show an increase of imports amounting to 108,000,000 francs, and exports amounting 34,000,000. This is considered unfavorable. Ninety-eight millions of the increase of imports are under the head "Manufactures," and the increase in exports is divided between "Manufactures" and "Raw materials."

OTHER LANDS.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Debate on the motion to tax bourse transactions was resumed in the Reichstag today. Dr. Löwe, Progressist, warmly opposed the motion, which, he said, was an offspring of Socialist agrarian agitation against capital. The imposition, he argued, would ruin business on the German bourses, and would indirectly injure the commerce and industry of the country. Dr. Löwe's speech was opposed by the great majority of the House. Herr Scholz, Prussian Minister of Finance, stated that the Government also contemplated introducing a bill imposing a similar tax, but that it would frame a measure acceptable to the House.

The Public Prosecutor has again appealed against the acquittal of Mommsen of the charge of slandering Bismarck.

AUSTRIA.

GRATZ, Jan. 19.—The funeral of the Count Von Wimpffen, late Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, who committed suicide in Paris the 30th ult., took place today. Many persons of note were present, including representatives of the Emperor, the Foreign Office, and the City of Gratz.

WEST AFRICA.

LISBON, Jan. 19.—The Portuguese authorities at Angolo, west coast of Africa, have sent a gunboat to Quicembo to quell disturbances between negroes and British and German merchants.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, Jan. 19.—In consequence of numerous claims against Mustaph Ismail, former Prime Minister, the French Consular Court has sequestrated his property. He has gone to Paris to substantiate his pretensions to French nationality.

TURKEY.

SCUTARI, Jan. 19.—The Mussulman who struck Le Ree, French Consul, has been arrested.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The Czar was present Thursday at the annual ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva, which took place opposit the Winter Palace.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 19.—In the Senate today de Pretis, President of the Council, in replying to an interpellation in regard to the continued increase of emigration from Italy, said emigration to South America was very successful, because the Italians were able to find work there. Emigration to North America, however, he said, was not to be recommended.

BOLIVIA.

LIMA, Jan. 19.—The revolution at Oruro, Bolivia, against the Campero Government has been suppressed.

PERU.

A band of negroes and cholses committed six murders in Callao and neighborhood within the last week. The Chilians are punishing the culprits with summary death.

An Ungrateful Owl.

[Worcester *Gazette*.]—A well-known piece of physical refreshment in Concord, N. H., is presided over by John Adams, a man of acute tender sensibilities that when the other night, just as he was shutting up shop, he discovered a half-frozen owl on the doorstep, he took the bird in and made it comfortable. When he retired for the night he left the owl perched upon the safe, to which one of its legs was fastened by a stout cord, and blinking with extreme gratitude and devotion. As soon as he had gone the owl bit the cord in two, devoured every fragment of food on a well-stocked lunch counter, sampled every kind of liquor in the saloon, broke all the bottles and decanters within reach, and in the morning when the doors were opened was standing solemnly behind the bar ready for business.

ARCHITECT BOYINGTON

On the Sherman House—The Following from One of Chicago's Leading Architects Speaks for Itself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—*J. Irving Pearce, Esq., Proprietor Sherman House*—DEAR SIR: Since the calamity by the burning of the Newhall House, and as the traveling public have reason to feel nervous as to their safety in all large hotels, I hereby give through you to the public the manner of construction of the Sherman House. In the first place the basement and first stories are composed entirely of solid stone and brick masonry, with a few exceptions, which are iron columns and girders. The first floor is largely tiled and all thoroughly deafened with mortar, thus making the building as fire-proof as it is practical to be up to the second floor. From the second floor up there are brick walls every twenty feet across the building on both street fronts, extending entirely to the roof and cutting through the roof-boards. The corridor partitions are set on a system of iron girders, which, together with the brick walls, positively shut off and prevent a fire from spreading from one portion of the house to another in the floors.

The floors and partitions are all thoroughly deafened, and it is barely possible for a room to take fire from any cause and get to an adjoining room before it would be discovered. Your elevators are both encased in brick walls up to and through the roof. The kitchen and other working departments are all practically fire-proof, by iron beams and tile, and stone floors, and fire-proof ceilings, and brick partitions. Your ventilators are of brick and iron through their entire lengths and above the roofs.

In short, I consider the Sherman House one of the best constructed buildings for a hotel in this country, and with its abundance of escapes by stairways and other ways, which are placed in such diverse and convenient places in the building, it is not possible with a proper watch in the dead hours of night to have any calamity or loss of life. I do not wish to be understood by this that I consider any hotel in this city or country absolutely fire-proof and positively safe without a thorough discipline and a vigilant watch at night.

W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Jean Marions French Suppositories for women, never fails. None of the injurious effects of an injection. Far superior for any purpose whatever for which an injection is used. Price $1. For sale by all druggists. A sure cure.

For Catarrhal and Throat Disorders "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are renowned and marvelously effective, giving immediate relief.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

Certain, harmless, rational, and most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience has proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

BALL'S

CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to the wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

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Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50
Health Preserving (fine cut!!) $2.00. Perfect Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homœopathic treatment of

CATARRH,

THROAT AND LUNG D

STATE AFFAIRS.

Senator Windom, in Minnesota, Losing Ground Step by Step.

Ferry Doing the Same Thing in Michigan—Prospects of a Long Struggle.

Close Test Vote on the Prohibition Amendments in Indiana.

No Results in the Senatorial Struggles in Nebraska and Colorado—Temperance in Ohio.

Windom Still Falling Behind in Minnesota—Prospects Good for a Tiresome Struggle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Senatorial contest seems to have settled down to a stubborn siege. One thing is considered pretty well settled in the contest, that it will be a long one, and that the end is not in sight. There is more to the struggle than appears on the surface. As one gentleman said yesterday: "Whatever aspect it may take now, the fact remains that it is a fight between Windom and Dunnell." While this is so, Dunnell will be very well satisfied to beat Windom without the additional glory of securing an election himself. Those who are supporting Cole are showing a suspicious amount of jubilation, as though they were laying for some expected coup. It is shrewdly guessed that the St. Paul crowd would like to see Cole come to the front. While he is reckoned as a Faribault man, at the same time all his interests are in St. Paul, and his election would be essentially the gain of another Senator for St. Paul. Cole's gains today show a drift in his favor.

THE BALLOTS.

The first ballot, being the sixth joint ballot, stood: Windom, 53; Wilson, 35; Cole, 14; Dunnell, 11; Hubbard, 9; Kindred, 6; Start, 4; Davis, 3; Farmer, 3; Armstrong, 1; Berry, 1; Castle, 1; Strait, 1; Gilman, 1; Wakefield, 1. The changes in the first vote from the last vote yesterday were: Billson from Windom to Kindred; McLaughlin from Windom to Cole; Frank from Cole to Farmer; Mortenson back from Cole to Wilson. The vote stood: Whole number, 144; necessary to a choice, 73; Windom, 52; Wilson, 34; Cole, 14; Dunnell, 11; Hubbard, 8; Kindred, 6; Farmer, 3; Armstrong, 1; Berry, 1; Start, 4; Strait, 1; Davis, 3; Gilman, 1; Castle, 1; Wakefield, 1. On the second ballot Groeten changed from Windom to Hubbard, Forgersen from Windom to Comstock, and Jacobson from Wilson to Cole. Windom's total fell to 51, and Cole rose one vote to 15, and Hubbard one to 10.

On the eighth ballot, the third one today, Baarnaas went to Farmer, McNamara to Cole, Forgerson back to Windom, and White to Cole. Windom's total was 51. Cole rose to 15, his highest thus far. Farmer stood 4. On the ninth ballot there was no change in the Senate vote. In the House vote, Meyer left Windom and Delley left Wilson for Farmer, whose vote now rose to 6. Windom's vote was 50.

INDICATIONS.

The changes today indicate nothing except the evident settling down for a long struggle. Windom loses slowly, and his friends claim he is near low-water mark, when the reaction will take place. It is evident by the sixth ballot today that all have decided to make no definit movement until next week, at all events, and the recess will be given to organization. The anti-Windom men still claim Windom's sure defeat. Cole's following is growing steadily, and a couple of Democratic votes may be a straw in the Democratic air current. At 1:30 an attempt to adjourn was defeated and the third ballot proceeded with, though it was evident there was no chance of reaching any result.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the Metropolitan this evening the Windom supporters to the number of thirty assembled in secret session. J. B. Gilfillen, Pillsbury, Hicks, Comstock, Steenerson, and Hordon being the principal talkers. The expression was almost universal that the Windom campaign had been badly managed that there had been a lack of organization, and also of definit authority. The speakers did not hesitate to lay the blame of this at the door of the Federal officeholders, and they did not mince their words in speaking about it. Finally it was agreed that the Windom men in the Legislature should effect an organization that would have some plan in it, open headquarters of their own and the Merchants', and cut loose from the Federal officials who, of course, can keep their headquarters open and do what work they choose independently. As the first fruits of the resolve to organize, a motion that a committee of eighteen be appointed who should have sole charge of the campaign was carried and Chapman Steenerson appointed as that committee Senators C. A. Pillsbury (Chairman), J. B. Gilfillan, C. D. Gilfillan, M. B. Chandler, A. E. Rice, S. G. Comstock, H. C. Waite, and H. Laudon; and H. Steenerson; Representatives H. C. Hicks, L. W. Collins, H. S. Barker, J. B. Obierer, Loren Fletcher, J. Smith, J. G. Nelson, R. Thayer, and R. E. Thompson. There seems to be little belief anywhere that the deadlock, for such it most emphatically is at present, with from fourteen to seventeen names voted for at each ballot, and the highest 22 to 26 distant from an election—will be broken before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Some are not as hopeful as that even, and predict a contest lasting for several weeks. It is said Windom has been sent for, and will be here Monday. The opposition are still inactive, but say when the time comes they can unite upon a candidate. Sabin is quietly talked of again.

Further Defections from Ferry, in Michigan—The Opposition Still Scattered.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—This has been exciting day in the Michigan Legislature. On the first ballot for Senator, Koon, of Hillsdale, arose when his name was called and said he had voted five times for the caucus nominee, Mr. Ferry, and felt that he had now discharged his full duty to that caucus and should vote for the man of his choice, Edwin Willits, and he therefore voted for Willits. He was the only man who left Ferry. This withdrawal reduced Ferry to 52 votes. Stout got his full 50, and the anti-Ferry votes were for different persons, having adhered to their original determination to scatter. Only two ballots were taken, and the result was the same on the leading candidates. Several members have paired, and there will be considerable absenteeism, but not enough to change the result materially. There will be at least one more defection from Ferry, Mr. Howell, of Lenawee, being the man. Vincent, of St. Clair, may also leave him. There was no legislation of importance beyond the introduction of a few minor bills. When the Legislature adjourns tomorrow it will be until Tuesday at 11 a. m.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

A bill to equalize freight rates has been introduced by Senator Pennington in the Senate, and provides as follows: First, that all railway companies within this State shall make a schedule of rates for transportation of all classes of freight, and post the same up in their freight depots, and furnish the Railroad Commissioner with copies, and also of all changes made. Second, that no such company shall charge any more pro rata for transportation of freight to or from any local point where way-freight is received or discharged, according to the distance transported, than is charged for through freight, or to or from any point on such line having a competing line of road, and proving against avoiding the provisions of this act by rebate or drawback, etc. A bill entitled the "Frog bill" has also been introduced, compelling railways to wedge with hardwood, or other substance of equal utility, all points at switches or crossings where rails form a junction the angle of which is less than 45 degrees.

Proceedings in Indiana—A Test Vote on the Constitutional Amendments—Executive Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—From the events of today it appears that the Brown bill to reorganize the benevolent institutions, notwithstanding the indorsement of the caucus last night, will not have the united support of the Democracy, and may meet with enough opposition to defeat it. Upon the assembling of the Senate this morning Mr. Spann moved that the Committee on Executive Appointments report at once on the Governor's appointments of Trustees of the institutions. This was opposed by Brown, and on the roll-call four Democrats voted with the Republicans to call up the nominations. Afterwards, however, the motion was amended so as to require the committee to report tomorrow morning. Messrs. Magee and Benz state they will not vote for Brown's bill, and Messrs. Bell and Mill are known to be opposed to it. None of these Senators attended the caucus and are not bound by its action, and are more than enough, with the Republicans, to defeat the measure. Magee said he thought the Democratic Legislature had done a wise thing four years ago in putting the nominating power in the Governor's hands, and he was not in favor of subjecting the benevolent institutions to political jugglery. Senator Willard, an adherent of the bill, said the outlook was equally

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition amendment came up in both branches of the Legislature today, but the subject was postponed until next week. In the Senate the Democratic majority of the Judiciary Committee and Van Vorhis, Republican, reported that they had examined the journals of the last General Assembly as to the proper record of the proposed constitutional amendments, that no such record can be found, and no entry, as commanded by the Constitution, by which the committee can determine what the said propositions were, or that either House referred or intended to refer any proposition to amend the Constitution to this Assembly. Messrs. Bundy and Graham, the minority of this committee, reported the entries as found on the journal of the two Houses in the session of 1881, and copies of the joint resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution as on file in the Secretary of State's office and published in the laws. They did not find they were referred to either House, but the provisions of the constitutional amendments have been substantially complied with, and they are properly before this General Assembly.

There were three reports of the House Judiciary Committee on the status of the amendments. Messrs. McMullin, Woody, Wilson, and Williams, Democrats, reported nothing before the House. Messrs. Patton and Jewett, Democrats, reported the records sufficiently complete. Messrs. Frazee, Wiley, Stewart, Fish, and Adams also reported that the record was sufficiently complete. Mr. Huston, in the House, moved to print these reports, which, after a sharp struggle, was defeated by the close vote of 46 to 44, the opponents of the resolution voting in the negative. This is regarded as a test vote.

STATE-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The State-House Investigating Committee met tonight at the office of the Commissioners and spent several hours inspecting the plans. Messrs. Howard & Denig, the contractors, are in the city, presumably to watch the progress of the investigation, although they do not take a conspicuous part in it. Mr. Howard says: "We are not asking for one cent. We have a net cash loss on the work already done of $289,000, and all we ask is that we be allowed to quit and go away. We have paid the loss, and the State has the benefit of it. We do not ask to be reimbursed. We are willing that the State shall examine our books, and see that we have not misrepresented our losses, and then we will assign our sub-contracts to anybody the State may indicate, or to the State itself. Other contractors have claimed that they could have made money on our bid. The unfinished part is still there, with the prices fixed as they were two years ago, and the fellows can have the contract, but I do not think there are any other such fools as we were."

"But if the Legislature doesn't release you will you go on?"

"Perhaps I would if I could, but I cannot unless the State pays for the work, and I don't ask it to do that. They can learn what it will cost to complete the building, and if they will make an appropriation to cover that I will go on without asking any profit; but I have given the State all that I can afford to."

But Little Possibility of an Agreement in the Nebraska Senatorial Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The ballot for Senator today was of the same order as the one taken yesterday, only that fewer complimentaries were given, and there was a slight increase in the vote for Millard and Thayer, and a falling off in the vote for Morton. It was confidently expected that Millard would show his hand today or withdraw from the contest, but such proved not to be the purpose of the Millard men. The promised surprise, therefore, in the ballot today did not occur. It stood as follows: Millard, 16; Thayer, 15; Morton (Dem.), 13; Saunders, 12; Cowin, 11; Stickels, 11; Manderson, 8; Brown 8; and 39 scattering. Prominent Republicans say that Millard cannot possibly be elected, and many of those who have supported him all along are ready to desert him for some new face.

A Thayer boom was started late last night, and that gentleman is now regarded as the strong man in the race. Said a prominent Millard man this morning to your correspondent: "I am for any good Republican who who can make it, whether it be Cowin, Thayer, or Saunders. I doubt if Millard has a ghost of a chance. He cannot possibly unite the Republican vote."

There are two candidates upon whom the Republicans might unite—Thayer or Cowin. Thayer's chances appear to be the best at present. There is no disposition to prolong the contest, and tomorrow's ballot may be a decisive one. Should the contest run over another week there is no knowing what complications may arise.

The question of the geographical residence of the candidates is being discussed considerably. It is claimed that as the First District already has a United States Senator the one to be elected now should come from the Second or Third District. Adhering to this rule, the four prominent candidates, Millard, Manderson, Cowin, and Saunders, who hail from Omaha, would be cut out of the race, and the fight would then be between Thayer, of the Third District, and some half-dozen candidates of the Second District. This sort of a boom is being worked up industriously, and it is the one on which Thayer expects to make a successful ride into the United States Senate. The Republicans, Democrats, and Anti-Monopolists held conferences tonight, but accomplished nothing. The latest indications point to no agreement whereby the contest can be immediately terminated.

Proposed Legislation in Ohio for the Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The question of revising the Constitution of the State with reference to the liquor traffic is one that has been prominent in the last campaigns in Ohio, and upon the proposition of amending it so that complete legislative control might be incorporated in the organic law, was the declaration of the Republican party in convention assembled at Cleveland, in 1881, and upon this declaration the present General Assembly, two-thirds Republican, was elected. Various amendments were last year proposed, none of which quite met the promise made in the Cleveland platform, and since the question of amending the Constitution could not be voted upon until the October elections of this year, the difference between the conflicting plans were carried over to the present session of the Legislature.

Representative Kurtz, of Athens County, today introduced a proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the present declaration against license, and proposing to give the General Assembly complete legislative control of the traffic, to regulate, restrain, license, tax, prohibit, or provide through law for local option, which proposition covers the entire ground of the party as twice declared by State conventions as its purpose in the future legislation upon the traffic.

LOCAL OPTION.

This proposition meets the views of the more conservative members, while the proposition of Representative Hughes is approved by the more radical temperance members. His proposition provides that the General Assembly shall by law provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and shall by law provide for submitting to the electors of counties, townships, cities, and villages, at a special or general election, the option of prohibiting or taxing the traffic in intoxicating liquors therein, to be determined by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, and shall provide for the enforcement of such option by appropriate legislation. But no such special election shall be held within sixty days of any general election for State, county, township, or municipal officers. At said election the electors voting in favor of the adoption of this amendment shall have placed upon their ballots the words "Option, yes"; and the electors who do not favor the adoption of the amendment shall have placed upon their ballots the words "Option, no."

It is expected that the liquor question and all of the constitutional amendments before the Legislature will be thoroughly discussed on next Tuesday evening at the conference of prominent Republicans of the State.

Uninteresting Sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—In the Senate a bill was introduced providing for the publication of the official reports of the experimental farm at the State University. Also reenacting the $200 clause in the list of property exempt from taxation. This clause was repealed about eight years ago. In the Assembly a resolution was introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to draft a bill calculated to prevent loss of human life by fire in hotels, theatres, boarding-houses, and public buildings. The proposition to cut off the introduction of new business Feb. 1 was laid aside for consideration next week. It will probably be amended so as to make it the middle of February.

The proposed joint resolution looking to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the cause of the loss of life in the Newhall House fire was so amended as to strike out the investigation clause and only require the committee to draft a bill on hotel fire-escapes, and as thus amended it was adopted.

A joint resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Wisconsin delegation in Congress to work for increased pensions for one-armed and one-legged soldiers. A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a deputy railroad commissioner and a deputy insurance coumissioner, the new officials to receive salaries of $1,500 per annum each. Another bill aims to make the legal rate of interest 6 per cent where no interest is mentioned, but allows as high as 8 per cent to be named in a special contract to that effect. The present rates are 7 and 10 per cent, respectively. A third bill seeks to have active firemen exempted from paying poll tax. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening next. Very little progress has been made in either House this week.

STUPID SESSIONS.

The daily sessions have not averaged half an hour each, and what business has accumulated has been transacted very slowly. It was supposed at the opening last week that the members of the Assembly particularly were heavily laden with bills, some of them of the most radical character, but the close of the second week has brought out nothing of importance beyond a half-score of bills concerning hotel fire-escapes, some of them of a wildly impracticable character. At the present rate the session may be long, but it is liable to go down in history as the least interesting in the annals of the State. Thus far the proceedings have been singularly stupid. There has been no lobby to speak of, although it is known the railroad men in Milwaukee are watching the Assembly from afar off with anxious eyes.

Proposed Legislation in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Among the bills favorably reported to the House was one regulating the liability of employers to make compensation for injuries sustained by employés. There was also a bill reported requiring all railroads in the State to be fenced in in order to protect cattle. A bill was introduced to prevent unjust discrimination by railroads in the transportation of passengers and freight. The bill recognizes the distinction drawn by the Legislature between necessary discrimination and unjust discrimination, and prohibits greater charges for shorter than for longer distances over the same road in the same direction for the same classes of freight, the jury to be the judge of the circumstances in each case.

No Result in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 19.—The Republican caucus tonight to nominate a United States Senator again adjourned, after the fourteenth ballot, having made no choice. Following is the last ballot: Pitkin, 20; Tabor, 17; Hammil, 11; Bowen, 5. There will be no other caucus held until Monday night.

DOGGING DIXON.

The Grand Jury Meeting with Only Moderate Success in Its Hunt for the Warden.

The grand jury yesterday devoted its time to the hearing of testimony in the complaint of Commissioner Albright against the management of the County Hospital.

The Commissioner himself was the first witness, and he repeated the stereotyped stories he has been giving to the papers for some months past. He knew nothing of his own knowledge when pinned down, however, and his testimony, from what could be learned, simply applied to the charge that Warden Dixon had retained $111 from a deceased patient, and amounted to the introduction of his man Stevens, the individual who has been making affidavits as to the crookedness of the books of the institution, which he had had charge of until dismissed.

The next witness was the Matron of the hospital. She knew very little outside of her immediate connection with the management, consequently she had very little to say. What she did say, however, did not serve to impress the jury with the idea that the investigation had been instituted in the interest of reform and the correcting of alleged abuses.

The next and most important witness was the man Stevens. He had been

DRESSED UP FOR THE OCCASION

apparently, and his evidence amounted to the repeating of his stories about the alleged mismanagement, which have already been given wide publicity. He testified that the books of the institution had been doctored so that they would show a different state of facts from what actually existed, and upon being cross-questioned admitted that he had done the doctoring, claiming, however, that he had worked under the instructions of the Warden. He also went into the charge that he had been abducted one evening by Warden Dixon's friends and taken to South Chicago, and exhibited a demoralized hat as proof that he had been thumped over the head by Dixon's minions in the attempt on their part to get him out of the way. His story, however, in some of the details did not agree with that of Commissioner Albright, and, it is said, created a rather unfavorable impression, the result being that word was sent to both of them after they left the jury-room to appear again today. When they appear they will be confronted with the books sworn against, and there is scarcely a doubt that the jurors will learn something of value by comparing them with the testimony already adduced, especially if it turns out that Stevens was not mistaken in swearing that all of the inaccuracies were chargeable to himself.

After the adjournment of the jury, a reporter met Mr. Stevens and approached him in this wise:

"Well, Mr. Stevens, I suppose

YOU TOLD THE WHOLE STORY?"

"Are you a Commissioner?" was the answer.

"No, I am a TRIBUNE reporter," was the reply.

"Are you a friend of Mr. Albright's?" was the next question.

The reporter responded by assuring him that he was "everybody's friend," but it did not appear to satisfy the questioner, for the most he would say was that he had been told not to say anything to any one as to what his testimony had been.

The treatment received was not unexpected to this reporter, as he at once compassed the situation and assured Mr. Stevens that his relations were not only friendly with the Commissioner, but that he had stood by when the subscriptions were being made to purchase him the magnificent watch which his friends had presented him a few evenings ago. The reportorial logic proved irresistible, and the once "abducted" yielded as a child, and said:

"I tell you what you do. You come up to my house this evening, and Commissioner Albright will be there, and if he says so I will give you the whole story. I would not like to say anything unless he consented, for you know how things are."

The next seen of Mr. Stevens was at the new Court-House a few minutes later, where he was

IN CLOSE COMMUNION WITH MR. ALBRIGHT.

They were talking the case over and comparing notes as to what they had sworn to, and it would not be surprising to find today that their explanations would make their stories of yesterday entirely agree.

The investigation will continue for some days, and the intention appears to be to get at the bottom facts. It will include everything bearing on the management, and witnesses, whether summoned or not, will be welcome, and accorded a hearing by simply asking.

THE COLD BLAST.

It Finally Overcame the Storm, and Yesterday Traveled Swiftly Eastward.

All Reputable Thermometers West of the Mississippi at Least Twenty Below Zero.

The Wave Is of Almost Unequaled Extent, Reaching from the Pacific to Indiana.

A Deluge in New Orleans—Rivers Running Through the Streets Yesterday.

Weather in Chicago.

The three coldest days of the present winter have been Dec. 7, Jan. 14, and Jan. 19. In December no one who did not consult a thermometer thought it was quite as frigid as the instrument registered. On Sunday last the cold was deceptive, and those exposed to the weather thought it was much colder that the glass demonstrated. Yesterday the sun rose on a perfect winter's day. At 8 o'clock in the morning the mercury was firm at 31 degrees above. At 10 o'clock it had, according to Mr. Manasse's glass, climbed three points. At noon it stood at 31 again, and from that point it dropped steadily. The following table shows the decline in detail:

Time.	Temperature.	Time.	Temperature.
12 m.	31	5 p. m.	7
1 p. m.	29	6 p. m.	5
3 p. m.	17	7 p. m.	2
4 p. m.	10	8 p. m.	Zero

For rapidity of descent the mercury of Jan. 19 takes the medal. At 8 p. m., Dec. 6, the mercury was 11 degrees above zero. At 8 o'clock the following morning, Dec. 7, it was 8 degrees below. This was a drop of 19 degrees in twelve hours; but yesterday from noon until 8 o'clock last night the fall was exactly 31 degrees.

Primed with the figures of Mr. Manasse's record, a TRIBUNE reporter last evening climbed to the top of the leaning tower of Pisa, corner of Dearborn and La Salle streets, where Capt. Norrington interprets Chicago weather for the United States Government. The Captain glanced at the Manasse schedule and remarked that when it came to polar weather he could

"HOLD OVER" THE MADISON STREET OPTICIAN

every time. By a comparison it was shown that the signal-service thermometer recorded an average of 2 degrees colder temperature. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the Manasse thermometer marked 34 above the glass at the signal-service station noted 32 above. At 6 o'clock last evening there was the same variation.

The wind last night which is at present sojourning in Chicago hails from the Northwest, and brings highly responsible credentials with it. It halted at Dodge City, Kas., and made a record of 12 degrees below. At Fort Garry it knocked the bottom out of the thermometer and dropped 33 pegs further down. At Morehead, Minn., it took 18 degrees, and at Omaha and Yankton the same polar wave worked the quicksilver mine 14 points below the cipher.

The wind last night howled along at the rate of 23 miles an hour, and a man who chanced to be out for a mile or two didn't feel quite certain that the back of the winter had been very badly broken.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

"We turn no man, woman, or child away from this place tonight," said Desk-Sergeant Hogan at the Harrison Street Police Station.

"Do you ever refuse shelter to applicants at night?"

"Our rule is this: On a moderately comfortable night if a young fellow applies for lodging we are apt to send him to a sub-station where he can get better accommodations. It is not much over a mile from here to Twenty-second street, and a healthy fellow can walk it easily, but on a night like this we don't run any risk of freezing them to death on the road, and send them downstairs as fast as they come in. When the temperature is as cold as it is tonight the poor devils come in early. They all look alike to me—no overcoat, no gloves, a slouch hat, coat buttoned to the chin, and slip-shod feet."

"I suppose you get a big delegation when the saloons close?"

"No, not as many as you might expect. We can generally spot the tramp who has just graduated from a saloon, and are apt to book him. His nose is red, and in most cases he has been treated more or less, and there are other unmistakable indications of the whisky-soaking bummer. He comes late, and generally goes before the Justice in the morning. But the poor, respectable victim of hard luck comes early and generally leaves at daylight."

"WHAT ACCOMMODATIONS

have you for lodgers?"

"Better than some of the cheaper grades of lodging-houses that I could name that are located near by here. Some of those dives are very filthy. We can guarantee our guests a clean plank, a warm fire, and running water."

"Are you patronized by any particular class so far as regards trade or nationality?"

"No; we get every class—cigarmakers, broken-down bookkeepers, printers, mechanics, and scores of men who remark, as they go below: 'I never thought I would come to this; I've seen better days.' And some of them have. I think the smartest lodger we ever had here was a tramp typesetter. He could earn $18 a week, but he had no relatives, and he admitted that he had lived a wretched roving life so long that he was satisfied to exist by working one day out of seven."

"Are applications for lodging any more numerous one night a week than the others?"

"In the winter this is regulated almost wholly by the temperature. Tonight we shall be crowded fore and aft, above and below, hurricane deck, first cabin, and steerage. Here is a new fifth customer that has applied. He's a typical tramp-lodgder too—no overcoat, and ten to one no undershirt. That's the kind of fellow we wouldn't dare to send out, for it's doubtful whether he has had a good meal in twenty-four hours. His external appearance is rough, but no one knows what a hurricane of hunger and misery he has endured, shivering through the streets with the mercury below zero. No, sir; we turn no one away from this place tonight."

Blizzards, Heavy Snow, and Low Temperatures in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The gentle snowfall of Thursday night became a veritable blizzard early this morning, and as the day advanced it was acknowledged to be the worst and most troublesome of the season. Even the common highways in the vicinity are badly drifted, rendering travel with any species of vehicle difficult, while the railway people pronounce the situation "beastly." The Milwaukee & St. Paul officers said their eastern trains were getting along without serious trouble. Those on the Iowa & Minnesota Division were considerably delayed, and on the Hastings & Dakota connections either way were broken by impeding drifts piled up near Glencoe. The eastern train on the Minneapolis & St. Louis came in two hours late, but other trains were suspended, the blizzard being particularly strong below Albert Lea, and some portions of the Iowa connections are said to be burried under three feet of snow. Nearly all the railway officials consulted anticipate even grander drifts tomorrow, provided the wind maintains its force and ferocity until morning. A railroad official who has had many a tough fight with blizzards says the one at Fargo on Thursday afternoon and Tuesday was the worst he ever knew of. Hurricanes of pins and needles, pointed, stinging, damp, and piercing through the atmosphere, made a sharp record among the historical data for future reference. It was a terror, and put a grip upon car-wheels until railroad managers were glad to cry out, "Trains abandoned."

ABANDONING THE TRAINS.

On the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba only one train was sent out tonight at 8:40, for Fargo only. All other trains were abandoned. An attempt will be made to have trains leave St. Paul tomorrow morning on regular time. The storm was severe on all the lines of the road.

St. Vincent, at 5:15 p. m., recorded 45 degrees below zero; Crookston, 37 degrees below; at other points south to St. Cloud the mercury ranged down to 25 degrees below. At St. Cloud it was clear, and the wind was not quite as strong as at 4 p. m. On the east and west lines the mercury ranged at 25 to 15 degrees below. Between St. Paul and Minneapolis the track was the heaviest of the season, the worst locality being near College Place, but trains were kept running. The mischief began at midnight of Thursday at Wilmar very suddenly, and has been kept up ever since.

The Winnipeg train due at 8:30 this morning did not get in. On the Northern Pacific the train from Livingston was held at Fargo, and the train from Fargo was held. Both trains, however, were billed to leave Fargo tonight at 7:30. The morning train from St. Paul was not sent out, but was to leave tonight at 8:15, the regular time.

REPORTS.

The weather report at 8 o'clock this morning was as follows: Sauk Rapids, cloudy, cool, three inches of fresh snow; Little Falls, snowing, blowing hard; Northern Pacific Junction, 20 degrees above zero, cloudy, snowing hard, drifting badly; Brainerd, 10 below, cloudy, snowing; Fargo, blizzard, the worst of the season; Jamestown, 31 below, cloudy, cold, light snow, about two inches in the night, wind northwest; Bismarck, 32 below, clear, light northwest wind; Mandan, 21 below, clear, slight northwest wind; Dickinson, 40 below, clear; Glendive, 32 below; clear, calm; Miles City, 36 below, clear, calm; Billings, 36 below, clear, calm. On the Dakota Division there was a severe electric storm yesterday morning. The storm came from the west on Thursday, and therefore its force was partially spent before reaching St. Paul and points a few miles eastward therefrom. On the western end of the Omaha line the wind subsided some near Omaha, but the cold there intensified down to 30 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock this morning, and also at Sioux City, but reports dated 2:30 p. m. quoted high winds on the Sioux City Division of the Omaha line, and a still greater blow on the St. Paul Division. At Sioux City the mercury was 20 degrees below zero at 4 p. m., yet there was sunshine all along the road. The cold wave struck St. James before the hour of noon, and, according to close observations, tackled St. Paul at 11 o'clock, causing a drop in the mercury from 20 degrees above to 3 below at 1 o'clock p. m.

HIGH WINDS AND HEAVY DRIFTS.

The snow had given way to a heavy blowing wind all day. Reports obtained late in the afternoon stated that all trains on the Western Division, freight and passenger, east or west bound, had been abandoned, owing to the high winds that drifted the snow so badly as to render it utterly useless to attempt to clear the tracks yesterday from the connection of the Union Pacific to St. Paul. As fast as ploughing and shoveling accomplished anything the tracks filled up again. As soon as the wind goes down track-clearing will be commenced. It was expected tonight that trains will be sent out on regular time tomorrow morning. On the St. Paul & Duluth there was a blizzard all day, yet freight trains were running up to dark, when they were abandoned. The passenger train was making its way to St. Paul, and at 5 p. m. was about two and one-half hours late, expecting to arrive at 8 p. m. All passenger trains were abandoned this evening. The drifting was very bad between St. Paul and White Bear. Between the latter station and Minneapolis trains were abandoned. It was expected the Stillwater train that should have left St. Paul early in the afternoon would get away soon after dark, but there was no certainty about it. The Minneapolis & St. Louis was open, and the Albert Lea Route Chicago train due here at 11:45 a. m. came in one hour late, but the evening train was abandoned. Passengers who had bought tickets for Chicago were taken by the Omaha Line. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was blockaded. The Chicago train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul came in on time in the morning, but the afternoon train going to Chicago found hard wheeling, and was one hour late. No snow-delays were reported for the river division. The 4:30 p. m. Owatonna accommodation was abandoned; the train for 5 p. m. left for Hastings & Marshalltown. The Iowa & Minnesota Division track was packed hard with snow, making it impossible to move trains. The Winona & St. Peter was reported closed up by snow.

Trains Blocked in Iowa—Extreme Cold.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Since midnight last night a severe storm of wind and snow has raged, with very low temperature. Railroads west and north are blocked and all branch trains on the Rock Island laid up. There were no trains on the Des Moinss & Fort Dodge Road today. The Minneapolis & St. Louis is again closed, as are also the narrow-gage Wabash roads. Express passenger-trains are working slowly ahead on all roads. The weather is severe, with indications that tonight will be the worst of the year. John C. Gault, General Superintendent, R. L. Andrews, and General-Freight-Agent Knight, of the Wabash, are snow-bound here.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The mercury was 30 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock tonight. Snowing but slightly, but what has already fallen is drifting badly. Snowing commenced yesterday morning and continued till today, nothing moving on Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road between St. Paul and Omaha on the Nebraska Division. The Illinois Central Road closed between Fort Dodge and Lemars, and no trains either way. The Iowa & Dakota Branch of the Milwaukee Line is blocked, and everything stuck on the Minnesota Southern Branch also. Communication is open between here and Yankton, but not to Sioux Falls. No mail over the Chicago & Northwestern east for twenty-four hours.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A dispatch received in this city tonight states that roads north and west of Fort Dodge are all snowed under. On the St. Louis & Minneapolis Road trains are all abandoned and some almost buried out of sight. Telegraph wires are all down and railroad business is at a standstill. Trains arriving here are all behind time, both east and west.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—One of the severest storms of the season has been raging here since 1 o'clock this morning, and business is completely suspended. The thermometer is 14 degrees below zero. Trains are all delayed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—This is one of the coldest nights of the year, the thermometer indicating 20 below zero. The snow that fell yesterday has filled many cuts on the various railroads, and trains generally are delayed, many of them being abandoned tonight.

Extraordinary Depravity of the Thermometer in the Latitude of Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The severest cold of the season, most disastrous in its effects, and most sudden, fell upon this portion of Kansas yesterday, last night, and still continues. The snow up till morning fell in greater or less quantities from here to the west 500 miles, and in Southern Nebraska and Southwestern Kansas. The thermometer at 3 o'clock this morning indicated 20 degrees below zero, and at 9 tonight it is the same, with a piercing wind from the north, and growing colder. Snow-plows patroled the Central Branch during the night to prevent the cuts filling up with drifting snow. All the freight-trains were ordered to side-track at dark, and there are no dead engineers this morning. The mail trains left Downs on time this morning and was only forty minutes behind at last accounts. West of Downs the wires are down and nothing is known of the trains beyond that point. Several bad drifts have already been broken between Scottsville and Downs. The mail on the Omaha extension coming south is snowbound, and no train for the north was sent out today. The Rock Island train came in on time, as did the Burlington. The others are from two to ten hours late. It is reported that three men were found frozen some miles up the river, out at this hour it is not confirmed. Much suffering is reported among cattle and sheep in Western ranges, as the ground is covered with ice and sleet where snow has not fallen. Fall wheat will be a total loss by frosting. It is growing colder all over the State. The road operator at Clyde on the Central Branch reports that at 6 o'clock the thermometer at his station registered twenty-four degrees below zero, and a record of eighteen below was sent in from Downs.

A Deluge at New Orleans—The Streets Turned into Rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The heaviest rainfall for many years occurred between 8 last night and 6 this morning. All the streets were flooded. Canal street was a river, and no land was visible in the Fourth and Third Districts. The city squares were lakes, and the streets perpendicular with the river ran a volume of water one to three feet deep at a velocity of ten miles an hour. Many passed the night in the horse-cars being unable to get from them to their homes. Today, in the lower rear portion of the city, people are moving through the streets in skiffs and pirogues. The temperature meantime has been excessively warm, the minimum thermometer standing at 63 degrees. During the storm a residence on Jersey street, in the Sixth District, was destroyed by a stroke of lightning. The topmast of the Austrian bark Virgo was shattered, and numerous trees and fences razed by the electric fluid.

Dakota, Colorado, and the Pacific.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The temperature fell to 20 degrees below zero last night, with fine snow and a very strong wind.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 19.—The blizzard and severe cold for the past twenty-four hours—22 degrees below zero—are the worst weather since 1881.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 19.—The weather continues intensely cold; thermometer 20 degrees below zero. The mountain towns report the cold most intense; at Georgetown 26 degrees below—the coldest ever known.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Reports from the interior of California and Nevada show a cold wave passing over the whole country. In the city a cold norther is blowing, causing minor damage to shipping, also to the sea wall.

The Severest Weather in Five Winters in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—The day has been the severest in five winters, the thermometer falling as low in this city as 21 degrees below zero. All the Nebraska railways are open tonight, with the prospect of being able to overcome the drifts.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—At midnight snow has again begun to fall and is drifting. The roads are clear and will remain so unless the storm grows heavier. Through trains must be somewhat delayed. The cold is intense; mercury 18 degrees below zero.

Railways Blocked in Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—Dispatches from all parts of Ontario report a severe snow storm last night and today. The railways are badly blocked.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Missouri Valley, low in the Lake Superior region, and low on the Texas coast. Rain has fallen in all the Southern States, and rain or snow in the Middle States and New England. Northwesterly winds prevail west of the Mississippi River and northeasterly in the Atlantic coast States. The temperature has fallen west of the Mississippi, risen in the Lower Lake region, and fallen slightly in the South Atlantic States. A cold wave of great extent covers the entire country from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi River. It will move slowly eastward during the day.

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder cloudy weather, with rain or snow, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional snow, winds mostly westerly, and stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional snow, stationary or higher temperature, and generally lower pressure.

For the West Gulf States, cloudy weather with rain or snow, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature in the south portion, and higher pressure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther., 2:18 p. m.	Ther., 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	25	23	S.W.	Fresh.	.07	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	26	22	S.W.	Fresh.	..	Cl'dy.
Chicago	28	20	S.E.	Brisk.	.05	Sleety.
Cheyenne	19	18	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	37	30	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinn

JAY GOULD.

en an Opportunity to Air Views on Western Union.

PHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—
in his modest office on Broad-
orning, busily transacting his
wore the air of a man who
carefully to his affairs, but
t very busy. He talks slowly
, and his voice is low and pleas-
sentative of the Philadelphia
Mr. Gould how he felt in refer-
expected suit of the State of
against the Western Union
ompany for a violation of the
in consolidating with compet-
Well," said Mr. Gould, smiling
that gave his face a
rewd expression, "I guess we
ue to live here. We have got
, and I don't expect to leave
uth is," said the great railway
oming more serious, "I don't
about the suit. It is being
arties interested in stock job-
no fears that the result will be
old my stock in the Western
raph Company as an invest-
ally beyond that I don't pay
on to telegraphing, and Dr.
knows all about it, is out of

AN ADVERSE DECISION.

ld be the effect if the suit goes
estern Union Telegraph Com-
would be felt more seriously
of Pennsylvania than anybody
estern Union Company is a
al enterprise. Its lines extend
let in the country. Now, if
cuts herself off from this great
has become a part of the busi-
y of the country, her citizens
keenly. The attempt to break
chain of the Western Union
rely not result in making tele-
cheaper. The telegraph business
heaper under a great system
titude of little lines. Besides,
ually for years increased tolls
l points just as the system has
. There is not a month passes
e our receipts. Last year we
ped 11,000 miles of telegraph
s more than all the opposition
running order in the country.
dition to our facilities was con-
entirely paid for out of our
we paid our fixed charges and
nds."

Another matter," said Mr. Gould,
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ransactions at the Stock Ex-
e geographical situation of
is that the Western Union,
ough that State from parts of
lines between New York and
ne hand, and the South and
her hand. One hundred and
re worked from New York to
Louis, and Chicago, and from
the cities outside of
to Baltimore, Washington,
sonville, New Orleans, and
These trunk lines are of
ce to the general business of
to the public of other States
lvania, furnishing communi-
do between important trade
mmercial exchanges and the
ican cables. To deprive the
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General's suit if successful,
paralyze immense interests of
ies outside the State of Penn-
courts have already plainly
law in reference to the inter-
tate in this through telegraph

E OCEAN CABLES.

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those controlled by the Western

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be in the very best condition
ians. The eight cables con-
e Western Union are capable
e business and more too. By
d's duplex system, which
st adopted, our facilities
ly doubled, and we can
siness as sixteen cables oper-
d plan. Messages can now be
at the same time, and it is a
hat the current 'balances' so
ittle more than double the busi-
ne on cables instead of a little
land lines."

THE SOUTHWEST.

matters look in the South-

ss prospects in the Southwest
lent. All the crops were su-
r, and the cotton crop is the
ised. There is also a steady
g emigration pouring into
Texas. The country down
ave to depend on agriculture
t will be enriched by the de-
the mining industry, and in
ures will come. The New Or-
oute to the Pacific coast has
ed, and it is surpassing our
Texas Pacific looks very en-
e, as indeed the whole busi-
loes."

WALL STREET.

ur opinion of the outlook in

al business outlook is good.
k market, it is just such at-
n Pennsylvania on the West-
unsettles values and creates
d doubt. Those who lend
nch stock-jobbing transactions
situation in Wall street affects
ness interests of the country.
ndition of things there is al-
in the large enterprises of the
observation has been that if
ant in Wall street business is
re."

nything to say about the im-
of the stock market?"

plied Mr. Gould, with a
e of his eye, "You know I
ond the end of my nose in
If I could I would be en-
a great deal of money."

HIS NEW BOAT.

do you propose to leave the
or on an extended tour, as is

ing a boat. Mr. Cramp, of
ted to build something to beat
t, and I told him to go ahead.
He is not restricted in any
carte blanche to turn out the
t he can build and send me
ke the boat I may take a long
e yacht will be completed by
May, unless the Attorney-
nsylvania should interfere."

OBITUARY.

an. 19.—Jerome C. Farro,
late William G. Fargo, of ex-
d today. Fargo was Superin-
eal estate and personal prop-
erican Express Company on
t of Buffalo up to the time

TEAMSHIP NEWS.

Jan. 19.—Arrived, the Her-
re.

Iron-Workmen — Poor Will Ask a High Tariff to Labor.

lass., Jan 15.—[New York Tribune in the wages of iron-work-
o effect today, has been accept-
ly appear indifferent, but
bility that there will be a general
end of the week. The reduc-
ay of nailmakers will take ef-
y. The employés in the wire de-
operations last week at reduced
t seem to be at all disturbed,
ate they declare their willing-
vided every other department
uld follow. It was at first sup-
per cent reduction would be
said that the puddlers' wages
nly 12 per cent. Some of the
mended stopping operations on
the present condition of the iron
warrant so great a reduction.
in the Mount Hope Works at
aken a more positive position.
d on Saturday they informed
that they would not resume
ction was put into effect, and
an answer that it would, they
the works this morning. The
d men have come to this city

RAILROADS.

Commissioner Midgeley's Changes In and Additions To Joint Westward Classification.

Three Hundred Miles of Track-Laying Will Complete the Northern Pacific.

Eight Thousand Chinamen Expected to Complete the Work by Oct. 1.

An Important Decision by the Iowa Commissioners on the Subject of Discriminations.

Changes In and Additions To the Joint Westward Classification.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association, announces the following changes in and additions to the joint westward classification, to take effect Jan. 22:

Changes—Bags, paper, C. L., 4; boxes, empty, C. L., B; brooms, C. L., B; brooms and brushes, manufactured from broom-corn, C. L., B; furniture, released, except common bedsteads, common tables, and school furniture, minimum weight 12,000 pounds, C. L., 3; ladders, step, C. L., B; musical instruments, light and portable, O. R., D 1; same, heavy, packed, O. R., 1; paper, wrapping, C. L., 4; pipe, water, wooden, C L., 5; show cases, boxed, O. R., D 1. C. L., A.; same, boxed, carrier's risk, 2 1; woodenware, consisting of articles named below, in straight or mixed car-loads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, B:

(Buckets, pails, churns, clothes pins, handles—mop, broom, ax, pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer, measures, tubs, scythe snaths, shoe-lasts, shoe-pegs, wash-boards, baskets, kegs, brooms, potato-mashers, butter-ladles, butter-molds, wooden spoons, bowls, and trays, lap-boards, wooden boxes, clothes-horses, wooden faucets, fish-poles, mops, wooden pail-handles, lemon-squeezers, rolling-pins, sieves, sieve-rims, skewers, towel-racks, wooden toothpicks, step-ladders, pantry-safes, cheese-boxes,) bungs, and barrel covers.)

Additions—Fish-poles, C. L., B; furniture, school, released, C. L., A; tables, common, in pieces, 1; same, common, in pieces, released, 2, C. L., A; glass balls, in boxes or barrels. Same as glassware. Safes, bread, cheese, milk, and kitchen, C. L., B; scythe-snaths, C. L., B; shoe-lasts, C. L., B; shoe-pegs, C. L., B; sieves, C. L., B; toothpicks, wooden, C. L., B; vehicles, carts, mining, dump, or hand, K. D., released, L. C. L., 1; wooden covers, C. L., B; zinc dross, 4. C. L., C.

The Northern Pacific Rapidly Nearing Completion.

Mr. George W. Cushing, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in Chicago yesterday. To a reporter he said that everything was progressing in a most satisfactory manner with the Northern Pacific Road. The total length of its main line from St. Paul to Portland, Ore., is 1,950 miles. Various branches make its total extension about 2,600 miles. The road is nearly all graded, and only about 300 miles of rails remain to be laid on the main track. About 13,000 men are busy at work on the road at present, of whom about 5,000 are Chinamen. These latter are most all employed on the west coast. The main line runs within about 50 miles of the Yellowstone Park, and a branch will be run from the road at a point called Livingston into the heart of the Yellowstone region and to the park. This branch will be in operation by next June. The track is a single one all the way, but the road bed runs through the richest section in the great Northwest, and Mr. Cushing considers its outlook to be most flattering. About one thousand miles of the road is now in operation from St. Paul west, while about six hundred miles are in operation from Portland, Ore., east. It is expected that the entire road will be completed, equipped, and open for business Oct. 1, 1883. The company has now in use about 5,000 freight cars of all kinds, 60 passenger coaches, 20 baggage and express cars, 14 sleepers, and 250 locomotives. The road is already doing a very large business.

The rolling-stock is being largely increased with the very best cars that can be built. There are now being built for this road, by the Pullman Palace-Car Works at Pullman, fifty first-class coaches, thirty-seven second-class cars, ten dining-cars, and twelve sleeping-cars. There are also being built 120 new locomotives in Philadelphia and Portland, Me.

Mr. Cushing left last night for Louisville, Ky., where he will spend a couple of days. He will return to St. Paul the first of next week.

A Decision by the Railroad Commissioners on the Subject of Discriminations Which Affects a Thousand Stations and All the Railroads.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Board of Railroad Commissioners this afternoon rendered a decision which is a new departure in railroad jurisprudence, and affects more or less every one of the one thousand railroad stations in Iowa and all railroad companies:

B. Lighthall is a lumber dealer residing at Alden, a station in Hardin County, on the Illinois Central Railroad. He complains that he is charged 15½ cents per 100 on lumber from Dubuque, while the rate to Webster City, a station twenty-two miles west of Alden, is only 10 cents per 100 pounds. He further complains that the rate to Iowa Falls, a station on the same road, is 10 cents a hundred pounds on lumber from Dubuque. J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, says the 10-cent rate from Dubuque to Iowa Falls is not given to dealers, but is the Illinois Central proportion of through business in connection with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway. Mr. Tucker says, with regard to the Webster City rate, that the Illinois Central formerly charged 14 cents per 100 pounds on lumber from Dubuque to that point. The rate to Williams is and was 13½ cents and to Blairsburg $27.25 per car of ten tons. Mr. Tucker further says that about the 1st of July, 1882, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company made a rate of 14 cents per 100 pounds on lumber from Winona, in Minnesota, to Webster City, a distance of 280 miles—the same rate as the Illinois Central charged from Dubuque, a distance of 172 miles. The Illinois Central thereupon reduced its rates from Dubuque to Webster City to 10 cents per 100 pounds, when the Chicago & Northwestern reduced its rate to 12 cents, at which rates business is now being carried by both roads. There is a question of discrimination affecting merchant and producer that arises whenever cut rates at competing points affect the non-competing points within reach of the competition. Whether this condition of relative advantage and disadvantage to citizens living at competing and non-competing points is justifiable is raised whenever the situation is the same throughout the State. The rates to Alden, Williams, and Blairsburg are the same as fixed by the General Assembly in 1874, and presumably reasonable. The complaint is concerning the relative charge to Webster City, with which those towns compete. The proposition seems plain that, if lumber can be hauled from Dubuque to Webster City for 10 cents per 100 pounds, it can be hauled to Alden, twenty miles less distance, for the same amount. They would include all the stations east of Webster City to rates fixed by the Chicago & Northwestern, however low, that runs into Minnesota, and thereby gives an internal character to the traffic over it, as held by the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Carton vs. the Illinois Central Railroad. To require rates for shorter hauls to be made as low as for longer distances would seem a rule just in itself, except where intruding factors like inter-State commerce in this case mark the exception. Inter-State commerce comes into Iowa on all sides, and all freight coming can be hauled at any rate the carrier sees fit to charge at any given point, other considerations than the cost of service governing. A rule requiring that no more be charged at any point for hauling freight than for a greater distance would, if generally applied, give many of our markets a monopoly in hauling from outside the State without central benefit. Traffic in this case on the Illinois Central is within the jurisdiction of the State, while that on the Chicago & Northwestern is inter-State. Charges on lumber from Dubuque to any point on the Illinois Central can be considered by the Railroad Commissioners, if charges on lumber from Winona to any point in Iowa cannot. To require the Illinois Central to lower its rates to all stations east of Webster City where it now charges more than 10 cents per hundred, while they have no jurisdiction to require the Chicago & Northwestern to lower its rates on either side of Webster City, would practically give the Webster City market to the Chicago & Northwestern, as it could maintain its rates north and south at non-competing points within 10 cents a hundred, while it could make a rate at Webster City so low that the Illinois Central could not afford to lower its eastern rates correspondingly. That part of the Illinois Central west of Iowa Falls does not pay more than a reasonable interest on the investment now, owing to the sparsely-settled condition of the country. Whatever recommendation is made by the board must in this case comprehend especially the ability of the Illinois Central to comply with it, in view of the independent condition of its competitor. Some propositions taken by us heretofore will, we think, suggest relief to the non-competing points, and at the same time have regard to the ability of the Illinois Central to adopt them in making rates from Mississippi River points. The towns some distance apart are regarded as one, and in the Rand lumber case, decided by this board, they refused to interfere where rates to interior points in the State were the same from Burlington, Fort Madison, Montrose, and Keokuk. From the Missouri River rates are made the same eastward or westward from Council Bluffs and Omaha. The towns are regarded as one from a transportation standpoint. When a railroad is charging a fair rate, that gradually increases with distance, and is compelled to naturally lower its charges when it comes into competition with a competing line to carry inter-State commerce, the stations on either side of the junction should be regarded as one to the extent of sympathy in charges, so that the non-competing points may not have their business relations deranged by the cut rates at the competing point, and when cut rates are made when commerce is within the State on both competing lines the rate at the competing point should not be less than for shorter hauls on either line. When the citizens of Blairsburg, Williams, and Alden go to Webster City for lumber because it is sold cheaper there by dealers on account of lower freight they buy lumber that should have been stopped at their towns, and the Illinois Central might just as well have left it there as to have hauled it to Webster City. The Illinois Central would probably prefer and could better afford to haul lumber cars to Webster City at 10 cents a hundred rather than switch them out into trains at Blairsburg, Williams, and Alden; but there is not a good reason for not hauling lumber to Blairsburg, Williams, and Alden at the same rate as to Webster City. The principle we recommend is that the rates to points east from Webster City be gradually lowered, beginning at Alden and decreasing to Webster City, so that farmers can as well afford to buy at those points as at Webster City, when the rate is controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern. This arrangement will secure to the Illinois Central the carrying of lumber needed at stations on its own lines. Farmers now going from Blairsburg, Williams, or Alden to Webster City buy lumber hauled by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to some extent. It will secure to the merchants of Blairsburg, Williams, and Alden the business. The true theory of transportation requires that producers be accommodated at the nearest station. The people at no section of the State should be required to travel long distances to do business at a competing point because the rates to the stations nearer to them are so high comparatively as to forbid their dealing there. The cost of hauling is not so much in question in this case as the neighborhood convenience. There is no reason why this principle should apply to any noncompeting point in the State where business is arranged by the influence of cut-rates at some adjacent competing point, and while in this case the only reasonableness of the schedules of the Illinois Central prevents the board from recommending all rates east of Webster City being at least as low as at that point, we see no reason why they should not so sympathize with Webster City rates as to retain home business to merchant, and farmer, and railroad. Some of the railroad companies group neighboring towns in equal rates to prevent local derangement, overlooking distance to accomplish that purpose. The Commissioners recommend that the Illinois Central greatly reduce its rates east from Webster City as indicated.

An Agreement Arrived At for the Consolidation of the Cincinnati, Toledo & St. Louis and Cincinnati Northern.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—It is learned that the terms upon which the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Toledo & St. Louis and Cincinnati Northern are to be made were practically agreed upon at the annual meeting of the Northern last Tuesday. As soon as the necessary papers can be drafted they will be submitted and the consolidation go into effect, which will be about March 1. From recent developments it appears that Vice-President Netter came out ahead. Instead of having to consent to the terms, or supposed terms, of the Boston people, he was first importuned by the opposition to consent to giving up two of the first round Directors and, after complying with his terms with reference to the proposed consolidation, he, it is now said, extended to them the courtesy of naming the two Directors to fill places made vacant by Smith and Buchman, who resigned from the new directory at Mr. Netter's request. The terms of the agreement for the consolidation will not be made known until the papers are submitted. It is supposed that the general offices of the consolidated roads will be in this city.

Elevated Railroads in Chicago.

The last number of the *Railroad Gazette* makes the following pertinent and sensible comments on the proposition to build elevated railroads in Chicago:

An elevated railroad in Chicago is proposed by a company which has been asking for an ordinance from the Common Council granting the right of way through the streets and has offered to use electricity as its motive power. There is perhaps not much chance of its getting authority to build, but if so the Manhattan of New York ought to make the Council insist on certain restrictions in the public interest which seem never to have been thought of in New York. The use of steam as a motive power is perhaps the least of the objections to an elevated road. But the New York roads were permitted to do some things which were not at all necessary, and are of considerable public injury. There was, for instance, no reason why they should have been permitted to make their staircases and the whole of their stations in the street, the staircases sometimes occupying half the sidewalk. They could have bought ground abutting on the street and made their staircases there, and had their waiting-rooms not over the street, but in the building, and at the serious expense, no doubt, would have been permitted greatly to depreciate some of the property fronting on the streets through which they run without making any compensation was a great injustice; though a late decision of the Court of Appeals makes it probable that they may still have to pay damages. There should have been some limitation of the number of tracks they might build in a street, and of the extent to which they might store cars on tracks over the streets; a considerable part of Church street in New York is pretty nearly roofed over, and long rows of cars and engines are kept on sidings and recently were even painted and repaired there, saving shop room.

It is not at all clear that an elevated railroad would pay in Chicago. A long, narrow, densely peopled city like New York is best calculated to give one the heavy traffic necessary to support it. But in Chicago it is not necessary to put such a road, if one is to be built, through the streets at all. The lots are usually deep blocks, and in few cases is the rear built upon. The right of way through the middle of the blocks, over the rear lines of the lots, would not cost a vast sum in Chicago, if only the actual damage had to be paid for, and then the bridges over the streets would be the chief objection to the road. And very likely a sunken road would be better than an elevated road in such a position, as it would not interrupt the street at all, and ought not to be very costly. But Chicago covers too much ground to be served by any one, two, or three lines, and the traffic of any one line would not be very great, except in the case of the Sixth avenue and the Third avenue roads in New York. Such an enterprise could be made very profitable there, perhaps, if the company building the road should also own a large amount of its line towards the outskirts of the city. The road might increase the value of land by many millions, while not earning interest on its cost.

With regard to the probable profitableness of an elevated railroad in other cities than New York, it seems to us significant that the capitalists who built the New York elevated railroads and who made millions by it have never, we believe, proposed to build one elsewhere. They had all the experience and abundant capital, and no one will accuse them of not caring to make more money. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that they do not believe that an elevated railroad would be a very profitable enterprise in Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago.

Possibilities Growing Out of the War on Peoria Rates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There is some trouble in the passenger rates between Peoria and Chicago. Cuts under the regular fare have been made by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road in retaliation, it is claimed, for a recent reduction by its opponents, the Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It is denied in behalf of the two last named roads that they are responsible for the trouble. The disturbance is a small matter, except as regards the possibility of its extension so that it might affect through rates. There is no pool at Peoria, but there is an agreement to maintain rates on a tacit understanding as to the natural distribution of the business. The Burlington & Quincy road between Peoria and Chicago is 190 miles, and it does only a small part of the business. The Wabash is the shortest—only 187 miles long—but its time is longer than that made by the Rock Island. The Rock Island's line is 161 miles long.

Both the Wabash and the Burlington & Quincy run the same number of trains each way between the two cities. The Rock Island also has the advantage over the Wabash in being longer established. The fare between Peoria and Chicago is $4.35. The fare between Chicago and New York is $20 by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and $18.50 by all the other lines. The fare from Peoria to New York is $27.35 for first-class unlimited and $23.35 limited. Thus a combination of the local Peoria fare and the through rate from Chicago to New York permits a "scalping" of the highest fare routes and $1 by the lowest fare routes. It is the opportunity to "scalp" through rates which makes a possibly serious feature of the Peoria disturbance. It is claimed that the Wabash is cutting from Peoria to other points besides Chicago, but this is denied by that road.

Prospects for the Completion of the Hoosac Tunnel Line.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—It is stated that the negotiations between the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad and the West Shore Line for the purchase of the road of the former west of Schenectady have fallen through, owing to the legal difficulties in the way of the proposed transfer. It is also said that English parties stand ready to complete the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Line through from Hoosac Tunnel to Buffalo, alongside the New York Central and West Shore Roads.

Cutting Rates from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The agreed rate from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return during Mardi-Gras entered into by the Louisville & Nashville, Ohio & Mississippi, and New Orleans & Texas Pacific from this city is not being lived up to. A reporter inquired of Mr. C. W. Poris, of the Ohio & Mississippi, as to the reduction, and was met with the following explanation: "The roads out of here opened upon a $25 rate, but today we learned that the Louisville & Nashville had consented to accept of the same rate from Dayton, Hamilton, Richmond, and other points north of here, which, of course, we regard as a discrimination against Cincinnati and unjust to the other roads forming the agreements. The Ohio & Mississippi will now make a lower rate from here. This break will, of course, be made by the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville & Nashville."

Heavy Commissions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—A declaration was filed in the Common Pleas Court today for Alexander McEwen, a noted English financier, in the latter's suit against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims that by means of his exertions deferred income bonds to the amount of $34,300,000 have been negotiated, and defendants have received $10,290,000. For his work he claims $343,000.

Resignation of Mr. E. Hawley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—E. Hawley, General Agent of the California fast freight line (Iowa pool), has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 15, to accept the general freight and passenger agency of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in two car-loads of European emigrants and the Lake Shore one car-load.

The North and South Lumber Rate Association held another meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel and completed the revision of the lumber tariff from Chicago and Michigan points to points in Indiana and Ohio.

Circulars have just been sent out to holders of stock of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Nickel-Plate), containing blanks making William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, and Gen. J. H. Devereaux proxies at the annual election to be held at Cleveland, O., Jan. 30.

Commissioner George L. Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has established a Western Agency at St. Paul, with Mr. J. W. Gardner in charge. He will have charge under the direction of the Commissioner of the east-bound business of the association from St. Paul.

Mr. C. H. Hudson, General Manager of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, has resigned, and the office of General Manager has been abolished. The duties of the position will hereafter be performed by Mr. T. W. Teasdale, assistant to the President, and Mr. E. Ryder, General Superintendent.

A meeting of the Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic was to have been held yesterday at Commissioner Morris' office for the purpose of transacting sundry affairs needing adjustment, but owing to the inability of Mr. Alexander MacKay, of the Michigan Central, to be present, an adjournment was had until next Tuesday.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific people state that it is their desire that Mr. Thomas Pearose, General Agent, Hussey, Howe & Co., be entirely exonerated from all blame regarding the sale of the commercial thousand-mile ticket, which was reported as having been found in the hands of Lincoln, the scalper, whose office was pulled a few days since, it having been shown that he was in no way to blame for its being there.

Mr. James R. Buchanan, General Passenger Agent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, announces that Mr. James Gibson has been appointed Eastern Passenger Agent of this road, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., and will represent the Sioux City & Pacific, the Iowa Chicago & Northwestern and Sioux City & Pacific Railroads to Northern Nebraska. His territory will comprise the States east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River and Canada.

The annual election of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company in New York Wednesday. Theodore Houston, Conrad N. Jordan, Charles J. Canda, George B. Greer, and John L. Nisbet were elected Directors by the common-stock holders, and Gen. Edward L. Winslow, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, W. Woersishoffer, Henry Amy, William Adams, Alexander Taylor, Thomas C. Clarke, and Howard Mansfield by the preferred-stock holders.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Jacob E. Blackwell; General Commissioner, Virgil Powers; Secretary, C. A. Sindall; Arbitrator, T. H. Carter; Auditor, T. E. Walker. The Rate Committee, which has served for a number of years, consisting of W. H. Stanford, Sol Haas, R. A. Andrews, G. A. Whitehead, S. B. Pickens, J. M. Brown, J. M. Culp, and E. P. Wilson, were continued for another year.

Mr. D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, announces that the following rates will be in effect on and after Feb. 1 to Eureka Springs, Ark.: St. Louis, Mo., $13.25 one way, $21 round trip; Vinita, I. T., $5.50 one way, $10 round trip; Fort Buren, Ark., $6.60 one way, $12 round trip; Girard, Kas., $5.70 one way, $10 round trip; Oswego, $6.15 one way, $12 round trip; Cherryvale, $7.25 one way, $13 round trip; Severy, $9.30 one way, $17 round trip; Wichita, $11.95 one way, $20 round trip; Halstead, $12.95 one way, $21 round trip.

Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has just issued the following circular: "Commencing Monday, Jan. 22, the Boston & Albany will put on a new train between Albany and Boston, daily except Sunday, to connect with the Michigan Central fast express, leaving Chicago at 5:30 p. m. daily. This train will have a sleeping-car from Albany to Boston, leaving Albany at 8:40 p. m. and arriving in Boston at 6:25 the following morning. This makes four daily trains from Chicago to Boston via the Michigan Central."

The Illinois Central people state that they do not contemplate abandoning their new route to Omaha. They say it has been fully demonstrated since it has been opened that it can always secure a fair share of the business, and that it is not inferior to some of the other lines. The managers of the Omaha Line do not wish to withdraw from the agreement and seem to be desirous of having the line continued. The Illinois Central people say that such being the circumstances they cannot well afford to go out of the Omaha business now. It is their wish and desire that the new line be recognized by the Iowa Trunk Line Association and be allotted a fair percentage of the Omaha business. Failing in this they will endeavor to obtain a fair share of the business by acting independently, depending upon their friends and the advantages offered at Chicago and Omaha for the success of the new route.

SPRAGUE VICTORIOUS.

A Verdict in His Favor in the Suit for Possession of Canonchet, the Far-Famed Villa.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Canonchet ejectment suit at Westerly terminated today in a victory for ex-Gov. Sprague. Judge Tillinghast charged the jury very strongly in favor of the plaintiff, Z. Chaffee, trustee of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, who brings the suit to oust Sprague and to give Mutual-Friend Moulton a title to the estate. The Judge said that the only question of fact for the jury to decide was whether Mr. Sprague was in possession of Canonchet on Oct. 9, 1882. If that fact was made out then the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. If he was not in possession, of course there would have been no need of bringing a suit for ejectment. The jury retired at 11 o'clock, and at noon were ready to report a verdict. Mr. Patton, junior counsel for Sprague, made the point that the copy of the plaintiff's declaration was missing, and that no verdict could be rendered without its presence. The jury were sent back to their room and a thorough search made for the missing document, but without avail. The Judge ruled that, as the declaration was known to have been properly filed, its temporary absence made no difference. At 2:30 p. m., greatly to the surprise of both plaintiff and defendant, the jury returned a verdict for Gov. Sprague. As this verdict was against the rulings and charge of the Judge, to the ex-Governor's personal popularity must be attributed the action of the jury. This leaves Sprague in possession of the far-famed villa, and it is not likely that any further attempt will be made to drive him from his homestead. In the long list of litigation over the Sprague property this is the first time a case ever went to a jury, and the opponents of the Spragues tonight doubt the efficiency of jury trials.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—John Hickey and his wife were arrested for inhumanly treating a girl named Ossee Everett, aged 19, who has been a domestic in their household for some years. A brother of the girl in an affidavit claims that owing to the treatment the girl is sick, sore, maimed, bruised, emaciated, weak, and feeble in both mind and body.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The motion of Oliver Ames, Receiver of the Credit Mobilier, for leave to make a settlement with Thomas C. Durant, formerly President of the company, was denied in the United States Circuit Court. Durant held certain lands in Iowa and Nebraska which the company claimed.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Suicide of a Prominent Illinois Farmer—An Aged Lady Frozen to Death.

Funeral at Indianapolis of the Late Bishop Talbot—An Exciting Murder Trial in Kansas.

ILLINOIS.

WEARY OF THE WORLD.

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—This community was startled this morning by the news that Mr. John Thomas, a prominent and highly-respected farmer living one mile west of this city, had committed suicide. Mr. Thomas had been for some time in failing health, suffering from an affection of the brain, and had just reached home yesterday morning from a trip West, where he had gone for relief. On reaching home he grew much worse, and during the day his family noticed indications of mental derangement. This morning at 7:30, while the family were at breakfast, he went unobserved to a closet and took therefrom a small breech-loading rifle. He then went to his children's bedroom, seated himself on the side of the bed, where his little 13-year-old daughter was sleeping, placed the muzzle of the rifle to his forehead, and sent a bullet through his brain, falling back upon the bed. The child was awakened by the report, and gave the alarm, but to no avail, as death resulted in twenty minutes. Mr. Thomas stood high in this community, having served several years on the Board of Supervisors. The funeral will take place Sunday from the Methodist Church.

SEED CORN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Good, safe seed corn is something that farmers are not finding to any great extent in the yield of the season in McLean and adjoining counties, and so they are shipping in seed from other latitudes. The killing of the germ is attributed to the late frosts of last season. Numerous experiments have been made, and the farmers are convinced that to plant corn grown here will be hazardous in the extreme.

DISEASED PORK.

The Bloomington Historical Society tonight discussed the subject of trichina spiralis, studying the parasite in all its stages under microscope from specimens taken from recent human victims who have died hereabouts. Several deaths have taken place here caused by trichiniasis, and a good many less serious cases have been treated. The verdict of the association is that all danger from trichinæ spirales is obviated by cooking. A temperature of 120 Fahrenheit will destroy them. Recent cases of trichiniasis here have materially affected trade in pork and hog products of all kinds.

FROM CHICAGO TO ROCKFORD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—The Continental Gold & Silver Mining Company of Chicago today filed in the office of the Secretary of State a change of place of business from Chicago to Rockford, and an increase of the Board of Directors to five.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

ORTAWA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mulligan, aged about 80 years, living alone and in comparatively destitute circumstances, was found lying on the floor of her room frozen to death this morning, the body being rigid. Just when her demise took place is not definitly known.

FAILURE OF A MERCHANT.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—B. W. Kesner, a dry-goods merchant at Grayville, Ill., fifteen miles south of here, has made an assignment. His liabilities are over $10,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Within the last thirty-six hours three wrecks have occurred on the West Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Last night at Trenton, Ill., a freight-train was in collision with a broken rail, derailing eleven cars and smashing them up, entailing considerable loss. Prior to that a few hours a freight ran into the rear end of a coal-train, demolishing the engine and caboose completely. Both of these accidents delayed the mails five hours each. The engineer and fireman on the latter train were seriously hurt.

WISCONSIN.

NEW CORPORATION.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State today of the Sioux River Lumber Company of Bayfield, with a capital stock of $50,000.

SUICIDE.

Charles Adams, aged 35, a nightwatchman at the Fuller & Johnson Works, in this city, committed suicide this morning by taking strychnine. He had been on a long drunk. He leaves a wife and several children.

"POST AND MAIL" STOCK.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The decision of Judge Dyer in the case of T. S. McClelland vs. Samuel Whiteley, in which the defendant's liability as a subscriber to the capital stock of the defunct *Post and Mail* newspaper was involved, was based on the ground that the signature of Whiteley which was found in Miss Willard's private memorandum-book was not in reality a subscription to the capital stock of the company. It appeared that Miss Willard had visited Racine, and called on Mr. Whiteley. He had conditionally agreed to take $2,000 stock in the organization of the company; but Miss Willard had evidently herself written his name in the stock-book for that amount of money. It appeared that Whiteley didn't know that he was to be held to the subscription until a short time before the concern collapsed, when he received the stock and at once returned it, denying that he had ever subscribed for it. The Judge accordingly decided in favor of the defendant.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a special dispatch from Racine, stating that Judge Dyer, of the United States Court, had decided in favor of the defendent in the action of Thomas S. McClelland, Receiver of the Chicago Publishing Company, against Simeon Whiteley, of Racine, for $2,000 of alleged stock subscription. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. McClelland yesterday afternoon to learn what were the grounds, in his opinion, for this decision, which is contrary to several other decisions which have been rendered in the *Post and Mail* cases. Mr. McClelland had not heard of the result of the trial, but said that there were two main points involved, either of which might have been decided against him. One was the question whether the Receiver could sue outside the jurisdiction of the court which appointed him. The other was on the merits of the case, the defendant claiming that the consideration on which he took the stock was not perfect. He claimed that Mr. Willard promised him that if he would take this stock he (Willard) would use his influence to get the defendant appointed to some English Consulship. Mr. Willard died before he fulfilled this promise, and consequently defendant claimed that he was not to be held for the stock. Upon either of these points, Mr. McClelland thinks, the case might have been decided against him.

IOWA.

DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—News was received today of the death of John S. Hancock, one of the most promising young men of this city, after a brief illness. He was a son of John T. Hancock, a leading wholesale grocer of this city.

DISGRUNTLED PROHIBITIONISTS.

The prohibitionists of this city are greatly agitated over the decision on the amendment question, and they propose to bring the question up again. Money to commence the publication of a prohibition organ in this city has been subscribed, of which the Rev. H. W. Bennett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be editor.

PROPOSED PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The President of the State Temperance Association has issued a call for a State Convention here Feb. 7 for consultation as to what shall be done in the present crisis in view of the decision of the Supreme Court. It is recommended that County Conventions meet Feb. 3 to elect delegates to the State Convention, the basis of representation being one delegate for each county and one for each 200 votes given for the constitutional amendment. One effect of the court decision on the amendment is that eight months' fees from saloons are now collectable, which in this city amounts to over $30,000.

MICHIGAN.

ICE AT THE STRAITS.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Teams are crossing the straits daily between St. Ignace and Mackinac City. The Algomah, one week out from St. Ignace, is unable to get back. They are blasting a passage for her with dynamite. A heavy north wind, with snow, prevails.

KANSAS.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A messenger just in from Kingman reports that six lawyers and three magistrates are now engaged in the preliminary hearing in the case of E. A. Karr, charged with the murder of County-Attorney M. S. Sproule in the summer of 1881. The evidence thus far against Karr is mainly circumstantial, but tends to show that Sproule was last seen in the vicinity of Karr's house, near Kingman. A human skeleton, supposed to be that of the murdered Sproule, and portions of clothing identified as his, have been found on Karr's farm. The case is attracting much public sentiment, the feeling being largely in favor of the accused, who has been a prominent business man in Kingman Township since its organization. The defendant is making a most vigorous defense.

INDIANA.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP TALBOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—The funeral exercises of the Rt.-Rev. J. C. Talbot, late Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, took place from St. Paul's Cathedral today with imposing ceremonies. The city churches were all fully represented, and many of the churches throughout the diocese. Among the distinguished divines present from abroad were Bishops Bedell, of Northern Ohio; Welles, of Wisconsin; Dudley, of Kentucky; Jaggar, of Southern Ohio; McLaren, of Illinois; Brown, of Fond du Lac; and Burgess, of

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Charles Hebbard, Marquette, Mich., is at the Leland.

A. J. Merritt, St. Paul; M. Rossin, New York, and J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines, Ont., are at the Sherman.

Mr. Thomas Axworthy, a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

The statement that the firm of Randall, Bell & Co. was settling at 50 cents on the dollar is incorrect. The proposal is 100 cents on the dollar, one-half cash.

G. Gump, B. Getlisen, San Francisco; A. Fisher, Nevada; F. R. Delmar, St. Paul; C. H. Eddy, New York; and H. J. Jennings, Boston, are at the Tremont.

Mr. H. C. Lunt, of Fulton, Ill., one of the crack chess-players of the West, is spending a few days in the city, and is making some of the noted local players hustle.

Theodore Ickler, the wretch who drove his wife and three little children out into the cold and snow Friday night, was fined $25 by Justice Wallace and sent to the bridewell.

Complaint is made that the cable cars going south on State street do not always stop at Monroe long enough to take up all who want to get on board, especially women and children.

T. H. Russell, Deadwood, C. T. Greismen, Philadelphia; C. C. Soule, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Thomas, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Copley, St. Paul; A. E. Southworth, Boston; W. J. Cruikshank, New York, are at the Palmer.

Judge Prendergast yesterday ordered that a summons issue to each of the Constables and other officers whose bonds have been declared insufficient, returnable next Saturday, to show cause why they should not furnish new bonds.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions held its monthly prayer-meeting yesterday morning. Many requests for prayer were read. Miss Boger, who has recently returned from India, gave an interesting account of her work in the school for girls at Debra.

Gov. S. M. Cullom, Springfield; Judge Isaac H. Knox, St. Louis; M. H. McLeod, London, England; W. S. Abel, Berlin, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ettinger, Paris, France; W. H. Osborne, New York; C. H. Lord, Baltimore; E. Floyd Jones, St. Louis; and John McLeod, Louisville, are at the Pacific.

A boy about 15 years old was arrested by J. Montgomery for stealing newspapers from the steps of subscribers on West Washington street, near Ada. He was taken before Justice Walsh, and fined $3 and costs. This reprehensible practice is causing great annoyance to carriers and their subscribers.

Peter O'Neil, arrested a few days ago at the fourth and last man wanted for the Lemont robbery, was subjected to an inspection by Mr. Arnold, the victim of the robbery, and positively identified as the right man. O'Neil is not a relative of Mr. Arnold's housekeeper, or of any one of his acquaintances.

A number of citizens interested in the question of the drainage of Grand Crossing met yesterday afternoon at the office of President Goodrich. Two members, however, of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to meet them were absent, and the meeting in consequence adjourned for one week, to meet at the same place and time.

While driving west on Madison street near Market last evening in a cutter W. D. Owen came in contact with a pile of bricks, which upset the cutter and threw Mr. Owen under a street-car which chanced to be passing at the time. He was dragged along some distance, and terribly bruised about the body. A patrol wagon conveyed him to his hotel at No. 230 State street.

Theodore Nelson, who lives at the corner of Michigan and Market streets, yesterday caused the arrest of J. P. Dyer on the charge of larceny as bailee. Nelson says he commissioned Dyer to sell a horse and buggy for him, and that the money realized on the transaction was never turned over to him (Nelson). Dyer was locked up in the Central, and will have a hearing before Justice Hudson today.

The Dickerson families compromised their case in Justice Brayton's court yesterday. James B., the butcher, whose wife charged him with threatening to kill her, promised to be a good husband in the future if she would come back and live with him. She said she would. In return James agreed not to prosecute his sister-in-law, Lottie, for shooting at him when he went to her house to get possession of his spouse.

An inquest was held at No. 231 West Walnut street yesterday on the body of Elizabeth A. Morse, 55 years old, the wife of a baker. She died about 2 o'clock yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine, having taken the drug to relieve rheumatic pains. The jury found that she came to her death from an overdose of morphine, accidentally administered, but failed to add by whom it was administered. Her husband said she prepared and took her own medicine.

The larceny case against Mary Considine, the young girl who stole $975 from her uncle, a police officer, was continued before Justice Walsh to Jan. 22, Mary, in default of $5,000 bail, being sent back to her cell. John Dillon, Mollie Murphy, and Frank Quirk, son of the ex-Alderman, who are understood to have assisted the Considine girl in squandering her ill-gotten wealth, had their cases continued to the same date and furnished bail.

There was the usual weekly social entertainment at the Union Catholic Library Rooms last night. Mrs. B. A. E. Laudengren and Miss Barbary Grau favored the company with instrumental music. There were songs by Miss Fallum and Miss Bailey; readings by Miss Donlin and Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. T. J. Morin read an essay on Pope. At the entertainment next week the trial scene from "Merchant of Venice," and a farce, "Rough Diamonds," are to be presented.

"A Passer By" writes THE TRIBUNE complaining that obscene pictures are displayed in a bookstore on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets. "A Passer By" doesn't know artistic obscenity when he sees it. The picture at which his virtuous shafts are directed is a photographic copy of a work by the French painter, Lafon. The original was exhibited in the Paris Salon last year, and if the irate correspondent can't abide the spectacle he should keep his eyes at a proper angle and remain "A Passer By."

Since Monday night Frank O'Connor, a printer, 21 years old, who worked at No. 146 Clark street, has been mysteriously missing. He left his place of work about 8 o'clock, saying he was going to the theatre and would be back about 11 o'clock, asking at the same time that no "sub" be put on his case. Nothing has been heard of him since then. He had about $100 on his person. His friends say he had no vices, and are at a loss to form a theory regarding his disappearance. He roomed at the Orient House, where he left all of his effects. His parents live in Fort Plain, N. Y.

Mr. Charles M. Morton, of the Railroad Chapel, led the union meeting yesterday morning, and read from the ninth chapter of Mark the account of the transfiguration and the story of the healing of the demoniac boy, urging the necessity of more faith in God and more self-denial if a great work is to be done in our city. A ladies' nocturne was held at the close of the union service and also a pastors' meeting. The union services will be continued in the same place and the leadership for the next week will be in the hands of Dr. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church.

The body of Jacob Keisner, of No. 345 Twenty-sixth street, the milkman who fired a bullet into his own heart after drinking whisky enough to make himself disgusted with life, was subjected to an inquest yesterday. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the left breast; that he had purchased the revolver from "Aye," and censured "said Aye" for selling him the revolver, "knowing his condition." A careful examination of the written testimony failed to discover the name of "Aye," but it is presumed he is some hardware-dealer. Deputy-Coroner Shanahan conducted the inquest.

It is more than probable that the magnificent tapestries now in possession of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will be on exhibition at the Art Institute in a few days. Yesterday President C. L. Hutchinson, of the Art Institute, called upon Gen. Sheridan and assured him that the institution would insure them. Before being placed on exhibition they will need some slight repairs. These tapestries, if exhibited, will be quite a revelation to the art-loving public. To-day is the last day of the free admission to the picture exhibition at the Art Institute, and after to-day a small admission fee will be charged.

T. H. Russell, the man who led the first expedition into the Black Hills in 1874, is at the Palmer House. Custer had been there with the Seventh Cavalry before him, but had abandoned the region, and Russell and his little band of twenty-eight men found it in a primitive State. They were seventy-eight days going from Sioux City to the present site of Custer City. When Mr. Russell started for civilization a few days ago it took him just forty-eight hours to go from Deadwood to Sidney, on the Union Pacific Railroad. For two years his party had the hills mostly to themselves, but in 1876 California sent experts there who bought up large claims, and today the largest quartz-mills in the world are located there. Mr. Russell speaks in confident terms of the curative qualities of certain springs, about twenty-five miles from Custer City, and instances several quick cures of rheumatism and kidney complaints. If Mr. Russell were a quarter of a century older he would be a first-class specimen of the "Forty-Niners," a race now nearly extinct.

The Women's Board of Missions of the Interior held its regular weekly meeting at No. 75 Madison street yesterday morning, Mrs. Haven in the chair. Mrs. Humphrey conducted the devotional exercises. A vote of thanks was tendered the Chicago Paper Company for its donations of books and papers. Mrs. Purington and Miss Green gave very interesting reports of the progress of the local work. Miss Dudley, foreign missionary, was present, and gave an interesting report of her work in Japan. Miss Wilson, of Baxter Springs, Kas., missionary among the colored refugees, called special attention to a new departure in a school for little girls. Mrs. Wilcox reported that the Ladies' Missionary Societies of the First and Union Park Congregational Churches had promised to raise $1,000 each toward the $40,000 which the board has pledged itself to raise this year for foreign mission work. The board voted to solicit contributions with which to reimburse Miss Mary B. Wright for her horse which was stolen.

The Committee on Printing of the County Board will open bids today for the filling of certain requisitions for printing and stationery for the county offices. Persons and firms likely to bid have been sent letters informing them that samples of what was wanted could be seen at the board rooms, but such as called yesterday were sadly disappointed, and many of them left in disgust. In fact, there were no samples, and whoever designs to bid at all will bid blindly. In other words, the requisitions call for ink without stating the kind or quality; for blank books without giving the number of quires or character of binding; for lead-pencils without naming the article wanted; and for rubber bands without the slightest intimation as to their number or size. No one can bid intelligently, and it would seem a mockery to bid at all, and one of the largest houses in the city will take this view of it. The committee should have specified just what was wanted, giving quality, size, and quantity, for in no other way is it possible to get fair competition.

LIGHTNING FIGHTING STEAM.

Yesterday afternoon a test was made of the Van Depoele electric motor, which it is proposed to use in propelling cars on Hannahs' elevated railroad (providing right of way is granted by the city), on a track in the vacant lot on Franklin street. The test was not satisfactory, owing to the accumulations of ice on the very small rails and the imperfectness of the apparatus employed. Wires were run from the Depoele manufactory across the street, and a sufficient current was secured to operate the motor, which gave the necessary power and revolved the wheels. But the latter could not be made to stick to the rails in going up grade, and the test was finally postponed until a warmer day. The current which was yesterday supplied by wires in the middle of the track will in the elevated road be conveyed to the motor through the rails and wheels of the cars. Those who witnessed yesterday's operations of the motor think there is no doubt of the practicability of the invention.

HE DOESN'T ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner George M. Hogue returned from Springfield yesterday. Alluding to a statement made that his report relative to the inspection of No. 2 corn was connected with Mr. Billings' resolution in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hogue said: "My report was not at all dependent upon any resolution. The question was simply as to whether a more rigid inspection of No. 2 corn obtained in Chicago now than in November and December last. The matter was called to my attention by the Receivers' Association on Friday last. I investigated and came to the conclusion that the inspection is stricter and proper then, and that it is not too rigid now. In other words, the inspection was and is practically correct. I thereupon prepared the report for the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The report contemplates no other matter; it simply explodes the rumors to the effect that the inspection of No. 2 corn here was over scrupulous."

OFFICER SORGEL GIVES BAIL.

Officer Peter Sorgel, of the Twelfth Street Station, who was arrested on a warrant for manslaughter sworn out by the friends of John Mizch, who was shot by the officer in a disturbance at a Bohemian dance, took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Fisher to Justice Scully. A crowd of about twenty Bohemian witnesses was on hand to testify in the case, and Justice Scully expressed the opinion that at least three days' time would be occupied in hearing the evidence. Finally the matter was disposed of by the defendant waiving examination. The attorneys made a brief statement of what they had intended to prove, and the court fixed the defendant's bail at $5,000, the bail being furnished. Sorgel, as will be remembered, was exonerated by the Coroner's jury.

AN ENTERPRISING HOLLANDER.

A dispatch was received at police headquarters yesterday from the Brooklyn Chief of Police announcing the arrest in that city of a Hollander named T. N. Van Vlotan, for whom the Chicago authorities have been on the lookout about two weeks. Van Vlotan, who is a young man of pleasing address, was in this city about two weeks ago, and soon formed the acquaintance of several of his well-to-do countrymen, after which, it is alleged, he swindled them out of various sums of money on a confidence game. From Henry Busch, of No. 129 Blue Island avenue, he obtained $100 on a bogus check, and from several other Hollanders of Chicago he obtained smaller amounts. Van Vlotan was arrested night before last in Brooklyn with another man of the same nationality, Frank Sebeiner by name, on the charge of having, with Charles Eggert, of Brooklyn, out of $3,500 worth of cigars. Chief-of-Police Doyle telegraphed to have Van Vlotan held in custody, stating that a Chicago officer would be sent after him by a requisition. Although Lieut. Kipley said yesterday that the only charges against Van Vlotan in this city were that he had passed a few bogus checks—possibly $300 worth—it would appear rather singular that he should be brought back here when he is implicated in a $3,500 job in Brooklyn.

A $90,000 LOTT.

The firm of McGillis & Co., consisting of W. A. McGillis and James Hogan, the railroad contractors of Momence, yesterday commenced important attachment proceedings, through the Circuit Court at Kankakee, against the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa Railroad Company, a new corporation, claiming $90,000. McGillis & Co. have the contract for constructing forty-five miles of the new road—from Momence to North Judson, Ind., most of which is graded, and upon a portion of which the track is laid. The dispute arose upon measurements. McGillis & Co. holding that the companies raised these questions because it was short of funds. They first attached five cars and a locomotive, but the corporation claimed that they were not the property, but that there was a mortgage upon them. The firm, however, secured an attachment upon $90,000 worth of iron which is now piled up at Momence. There is likely to be a sharp contest when the case comes up, which will be in a few days.

GOOD, IF TRUE.

The report of Samuel D. Ward, Receiver of the Beehive Bank, of the sale of the Westfall tract was made to Judge Tuley, instead of Judge Moran, as stated in yesterday's papers, who authorized the Receiver to make off all deeds for lot sold at auction by Layton, Thayer & Co. for B. A. Ulrich, which brought satisfactory prices, and also authorized the Receiver to make off all deeds for all lots sold hereafter if the same prove satisfactory to the Receiver and the Judge. The Receiver will be able to make a dividend on the payment for lots so sold, the buyers being ready and anxious to close, and many of them intend to build. A large tract of about fifteen acres and the entire beach has been reserved on the shore, which can be converted into a summer-resort if any hotel man is ambitious to start an enterprise of this kind. The Illinois Central will commence running trains to South Chicago as soon as the frost is out of the ground, by which time they expect to make satisfactory arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio Road for crossing their tracks. The remainder of the Westfall tract will probably be closed out at auction with an excursion train to the beach. An avenue eighty feet wide, to be known as Cheltenham Beach avenue, will be dedicated to the village as a street by the Receiver. This will probably be extended south towards South Chicago and connect with Lake avenue north of Seventy-fifth street, which runs to Seventy-first street. The Illinois Central will build depots at Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets in the spring.

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of small-pox was reported at No. 18 String street.

There is diphtheria at No. 15 Union Park place and at No. 218 East Division.

The Committee on Licenses will meet in the Council Chamber at 2:30 this afternoon to fix the saloon fee. As the saloonkeepers will be present in force, Ald. Wetherell wants about fifty high-license men to attend and give their views.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 394 Van Buren, No. 19 Boston avenue, No. 74 Lytle, No. 3339 Prairie, No. 31 Clybourn avenue, No. 33 North Hoyne, No. 740 North Halsted, No. 181 North Sangamon, and No. 229 Carroll avenue.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds met in the afternoon, and decided to recommend the granting of permission to the National Exhibition of Railway Appliances to run tracks into the Exposition and inclose a place on the Lake-Front wherein to exhibit locomotives, etc., during May and June.

The notices which have heretofore been served on violators of the smoke ordinance required them to abate the nuisance at once, or prosecution would follow. Inspector Merki thinks this was unreasonable, and he will give offenders ten days to put their chimneys in order before he takes legal steps to force them to do it.

Superintendent Kirkland says that more than half of the buildings reported by the Tenement-House Inspectors as dangerous to life in case of fire on account of the lack of means of egress are safe enough. Where there are no outside ladders, the owners or lessees have taken steps to facilitate the escape of occupants if necessary. He is inspecting every day buildings in the list furnished him, and where he finds a non-compliance with the ordinance, will prosecute the delinquents if they do not remedy the defects.

It will cost $880,000 to complete the new City-Hall and $100,000 to furnish it. The two amounts make a total of $480,000. But in addition there is due $180,000 to contractors. So $650,000 will have to be paid out before the building will be ready for occupancy. The Commissioner of Public Works asked for an appropriation of only $110,000 for the hall this year, but the Controller cut the item down to $80,000. At this rate it will be over seven years before the business of the city is transacted within its walls.

KELLY DISMISSED.

E. J. C. Kelly, late Assistant Smoke-Inspector, came to THE TRIBUNE office yesterday and said that the statement that he had been discharged was untrue.

"Kelly says you haven't bounced him," said a reporter to Smoke-Inspector Merki.

"Kelly is mistaken. He came in this morning and asked if there were any orders for him. I told him none, except that he had been dismissed. He said he hadn't been officially notified. I said, 'Wait a little while and you will be.' But he skipped out. If he comes in I'll hand him this: 'E. J. C. Kelly: You are hereby given notice of your removal from the position of assistant in the office of the Smoke-Inspector. You will desist this day from acting as such assistant, and forthwith turn over all books, papers, and the star now in your possession. Very respectfully, LOUIS MERKI, Inspector.'"

"What did you bounce him for?"

"On general principles."

"Was he working for a particular make of consumer?"

"I have no knowledge on the point, but that seems to be the general impression."

THE BRIDGEPORT PUMPS.

The authorities at the City-Hall are still keeping up their warfare on the Bridgeport pumps, the erection of which was forced on them against their will by public sentiment in this city and by the action of the Legislature. The claim now made at the City-Hall is that the pumps will have very little effect upon the water in the South Branch and in the main stream, and that the river stenches, therefore, will not be abated. According to the authorities, the bad smells came from the South Fork of the South Branch, as the pumps only draw water from the South Branch, they will have no effect on the Fork, and, therefore, the smells will remain. Any person who stood last summer on State street bridge and smelt the stench from that stream at that point can hardly be convinced that the smell which he detected came from the South Fork of the South Branch. He will be inclined to remain firm in his belief that the smell came from the tank of sewage, about which he saw under his feet. Nor can he be turned from the opinion that a strong current running from the lake down the river and the South Branch to the canal will remove that stagnant water and those offensive smells. At present only about a quarter of the power is in, so it is impossible to tell exactly what the pumps will do. There is every reason, however, to believe that as soon as they are all working the water in the main river and South Branch will be changed so rapidly that it will be pure and clean and free from smells nearly all the way to the South Fork, if not down to the pumping-works themselves. Commissioner Cegier thinks that the dam will be finished and all the pumps in place in about six weeks. Then 60,000 cubic feet of water a minute can be sent down the canal, and then it is probable that for the first time in many years the city will see a stream of pure water flowing from the lake to the pumping-works.

U. S. A.

The collections on dutiable goods yesterday were $7,551.

Harry, alias "Doc" Williams, Henry D. Fipp, William Damen, and George Wilson, alias Chapman, the latter having been arrested in the forenoon, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon upon the charge of making and circulating bogus silver dollars. They were arrested by the police, as previously detailed in THE TRIBUNE. Chapman is the one who bought the battery used by Fipp. The evidence against all the gang was pretty strong, at least it warranted their being held in $2,000 each for trial, and not being able to furnish the bonds they went to jail.

A bill has passed the House, and is pending in the Senate, fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago at $7,000 per annum after June 30, all fees, etc., received by him to be paid into the Treasury. Action in this direction, it is claimed, is necessary, as, while the fees amount to perhaps $10,000 or $12,000 a year, they are an uncertain quantity, and liable to drop off. If the brokers here did as those in New York do—have printed for five cents blanks which cost them 25 cents apiece at the Custom-House—the Inspectors would get a larger compensation than the Collector. And the fear that the brokers will do this is the main reason for asking Congress to insure the payment of an adequate salary to the chief interior port of the country.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

Ten more carriers are to be put on duty at the Post-Office—not new men, but old hands, who will be transferred from the sub-station at the corner of Washington and Halsted, where seventeen will remain. Not long ago the North Side merchants south of Indiana street complained about the slow delivery of their letters, and in order to save the time required to carry the mail from the main office to the Turner-Hall sub-station, six of the carriers at work there were transferred to the South Side. These six now cover the territory mentioned, and are able to get letters to their destinations one delivery sooner than under the old plan. It is proposed to do the same on the West Side, east of Halsted, between Kinzie and Harrison streets; and hence the transfer of the ten men referred to above.

Inspectors Hall and Adsit are still at work on the details of the van system, which, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, they will recommend for adoption in this city. Postmaster Palmer says there will be no difficulty in providing room for the concentrated force. Carpenters were at work yesterday changing the cases so as to provide space for the ten West Side men, and by shifting the heads of departments around accommodations can be furnished for 200 carriers —all that will be required to deliver the mail matter intended for the territory within two and a half miles of the Post-Office.

CHICAGO JURIES.

A REFORM NECESSARY, AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

"What do I think of the jury system?" said Leonard Swett last evening, repeating the inquiry of a TRIBUNE reporter. "I think pretty well of it if carried out properly, but as carried out in this city it had better be abolished, and justice cannot be gotten out of it."

"What is wrong?"

"The class of men selected are not fit to try cases, and everybody knows it."

"Not fit in what way?"

"Every way. They haven't the capacity and the intelligence."

"How do you account for such men getting on the panels?"

"The reason is, the position of juryman goes a-begging. Every decent man keeps off a jury as much as possible, and only those desire to get on who are unfit to discharge the duties."

"Is there any remedy?"

"Yes. There should be a body of men whose exclusive official business should be the selection of jurymen."

"In what way could they be chosen?"

"Well, if the Judges of the courts were permitted to select their own panels, or to appoint half a dozen business-men to select the names, there would be no difficulty."

"Everybody would have to serve then? No excuses would be accepted?"

"I don't believe in everybody serving on a jury, any more than in everybody running Marshall Field's store, or of everybody being a judge. Everybody don't run THE TRIBUNE. Its editor doesn't draw his men by list, but picks them out on account of their fitness. The position of juryman is almost the only one where men are selected wholly

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE FIT OR NOT.

"Would the selectors get their names from the poll-lists."

"Yes, but use their personal knowledge. If you had to get a dozen men for any purpose you will know how to select them—be guided by information and knowledge."

"About how many men would have to serve at a time?"

"A few hundred. Why could not a commission of half a dozen men who hold no other office make up a list of jurors?"

"Every one should serve?"

"Yes, except excused for a reasonable cause."

"Sickness?"

"Sickness or something imperative."

"Not mere business?"

"No."

"The system as carried out in the United States courts is satisfactory?"

"Very; and why? The jurors are selected by a Commissioner, who sends after the prominent and intelligent men in a county. And this is the reason everybody takes his case into the United States courts where their jurisdiction will permit it. There is never any trouble. Who ever heard of an absurd verdict in the United States courts? The jury system is in use there, but, on account of the way jurors are selected, no fault is found, because the verdicts are just. The Bar Association has struck the right key in asking for a commission. The system itself is all right, but, as applied in the State courts, it is all wrong. Any business in the world would be a failure if men were selected to carry it on as men are selected for jurymen."

How far Mr. Swett's opinions regarding the workings of the jury system were influenced by the extraordinary verdict yesterday in the Weber-Taylor case the reader must decide for himself. In that case, where Mr. Swett appeared for Col. Taylor, the jury brought in a verdict finding the defendant guilty of debauching the wife of the plaintiff, and, at the same time, assessed the damages at one cent.

GARBAGE AND SMALL-POX.

CITY AND STATE HEALTH OFFICERS DISCUSS THESE TWO NUISANCES.

What is to be done with the city's garbage is becoming a more and more serious question. Its daily accumulation is enormous, and where shall it be deposited? Health-Commissioner De Wolf and Secretary Rauch of the State Board of Health discussed this question between themselves yesterday morning. To use the lake for a dumping-place they decided to be out of the question. No evil effect might come from it for a year or two, but eventually, even if the refuse was carried ten or fifteen miles up or down the shore before being thrown in, it would poison the city's source of drinking-water, none too good even now at some seasons of the year. It will be remembered what agitation there was in New York last year over the befouling of the air from Hunter's Point by this same cause.

Dr. Rauch is in favor of establishing a dumping-ground west of the city, where the land is higher than it is in the south along the line of the Illinois Cedtral Railway. It was thought by him that if a pile of garbage were to be set up in that neighborhood it would, after becoming partially decomposed, be an inexhaustible mine of fertilizing material, of which the farmers and market-gardeners of that region would not be slow to take advantage. The great objection to the plan is its expense, but that the stuff must be taken away somewhere seems to be a foregone conclusion, and the only question is in which direction can it be taken the cheapest and placed where the farmers will come for it.

This topic being disposed of, the doctors turned their conversation to the subject of small-pox. An article was referred to in a recent New York paper which charged that numerous cases of this disease are concealed in this city. Dr. Rauch indignantly denied this charge. He, the Mayor, and the Committee on Health and County Relations knew of every case that was reported. There was a great pressure from business men to have this information withheld from the newspapers. But this was not done to any great extent. It was necessary sometimes, in the Doctor's opinion, to repress the alarm which would be needlessly felt should the general public in and out of the city know every time the disease took a fresh start, and the only way to do this was to keep the knowledge from the reporters. Placards, however, were always posted on infested houses to warn people away. An illustration of the too wide dissemination of the information concerning the ravages of the disease was in this city of Baltimore, the business interests of whose business interests were suffering from an exceedingly violent attack of the small-pox scare. Schools and churches are closed, and an embargo is laid on travel and trade. In this city, however, a year ago, when small-pox was somewhat violent, by the opposit treatment, letting only such information go before the public as would induce but a moderate share of precautionary measures, but not enough to give needless alarm and to cause a panic, the scourge was finally checked with the loss of life confined mainly to the unvaccinated immigrants, and the business of the city not prejudiced. For this Dr. Rauch thought the city health authorities to be worthy of the highest commendation.

HARD HITTERS.

MACE AND SLADE TO ARRIVE TODAY—PADDY RYAN'S NEBRASKA GIANT STILL OUT—THE SPINX.

Jem Mace and his heavy-weight companion, Maori Slade, did not reach the city yesterday as anticipated. The train bearing these two hard-hitting luminaries is due here today at noon, and will doubtless be met by a big crowd of Jem's old friends and sports who are anxious to catch a glimpse of the big Australian from whom so much is expected. Fox and Harding, of the *Police Gazette*, are also on the road yet, as the following dispatch received yesterday by Parson Davies shows:

"Harding has left for Chicago. Mr. Fox is at Buffalo, and Harding will meet him there. Arrange Tuesday night for the show, as the party must be here Thursday night."

This was signed by Phil R. Clark, manager of the *Police Gazette*.

The "show" referred to in the dispatch is an athletic entertainment to be given in this city Tuesday night. The preliminary arrangements for the event were made yesterday. Mace, Slade, Elliott, and local celebrities of the prize-ring are to appear. Parson Davies said there would be no sparring contests at the entertainment; but just how Mace, Slade, and the rest of the party are going to exhibit themselves is not known. The place and program of the entertainment have not yet been fully decided upon; but these matters will be arranged today. Nothing was heard yesterday from Paddy Ryan's Nebraska giant, who promises, through Paddy, to knock out the earth if necessary. In case the Nebraska giant does not succeed in making a match he can doubtless get a situation for a week or two at the dime museum.

THE PRESS CLUB BANQUET.

HER MAJESTY'S MUSICIANS TO BE PRESENT —THE TOASTS.

The third annual banquet of the Chicago Press Club, which is to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, promises to be an elegant affair. The preparations are complete and a delightful evening is promised. Several of the prominent members of Her Majesty's Opera company volunteered to furnish vocal music during the evening, and Col. Mapleson consented to have them appear. Mme. Albani expected to be present and sing, but she appears at St. Louis Monday night in opera and is compelled to leave for that city this morning. But Mme. Scalchi, the new contralto, whose first appearance here has created so much enthusiasm, will sing, as will also Mlle. Rossini and Signors Mierzwinski and Corsini.

The members of the club and their guests will meet in the parlors of the hotel at 6 o'clock, where they will be received by a reception committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkie and Sullivan, the two ex-Presidents, and the present officers of the club. The dinner is appointed at 7, and seats will be taken at the table promptly at that hour. After dinner the following program of toasts will be adhered to:

"Who We Are, and Why We Exist"—Col. N. A. Reed Jr.

"The Press Club in Congress"—The Hon. John F. Finerty.

Aria from "Robert le Diable"—Signor Mierzwinski.

"The Importance of the Press to the Stage"—Mr. J. H. McVicker.

"The Importance of the Stage to the Press"—Mr. George W. Peck, of *Peck's Sun*.

Valse—Mlle. Rossini.

"The Perils of the Interviewer"—Mr. John Ritchie.

"The Perils of the Interviewed,"—Emery A. Storrs, Esq.

Aria buffo—Signor Corsini.

"Sweethearts, Wives, and Babies"—Gilbert A. Pierce.

Ballad—Mme. Scalchi.

Letters of regret.

The dancing will commence immediately after the program is completed, the floor-managers being Messrs. W. S. Walker, W. H. Strong, C. Allen Payne, William Colebrooke, R. B. Peattie, and E. J. McPhelim.

THE "ADAMS PROCESS."

PRESIDENT POTTER KNOWS NOTHING OF IT —ADDITIONAL FIGURES FROM BELGIUM.

Yesterday a reporter for THE TRIBUNE asked President Potter, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, whether he was familiar with the "Adams process" of making iron. Mr. Potter replied:

"I never heard of it until I saw a dispatch from Pittsburg published in THE TRIBUNE."

"The dispatch stated that samples of iron made at the Glenwood Iron-Mill by the new process had been shipped to all parts of the country."

"I have seen none of it. In fact I don't know where Glenwood is."

"THE TRIBUNE thinks there must be some mistake in the stories published about the wonderful, unprecedented cheapness of iron-ore in Belgium."

"I confess," replied Mr. Potter, "that the assertions rather staggered me when I first heard them, but the reports as to the remarkable cheapness of the ore are confirmed. On the basis that two tons of ore are required to make one of pig the ore costs $2.40, or $1.20 per ton."

"Is this any higher than the cost of a ton of clay or gravel delivered at the furnace?"

"It is not."

"Where is this Belgium ore bed located which furnishes ore at $1.20 per ton?"

"I cannot say."

"Why do not the English get ore there, as there is no export tax on it?"

"The bulk of the Bessemer ore is imported into England from Spain and along the Mediterranean. And here is a fact to be remembered in this connection: The natives who mine these ores get 17 cents a day. I have received some additional statistics from my son since talking with a TRIBUNE man the other day. My son writes me from Liege, Belgium, that the ore costs but $1.20 per ton; coal is $2.50; coke is $4; pig-iron $9 or $10; and $10 more puts it into rails. But observe the wages paid. The women employed receive 40 cents a day, the men 60 cents, the heater $3, the boss roller $1.20, the foreman $1.50, and the machinist or engineer from 80 cents to $1 a day. In view of these facts my son asks to his letter, Why does the American country need protection? I know of one firm in England whose ore costs them only $3.09 per ton, and it is English ore, too. In 1879 a mill in France produced ingots for $18 a ton, blooms for $35, and rails for $38. At that price their rails cost them no more than our Bessemer pig metal costs us today."

"Why don't the Belgians run out the English manufacturers with such cheap ore?"

"They are moving in that direction successfully. Within the last year the Belgians have gone into the English market and taken away large contracts."

"What is the cost of English ore on the average?"

"From $4 to $5 per ton. In the case I spoke of where the ore cost $3.09 the mill was situated right over the mines."

"When the Pennsylvania steel mills are filling orders now as from $42 to $39 per ton, why do they need $22.40 per ton protection against English steel?"

"They don't, unless it's to protect them from bankruptcy. They can't make rails at that price without a loss."

"Can English steel be sold at Pittsburg for $16 per ton?"

"No, sir. It would have to compete with Pennsylvania steel at $42 per ton under a $22.40 protection, allowing $4 for freight to Pittsburg. I repeat, it's not possible, unless the English steel be laid down in Pittsburg at a loss."

"Will not half the present duty do for the best equipped mills?"

"That is a question that can only be answered conditionally. I say no, unless there be a corresponding reduction in raw material, and so forth. But when we talk of a reduction of transportation rates the railroad authorities say they cannot stand it. They say they have thousands of cars which are only useful in carrying ore. Six months in the year these cars are idle—the period when water navigation is closed. The ore is brought from the mines to the lake and the cars must go back empty, so that one-half the mileage is made at a dead loss to the roads. They argue that there can be no reduction in transportation rates. Why, sir, the freight—mind you, just the freight—on a ton of coke is half a dollar more here than the entire cost of the same coke, freight and all, delivered in Belgium. How much will the railroad companies reduce the transportation charges on coke? That's a question we cannot control."

"Then one-half the present duty will not suffice, say in the case of your mills for instance?"

"No, not with other expenditures as they are. What we ask is to have the duty left just where the Crescent Committee fixed it, reducing from $28 to $22.40. All interests were represented at that meeting and there was a tacit agreement all round that there should be a reduction in iron material all round. Transportation must be cut down and the prices for ore, coal, coke, limestone, and labor must be reduced. If the tariff duty be cut down from $28 to $14 and the prices of other things be left where they are our works will remain idle."

THE STOCK-YARDS.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS THINK OF THE PEARSON BILL FOR THEIR REGULATION.

A reporter who called yesterday afternoon at the office of the Union Stock-Yards Company found the officials neither annoyed nor excited over the news from Springfield that a McDonough County legislator had introduced into the House a bill regulating all manner of charges for transportation, yardage, hotel bills of shippers, and for grain, hay, and other articles furnished, and to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination. Secretary Williams had not even heard of the bill, and knew nothing of the provisions contained in it, but he presumed it was similar to bills of the kind which had been introduced regularly at each succeeding session of the Legislature. One of the Commissioners assured him the bill was almost an exact reproduction of a bill introduced at the last session by a member named Reese. There always was, and probably always would be, a cry under any system of laws or regulations governing the Stock-Yards a certain class of shippers who would find fault, and it was a very easy matter for such malcontents to find a member in the House willing to voice their complaints. Mr. Williams professed to be too busy to read the synopsis of the bill as published, and could not therefore submit to any detailed interview. The feature making stated and regular charges for transportation and yardage was scarcely necessary; that was regulated, and practically could not be regulated to a greater extent, by the company, who also undertook to supply grain and hay at a much less profit than 50 per cent, the maximum amount allowed over the wholesale market rates by the provisions of the new bill. That portion of the bill relating to the disposition of dead animals was absurd, and if permitted to become a law would work an inconceivable hardship. It has to do with the Stock-Yards Company, but to the public. Shippers and scalpers would then do as they pleased with dead animals of all sorts, and it would be impossible to prevent them from putting diseased meat upon the market.

Neither Mr. Williams nor any of the officials spoken to apprehended that the bill introduced by Representative McDonough would ever become a law, and entertained doubts as to whether it would be even heard of again. If the present laws were changed at all the changes ought to be in the direction of improvement, said Mr. Pearson's bill, they seemed to think, suggested little or no improvement, but on the contrary carried with it at least one harmful measure—the disposition of dead animals.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that a large sum is due the Village of Evanston for taxes on leaseholds and buildings standing upon ground exempt from taxation; therefore, this board hereby instructs the Village Attorney to investigate the subject and report some method by which the delinquents may be compelled to pay what they owe the village for past taxes, as well as they may be obliged to pay a due proportion of future taxes.

The board, by passing the above instruction, has no intention of attempting to tax property legally exempt. It only insists that valuable improvements on university property shall be subject to general taxation.

A special committee reported that Mr. J. O. Pearson had furnished a satisfactory abstract to Lots 31 and 32 in Block 65, and recommended that the President and Clerk be ordered to sign the lease for same, which was so ordered by the board. These lots will be used as a site for a town-hall.

The Pioneer Hose Company has elected A. Hailstrom Foreman, Robert Freeman Secretary, and C. W. Wyester Treasurer.

The Faculty of the Northwestern University announced yesterday the following successful competitors for the Deering essay prizes: A. H. Denman, J. C. Bannister, M. M. Gridley, James T. Hatfield, and W. E. Wilkinson. The prizes are $10 each, and are given by Mrs. James Deering. The successful ones will compete for the Kirk prize of $100 to take place during commencement week.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees convened at the town-hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. George D. Plant petitioned the board to have a fire-alarm box placed close to the smelting works so that but little time would be lost in turning in an alarm should a fire take place. The district is at present comparatively without alarm boxes, which is one of the chief causes assigned for the rapid spread of the flames at the smelting works last Monday.

Sundry citizens petitioned the board to prohibit the rebuilding of the smelting works unless constructed of brick.

A number of citizens petitioned the board to have Wentworth avenue and Yale street improved. The cost was more than the board thought the property-owners would stand, and the petition was referred back until such time as the property-owners on the above-named thoroughfares would submit to an assessment of $1.50 per front foot. Water certificates to the amount of $3,000, payable only in water from the Town of Lake Water

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(NO. 394)

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O hear from youder night
That glorious trumpet sounding!
How fierce my pulses beat!
But in the valley bright
The rebecs are resounding:
How sweet, how naughty sweet!
An! whither shall I go?

See now upon the hight
Those mighty shapes advancing,
So radiant, yet so far!
But in the valley bright
The youths and maidens dancing,
How beautiful they are!
O whither shall I go?

How grand about the hight
Fame's noble arms winding
To pinnacles above!
But in the valley bright,
Her hair with roses binding,
Lingers the maid I love:
Ah! whither shall I go?

—*Henry Ames Blood in the Century.*

Paying Dear for a Bugle.

New Orleans Times.

"Mr. Hoffenstein," said Herman, as he folded up a pair of pants and placed them on a pile, "if you don't hat any objections, I would like to get from the store away von efening, und go mit me some to the Spanish Fort."

"Vell, Herman, I dinks you had better keep away from de soldiers," replied Hoffenstein, "und stay mit de store, because, you know, you don't can put any confidence mit de soldiers. I vill dell you vay. You day vile I was in Vicksburg during the War a cock-eyed soldier came into my store mit an old bugle in his hand, und he looks around. I asks him vat he vants, and he buys a coupl of umbrellas. Den he tells me to keep his bundle and de bugle behind de counter until he comes back. After the cock-eyed soldier vent de store out some more soldiers come in und valk all around vile dey look at de goods."

"'Schentlemens,' I says, 'do you vant anything?'

"'We are shust looking to see what you haf,' said one uf dem, und after avile anodder says:

"'Bill, shust look dere at de bugle—de very ding de Captain told us to get. You know we don't haf any bugle in de company for dree months. How much you vor de bugle?'

"I dells dem dot I can't sell the bugle, because it belongs to a man vat shust vent out.

"'I will git you $50 for it,' says de soldier, pulling a handful out.

"I dells him I don't can sell it because it vasn't mine.

"'I will give you $100,' he said:

"'My gr-racious, Herman, I vants to sell de bugle so bad dat I visties. De soldier dells me vile dey vos leaving de store dot if I buy de bugle from de man vat owns it dey vill git me $125 for it. I dell dem I vill do it. I sees a chance, you know, Herman, to make some money by the operation. Ven de cock-eyed soldier comes back, he says:

"'Get me my bundle und bugle; I got to go to the camp.'

"I says: 'My frent, don't you vant to sell your bugle?'

"He tells me no, and I says: 'My little boy, Leopold, vot plays about the store, sees de bugle, und he goes all around crying shust as loud as he can because he don't get it. Six times I dakes him in de yard and vips him, und he comes right back und cries for de bugle. It skrows me into much trouble a man vill haf mit a family. I will giv you $10 for it, shust to please little Leopold.'

"De soldier von't take it, and at last I offers him $50, und he says:

"'Vell, I vill dake $50 because I can't vaste any more time; I haf to go to de camp.

"After he goes away I goes to de door und vatches for de soldiers vat vanted de bugle. I sees dem passing alonz de street, und I say:

"'My frents, I haf got de bugle, und dey say:

"'Vell, damn it, vy don't you blow it?'

"'My gr-racious, Herman, vat you dink? All dem soldiers belong to de same crowd, und dey make de trick to swindle me. Levy Cohen, across de street, he finds it out, und efery day he gets boys to blow horns in front of my store, so as to make me dink how I vas swindled. Herman, I dink you had better stay mit de store.'"

Decline of Man,

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Address, with two stamps, for pamphlet.

LITERATURE.

A Compendious History of the Colored Race.

Index to Periodical Literature—A Novel of American Military Life.

Some Theological Works, Including One on the Unending Genesis.

Fiction, Poetry, and Medicine Treated on Homeopathic Principles.

A Remarkable Work.

To write a truthful history of any people is not only an arduous, but a solemn labor. It is to judge a Past from its hiding-place in the grave and to prophesy for a Future yet in the womb of Time. And the gravity of such an undertaking deepens when we consider the obstacles to be overcome by the historian who first traces the record of a race which has only lately escaped from the midnight dungeons of unkind and unremembering centuries. Yet this is what Mr. George A. Williams (colored) has endeavored to do in his "History of the Negro Race." We say "endeavored," because it is in the very nature of such a herculean task that he who best succeeds in mastering it shall yet fall short of its greatest possibility. That Mr. Williams has presented the public with a history of flawless accuracy we dare not say; but that he has wrought a great work in a way which must reflect not only credit but honor on his zeal, scholarship, and judgment, we think no one will deny. The first volume, now under consideration, covers the space between the years 1619 and 1800.

In his "Preliminary Considerations" the author argues the "unity of mankind" from a Biblical standpoint, and even if we are tempted to criticise a discussion on such a subject in a book of this order we must still concede the force of the writer's conclusion.

There are a few who would admit the unity of mankind and still insist that the negro does not belong to the human family. It is so preposterous that one has a keen sense of humiliation in the assured consciousness that he goes rather low to meet the enemies of God's poor; but it can certainly do no harm to meet them with the everlasting truth.

In considering the negro in the light of philology, Mr. Williams weights his assertions as to the antiquity of the negro by citing eminent ancient and modern authorities. Of primitive negro civilization he says (page 22):

Before Romulus founded Rome, before Homer sang, when Greece was in its infancy, and the world quite young, "Hoary Meroë" was the chief city of the negroes along the Nile. Its private and public buildings, its markets and its public squares, its colossal walls and suspensorious gates, its gorgeous chariots and alert footmen, its inventive genius and ripe scholarship, made it the cradle of civilization and the mother of art. It was the queenly city of Ethiopia—for it was founded by colonies of negroes.

Whether intentionally or by coincidence, Mr. Williams has here made use of the exact descriptive phrase which Canon Rawlinson, of Oxford University, applies to the same subject in an article on the "Prospective Civilization of Africa":

It seems at first sight a strange paradox that the quarter of the globe which was *the cradle of civilization* should now lag so far behind it, and leave us to raise the question with many whether it will ever be civilized at all.

Mr. Williams devotes considerable, but not superfluous, space to the four great negro Kingdoms of Africa—Benin, Dahomey, Goruba, and the Ashantee Empire. There is an interesting chapter given to African idiosyncracies, and one to African languages, literature, and religion. The historian takes, naturally, and perhaps justly, a more hopeful view of the negro's characteristics in a savage state than does Canon Rawlinson. On page 71 Mr. Williams says:

The negro's nature is as sunny as the climate he lives in. He is not brutal, as many advocates of slavery have asserted. . . . He can be deeply wrought upon by acts of kindness; and bears a friendship to those who show him favor with a worthy of a better state of society.

Mr. Rawlinson says:

The African is proverbially faithless. . . . Strangers are viewed primarily as so much "meat"; and when a peaceful expedition is seen descending one of the magnificent reaches of the Congo or the Ogôwai, the first feeling of the dwellers upon the banks is apt to be that there is delivered into their hands an abundant supply of the food which best pleases their palates.

Though the latter writer illustrates his argument by the fact that Mr. Stanley was compelled to fight thirty-two battles between Nyangwe and Urangi, and lost by violent deaths fifty-eight men out of 146, Mr. Williams rightly quotes the affecting tribute which Mr. Stanley has paid to the surpassing fidelity of his brave black comrades as supporting his claim for the faithfulness of the African when kindly treated, adding the impassioned comment:

The white men had geographical fame to encourage them in the struggle—friends and loved ones far away beyond the beautiful blue sea. These poor savages had nothing to steady their purposes save a paltry sum of money as day-wages; and yet they were as loyal as if a throne were awaiting them.

The fortunes of the colony of Sierra Leone and of the Republic of Liberia are traced from their insignificant beginnings to their present hopeful outlook. In closing these preliminary considerations of his subject, Mr. Williams makes an earnest appeal in behalf of an Africa which he so truly declares must be "redeemed by the African"—saying impressively:

The Lord is going to save that Dark Continent; and it behooves His servants here to honor themselves in doing something to hasten the completion of this inevitable work.

When the author deals with the vast and complex issues that sprang from the introduction of slavery into the British colonies of North America—which occurrence he places as early as the year 1618, although Mr. Beverly fixes the date as 1620, and Mr. Campbell as 1619—he displays a severe dispassion which is only rendered more effective by an occasional burst of "righteous indignation" over some phase of more than common brutality in a system that was never other than cruel. In reviewing the gradually accumulating weight of inclination and greed which did duty for conviction in the colonies, and overbalanced every consideration of justice and humanity, the historian makes good the assertion of his preface:

I have not striven to revive sectional animosities or race prejudices. I have avoided comment so far as it was consistent with a clear exposition of the truth. My whole aim has been to write a thoroughly trustworthy history.

Mr. Williams seldom indulges in vehement rhetoric, and nowhere descends to invective. The simplicity of his style is all the more admirable in so dignifying a subject which contains so much inherent pathos. It would be difficult at this day for one of the Caucasian race to write the history of that wronged and betrayed Benjamin of the brotherhood of nations—the negro—without feeling some surge of honest scorn for his oppressors—some secret thrill of conviction that it may well happen that the despised weakling shall yet, from an exalted place, confound their wickedness. Doubly powerful, then, must be the appeal of such a record to one whose inheritance it is by blood and color. Yet Mr. Williams seems able to take as broad a philosophical view as that of Mr. Francis A. Henry, who says:

We may seem to raise a simple question when we ask, What is meant by Civilization? but it is one to make us pause. The dictionary will not answer it; for each man's idiosyncrasy puts a gloss on the definition.

This author simply charges the burden of shame to the rightful debtor with one keen statement on page 412:

The charge that the mother-country forced slavery upon the British colonies in North America held good until the colonies threw off the yoke, declared their independence, and built a new Government, on the 4th of July 1776. . . . Henceforth the American Government, under the new dispensation of peace and the equality of all men, was responsible for the continuance of slavery, both as a political and legal problem.

In this first volume, which closes with the year 1790, Mr. Williams calmly puts aside any temptation to dwell upon the sins of those who have wronged his race as not relevant to the subject in hand. Neither does he linger over that which the negro has borne, except as it is necessary to illustrate what the negro was or may become. That the future of his people lies very near to the heart of this intellectual Moses who would deliver them from the bondage of shame is evident on every page of this history. But the manner of his work is so spontaneous that only thoughtful students will realize what patient research it adorns, while its matter is so abundantly garnered that scholars alone can appreciate how difficult was the gleaning. As far as may be, Mr. Williams has written without favor or prejudice, and the result of his labor is such as must inspire the negro race with gratitude and all men with admiration.

Published in New York by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Winning His Spurs.

For several months past a story of army-life, entitled "The Colonel's Daughter; or, Winning His Spurs," by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., has been running through the pages of the *United Service Magazine*. Having been completed as a serial the story is now issued in book form. Despite manifest crudities both of style and composition, the volume is a remarkable work of fiction and will be found entertaining and well worthy a careful reading. In the first place, it is a work of fiction in which the incidents are facts and the experiences narrated not purely imaginary. Again, it deals with life among our American soldiery and presents vivid pictures of scenes along the frontier in time of peace, in which all should feel a common interest. Then, too, the author is himself a soldier writing in the midst of actual camp-life and showing most naturally and graphically all the details of the daily routine of garrison duty at a frontier post. What is true of the localities and adventures is equally true of the characters. Truscott, Ray, Glenham, Bucketts, Canler, and Col. Pelham are photographs, unless we are very much mistaken. Capt. King is to be congratulated on the success of his first literary effort, and will, it is hoped, feel encouraged to continue alternating the sword and the pen without wholly abandoning either. Too little is known about our army and the important duties it performs even in the "piping times of peace." Nothing is known of its routine work along the line of the frontier, and how few really understand what little isolated worlds the outposts are, or their importance to the settlers seeking to develop new fields. No one cares to wade through the army reports or to purchase piles of public documents in order to obtain information about military life in our small army. But a work of fiction like "Winning His Spurs" presents all the points about which so little is generally known in most attractive form and will be read and appreciated by many who would turn with disgust from anything labeled "Pub. Doc." Capt. King's book is not a great novel but it is a good one, and to those interested in soldier-life should be exceedingly welcome. It is published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Index to Periodical Literature.

No book was ever a more fortunate adaptation of supply to demand than Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, published in 1848, except the new edition just issued, which is practically a new work, as it has been brought down to 1882. An index to periodical literature is an index to the best and freshest thought of the day. The process of the journalization of literature has never made more rapid progress than since the first appearance in 1848 of the first Poole's Index, which can now be found only in the British Museum, with its leaves almost worn through by constant handling. It is, as Mr. Poole says, true that the real writers and great statesmen of the world where they formerly wrote a book or pamphlet now write an article for a review or magazine which brings their ideas within a month before the readers of every country in Europe, of America, India, Australia, and New Zealand. The material in this edition is six times that of the previous one. One of the most interesting features of the work is that it was done by cooperative and unpaid effort. When this plan was proposed by Mr. Poole, who represented the Chicago Public Library at the International Conference of Librarians in London in 1877, it was pronounced impracticable. They pointed to the failure of their Philological Society's dictionary as proof that the thing could not be done. But it has been done. Fifty librarians, almost all of them in this country, joined hands under the direction of Mr. Poole, and, each doing a part, have achieved this difficult though happily not impossible task. The Index is not as complete as it would be if the English librarians had succeeded in doing their "stint." But as Mr. Poole observes in his preface with great humor, these gentlemen were not as accustomed as the American editors to night work, or as Dr. Bushnell would say, night play. Mr. Poole promises a system of annual fugitive supplements to be merged every five years into permanent supplements, and points at the possibility of an even greater enterprise than the Periodical Index—a general index of books. The success with which Mr. Poole has extended the cooperative principle to literary work brings the magnificent idea of a general index within the region of practicalities.

Published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co.

Theological Works.

"Revivals: How and When?" is the title of a duodecimo volume of 322 pages, by the Rev. William W. Newell, D. D. A. C. Armstrong & Son, of New York, are the publishers. The author discusses in an interesting and impressive manner the value of revivals, the need of them, and the best methods of promoting them so as to avoid the evils of excesses and secure the most desirable permanent results. Dr. Newell considers many practical questions in the course of his lectures or essays, and presents many striking and instructive facts. The volume will be warmly welcomed, as it deserves to be, by many Christian readers.

"The New Life" is the title of a small volume in the New-Church Popular Series. The author is W. H. Holcomb, M. D. It is published by E. Clayton & Co., of Philadelphia. These "Aphorisms of the New Life" are accompanied with illustrations and confirmations from the New Testament, Fenelon, Mme. Guyon, and Swedenborg. They occupy about 100 small pages, and will interest New-Church readers. The interpretations are, of course, largely allegorical. The doctrine of correspondences runs through the whole, except the quotations from Fenelon and Mme. Guyon.

"The Unending Genesis" is a little work by H. M. Simmons, of Minneapolis, published by the Colgrove Book Company, of Chicago. The author takes it for granted that the Genesis of the Bible is a "legend." He rejects without ceremony the interpretation of the "six days" according to which they are regarded as indefinitly long periods of time. We would like to have this question carefully reviewed by Biblical scholars, for, if the long-day theory can be satisfactorily defended, we confess we have not yet seen it done. We prefer the view of John Pye Smith and President Hitchcock, after all that has been said. Mr. Simmons, dismissing the Scriptural Genesis as fabulous, proceeds, nevertheless, to follow the order of the Creator as there presented, and, assuming the truth of evolution as a scientific fact, he endeavors to show that "Creation is ever present." His theory of the natural development or evolution of the inanimate, the vegetable, and the animal worlds leads to the conclusion that man, bodily, mental, and spiritual, came from the lower animals, and they from inorganic nature. He does not deem the view of many of the best scientists that this theory has been so established as to deserve to be called scientific as worthy to be mentioned. Not one of the facts to which he appeals shows anything but stable types of life transformed until they assume their highest power, as the tadpole passing into the frog and then stopping, as surely as the child when it is born retains its settled organization. It yet remains to be proved that one species has ever passed into another. But be the theory go for what it is worth; it is a theory held by many respectable and thoroughly scientific men. Mr. Simmons believes in a God of some kind. Whether his God is a law of matter or a personal being we do not know. Perhaps he accepts the views of Prof. Seeley, the author of "Ecce Homo," that it makes no difference to us whether God is a law or a person, if we only hold that every event is the result of natural causes working under unchangeable law. Our author is quite conversant with the facts of zeology and natural history, and his little volume will be read with interest by many who accept his speculations.

Brief Mention.

"A Symphony in Dreamland" is a tiny volume of poems by Alice E. Lord, written, as the name implies, according to the musical canons which govern the creation of symphonies. If they suggest no panegyric, still less do they furnish a mark for adverse criticism, being quite as good as the majority of such ephemerals, and worthier of attention than many more pretentious poetical attempts.

Dr. Geikie is probably the best living authority on the subject of geology. Whatever he writes is likely to pass unquestioned, and his works rank as standards. The article on "Geology," which Dr. Geikie wrote for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, has now been expanded and elaborated, and makes a bulky volume of nearly 1,000 pages, fully illustrated, and intended to serve as a text-book. It would be difficult to imagine a more comprehensive treatise or one better adapted for the purpose the author had in mind.

Mr. Harvey Rice's history of "The Pioneers of the Western Reserve in Ohio" is a work largely of local interest, yet sufficiently entertaining to be welcomed by that rather indefinit personage, the "general reader." The Connecticut Western Reserve consisted of some three and a half million acres "reserved" to the State of Connecticut, when Congress apportioned the Western lands among the States. It was settled by Connecticut men, the City of Cleveland being named after the leader of the first party of surveyors. Mr. Rice gives the details of the early history of this portion of the State of Ohio, and then shows its development and growth to date.

"The Benefit of the Doubt," by Mary Clare Spenser," is a romantic but somewhat improbable story, with a heroine whose beauty is only excelled by her goodness, and whose voice surpasses that of Malibran. Then there are ghosts which sing operatic scores, and boarding-school young ladies who talk strong and enjoy an unlimited allowance of masculine society. Life would certainly be less interesting, if more satisfactory, were every lass to "hae her laddie" as in this story. All the characters are remarkable for some musical talent of a superlative order, and the book contains a great deal of vocal technicality. Aside, however, from the doubtful humor of its slang there is nothing objectionable in the story, and it is no poorer if no better than the average novel.

Mr. Butterfield's volume containing the letters which passed between Washington and Brig.-Gen. William Irvine and others concerning military affairs in the West from 1781 to 1783 is an interesting contribution to the early history of the great region west of the Alleghanies. Few realize what a task it was to protect the lives and property of the scattered settlers against the treacherous Indians and their equally unscrupulous British allies. The record is a bloody one, and has been to some extent duplicated in that of our Western border within a score of years. In a concisely written "introduction" Mr. Butterfield sums up the events occurring previous to Gen. Irvine's appointment in the trans-Alleghany country. The student of American history will find this volume an important addition to the works already published.

The Rev. Edward Gerrish was a private in the Twentieth Maine Volunteers during the Rebellion. During the greater part of his army life he was with the Army of the Potomac, and the book he has recently published, entitled "A Private's Reminiscences of the Civil War," deals almost exclusively with the campaigns of that division of the Union forces. The story is remarkably interesting and pleasantly told. It is well that we should remember that it was the privates who did the fighting during the War, and that their view of the contest is fully as important as that of those who wore shoulder-straps and gave commands. Mr. Gerrish writes easily and naturally, and, although the book only professes to be a record of his own experiences, they were undoubtedly paralleled by those of the average private, and may be regarded as a fair sample of what half a million of men went through.

"Phyllis Browne," by Flora L. Shaw, is a story written for young folks, but quite capable of fascinating older readers. In spirited, life-like representation it is in advance of many a more ambitious work of fiction. Young Count Ladislas, who has fed on the memories of his heroic father and mother until daring seems to him more desirable than goodness; Phyllis, whose instinctive honor will not compromise with doubtful faith, but who braves such terrible danger in her devotion to Lal; and "plucky" Kate, who wants to be "respectable"; the peril in the drain and on the road from London;—each character and scene is portrayed with such power that only the close of the story breaks the charm of its interest. The wholesome lesson it teaches is, that, whatever glamour may be thrown around them, disobedience and deceit are the vices of cowards.

The second revised edition of Dr. Lionel S. Beale's "Slight Ailments" is published in this country by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, the well-known medical publishers. It is a work that has already deservedly met with favor in the medical profession, as affording information on the management of a class of affections very commonly met with and yet that do not receive extended notice in the usual text-books on the practice of medicine. It is also simply and plainly enough written to be understood by the educated non-professional reader; and, though in medicine a little knowledge is dangerous, yet it may not be altogether unprofitable reading for those who like to doctor themselves. It gives in very clear and readable style an account of many of the less serious maladies that most of us are liable to undergo, and is full of useful hints in regard to their treatment. When it is considered that these minor ailments are the ones most frequently met with, and those that perhaps do as much to make life a worry as any, it will be readily seen that this work takes a place in the medical student's library that is filled by no other, and that its careful reading will go far to supply the lack of the years of experience that have taught the older practitioner this important part of the art of healing.

"Magnhild," by Björnsterne Björnson, translated by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, is a story located on the western coast of Norway. It is rich in desc

LIVE STOCK.

An Explanation of "Dockage" and its Resultant Evils.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Prevalance of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Some Important Changes Which Are Certain to Be Made in the Cattle Trade.

The Texas Cattle Drive of 1883—General Notes Concerning Live Stock of All Kinds.

An Old Grievance.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast. Perhaps that will account for the fact that every winter brings a vigorous protest against what certainly seems, at first glance, to be an infamous outrage upon those who come to Chicago to sell their fat hogs, in the expectation that they will be permitted to go home with fat purses. These people feel that after they have deposited with the salesman in the Stock-Yards a fair commission, have paid to the Stock-Yard Company rather more than twice as much as they should pay for yardage and corn, have perhaps left a few shekels with the keeper of the elephant in the jungles of the city, they ought not to be robbed by a lot of beardless boys under the pretense that the hogs the visitor brought to market were not each and every one good straight sows and barrows.

Long years ago, when Chicago first became the greatest live-stock market the world has seen, and buyers from far distant markets flocked here because they could find at all times the description of animal they might want, dockage was agreed upon as an easy, simple, and just way of making allowance for peculiarities in condition which detracted from the value of some of the hogs. It was agreed that in cases where the lady porker might soon require the services of a midwife more than those of the middleman, forty pounds should be deducted from her actual weight in selling; and that in those instances where the gentlemanly hog had, until a late day in his busy life, escaped the delicate attentions of the jack-knife surgeon, eighty pounds should in settling be deducted from his actual weight, and not be paid for by the purchaser.

This is dockage. Simple as it seems, it has been the cause of more ill-feeling, recriminations, and fights than has any other one feature of the live-stock business. Give a youth who has mental power and culture enough to urge a hog along his way to the packing-house and you have the material of which the "shrinker" is made. His duties may not be very intricate, yet they require of him some knowledge of human nature, for he must get all dockage he can without getting a thrashing to pay him for trying to rub, bulldoze, and insult men with whom the shrinker can be contrasted but not compared. With justice the seller complains that the shrinker wants little if any reason in fact for preferring a claim for dockage. He is employed to get all he can for his employer. If the latter ever questions the shrinker's ways and the reasonableness thereof, the public has not yet learned of the fact. It may be possible that the packers of Chicago do not fully realize the extent to which their employés carry on this systematic robbery of those upon whom they depend for their supplies of hogs, and it may be that the buyer employed by the packer is really the one who is chiefly in fault.

In several of the packing establishments in Chicago—perhaps in all where a number of buyers are employed—careful separate record is made of the number, weight, and price of hogs bought by each. A record is also made after the hogs are dressed of the net weight of the purchases made by each buyer; thus the net cost of the carcass is ascertained to a minute fraction of a cent. Of course that buyer who secures for his employer the greatest amount of dressed meat for a given price is considered the best buyer, and therefore the most deserving of a fat salary and continued favor. What is more natural than that in the intense rivalry which this system necessarily causes, each buyer should seek to reduce the average cost of his purchases by increasing the amount of dockage? With hogs selling at six cents per pound, a dock of forty pounds wrongfully obtained will be worth $2.40 to the packer, and a few such little gains will materially reduce the average cost of the purchases of a day.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Pulmonary consumption has long been considered one of the most insidious and unconquerable of the foes which afflict mankind. The popular belief has been, and is, that it is caused by exposure resulting in colds and coughs, which finally end in consumption and the grave. Recent discoveries in medical science have shown that very good reason exists for thinking that the true cause of pulmonary consumption is to be found in a virus which may be transmitted by the blood of the parents, by the inhalation of their breath, or of that of others afflicted with tuberculosis, by eating the flesh or drinking the milk of animals in which that disease exists. While it seems probable that inhalation of the germs of the disease would naturally be the most frequently the cause of consumption, there is now little room to that the use of milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis has been the means of planting the seeds of the disease in many who have been hurried into the consumptive's grave.

Many experiments have proved that the disease is identical in human beings, in cattle, dogs, rabbits, pigs, and other animals. Microscopic study has shown that in tuberculous matter taken from animals and from man there exists the same living bacteria. Dogs and other animals, apparently in perfect health have been compelled to breathe air in which fine particles of phthisical sputum, or expectorations, from persons having tuberculous cavities in their lungs were suspended by atomization. In nearly all instances the animals exposed soon showed the disease unmistakably, although previously free from all traces of it. So many experiments of this kind have been followed by results almost invariably proving the correctness of the opinion that the disease may be conveyed, by inoculation or by inhalation, from man to the lower animals, from the latter to man, and from one animal to another of a different kind, that its truth may be admitted without hesitation.

The generally-accepted belief that our domestic cattle are free from diseases of a serious nature has received from these investigations a rude shock. Any person who will visit all of the places where beeves are slaughtered will see in the lungs, the liver, and other organs hard lumps or nodules of a grayish color. In acute infective cases these become bright scarlet. In time they become gray or yellow. In some cases these small round nodules are aggregated together and form large masses, in some cases weighing nearly or quite thirty pounds. The lungs of a cow have been increased to sixty pounds in weight by tubercles, and the liver from one cow weighed nearly as much.

Thomas Mailey, M. R. C. V. S., says in his work, "The Four Bovine Scourges" (William R. Jenkins, New York): "The breeds of animals which, in my experience, are most subject to tubercle are Aldderneys, Guernseys (the latter in a much less degree, however, than the former), and Short-Horns among home cattle, and among foreign cattle the Danish. It must not, however, be assumed from this remark that all Short-Horns are equally predisposed; it is only in particular districts and with particular strains that this holds good. Neither would I have it assumed that all pure and highly-cultivated strains are contaminated; but I do, with confidence, assert this: that quite half, if not more than half, of the well-known strains are tainted with the leprosy of scrofula. With regard to the majority of our pure breeds, I can only speak positively of those with which I am practically acquainted. In Highland cattle I have never seen tubercle, though it is very possible that those who have opportunities of seeing autopsies of old cows may have done so. In some districts Herefords are peculiarly exempt from the disease, while in others, as in some parts of North Wales, I have seen scrofula frequently developed. . . . The Ayrshires in certain districts are somewhat prone to tubercle, while in others they are free from it; but, as I shall show hereafter, under the influence of change of climate they become particularly predisposed. The Polled Aberdeenshires seem to be particularly exempt—at least I have never seen tubercle in them; and I have it from Mr. McCombie that he has never seen it any cattle of the polled breed, however closely bred." The writer above quoted offers this advice regarding the prevention of tubercle:

All flesh and offal of afflicted animals, especially in the advanced stages of disease, should be destroyed by fire or otherwise.

All suspected animals should be carefully isolated until signs of the disease shall have become developed.

All actually affected animals should be slaughtered.

All contaminated food, litter, etc., should be disinfected or burnt.

All infected buildings should be thoroughly disinfected.

No animal whose history is tainted even in the slightest degree, or in whose system there exists the least suspicion of tubercle, should be used for breeding purposes.

Breeding animals should be carefully shielded, as far as practicable, against debilitating influences of any kind.

The system of feeding and general management of our high-class stock should be regulated on a more rational basis than that on which it at present rests.

Progress in the Cattle Traffic.

At its recent meeting in Austin, the Texas Live-Stock Association, in a resolution, said: "The stock business can reach its highest state of improvement or development inside of inclosures." This utterance, coming from old and practical cattle men of a State where in theory the range has been free as the air, is significant of coming and radical changes in the stock business of the West. With the expenditure of money for fencing will come a desire to save the cattle in other ways, for the past method, or lack of method, has been most wasteful. The desire to improve the quality of the stock by the use of good sires will be much more generally gratified when herds shall have been inclosed by fencing, for then the cattle-owner will know that the services of highly-bred and high-priced sires will benefit the owner instead of going to improve the stock of men too mean to buy a bull for their own herds.

Nothing will be likely to have greater influence upon the cattle and the sheep business of the plains than will the improvement in the means for the transportation of perishable property over long distances. The day is not far distant when no cattle will be sent alive mor than 100 or 200 miles. They will be slaughtered not far from the fields in which they matured, and will be sent in refrigerator cars to the distributing centres near the consumers. The number of such centres may not be increased by this change, but the volume of business done in such markets as Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, in living cattle from the plains will greatly decrease.

There are to this plan few serious obstacles, and none of them insurmountable. A few years ago the rate demanded by refrigerator lines for hauling freight from Chicago to the seaboard was $1.50 per cental. The rate has been cut to 90 cents, and is now but 70 cents per cental. The freight rate on a car of cattle from Chicago to the seaboard is $100. The average number of cattle in a car-load will scarcely exceed sixteen. This makes the cost of transportation average $6.25 per bullock. To this must be added the cost of bedding, of feed on the way, wages of the drover who accompanies the stock, losses by death or by crippling, and, finally, the shrinkage in the weight of the animals while on the tedious, exhausting journey. The carcasses of thirty-five beeves may be easily carried in a refrigerator car, which, at 75 cents per hundred pounds, would make the average cost not more than $5.10 per bullock. It is true that the refrigerator cars do not carry the offal, the bones, hides, blood, and other matter which is now sent to the East at great expense; but they do not make the flesh fevered and swollen, nor do they break the legs of the carcasses confided to them. There is little if any shrinkage in weight, and almost absolutely no deterioration in quality.

Already preparations are making for slaughtering beeves on a large scale at certain shipping points on the plains, and scarcely a day passes which does not see carloads of beef pass through this city, in refrigerator cars from points beyond the Mississippi. As long ago as 1875 dressed beef was shipped successfully from Kansas City to the Atlantic in refrigerator cars, and that the matter has passed beyond the experimental stage, and no doubt is left in the length and breadth of the land as to the entire practicability of the method. High rates of freight may still stand in the way of the rapid growth of the business on fair Western roads, and those who depend for a living upon the live-stock traffic as it is now conducted may oppose the change, but the change will come. Rates have on the Eastern railroads already been adjusted to the demands of the new traffic; no doubt they will be so on all roads. Those who cannot adapt themselves to the coming change in the business may suffer, for trade mercilessly crushes those who stand in the way of her onward movement.

The Wool Supply.

On Jan. 1, 1883, the stock of wool in store in the chief markets of the United States was as follows:

Domestic.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.
Fleece, washed, lbs.	572,900	6,488,000	2,938,000
Fleece, unwashed, lbs.	192,500		1,145,000
Pulled, lbs.	737,300	2,221,000	680,000
Tub-washed and scoured, lbs.	258,300	880,000	250,000
Texas, lbs.	2,810,000	770,000	298,000
Territory, lbs.	316,100	3,327,000	706,000
California, Spg., Oregon, etc., lbs.	693,000	2,283,000	.....
California bail, lbs.	408,000	1,393,000	5,000
Colorado and New Mexico, lbs.	574,000	.....	2,656,000
Kentucky, Georgia, Lake, etc., lbs.	114,250	491,000	3,000
Noils, lbs.	.....	.....	75,000
Sundries, lbs.	86,000	129,000	57,000
Total dom., lbs.	6,756,250	18,067,000	8,551,500
Total domestic Jan. 1, 1882, lbs.	6,508,000	19,097,000	9,360,000
Foreign—			
Cape, lbs.	678,450	480,000	.....
Australian, etc., lbs.	30,150	52,800	2,000
River Plate, fine, lbs.	123,500	80,000	10,000
River Plate, coarse, lbs.	10,000	.....	.....
Chilian, lbs.	84,000	.....	.....
East India, lbs.	279,300	2,700	7,000
Donskoi, lbs.	2,102,700	.....	1,050,000
Smyrna, Syrian, etc., lbs.	790,600	540,000	80,000
Mexican, lbs.	62,700	.....	1,000
China and Russian camels' hair, lbs.	41,000	10,000	65,400
Sundries, lbs.	119,500	7,000	25,000
Total foreign, lbs.	4,321,650	1,172,500	1,243,400
Total foreign Jan. 1, 1882, lbs.	3,858,400	3,805,500	1,285,000

From this statement, for the compilation of which credit is due to Mr. James Lyneh, of New York, it is apparent that the supply in New York City was 711,500 pounds greater on Jan. 1, 1883, than on the corresponding day of 1882. Of this excess 248,250 pounds were domestic and 463,250 pounds were foreign wools. In Boston there were 1,030,000 pounds of domestic and 2,633,000 pounds of foreign wools less, and in Philadelphia there were 809,500 pounds domestic and 41,600 foreign less than on the 1st of January, 1882. The total shortage of domestic in the three markets was 1,590,250 pounds; and of foreign wools the total decrease was 2,211,350, making a grand total of 3,801,600 pounds less than the supply of a year ago.

Estimates of the wool production of the United States place the yield for 1882 at 300,000,000 pounds, or 100,000,000 of pounds more than that of the next preceding year, and last year's imports of foreign wools were 79,500,000 pounds more than those the year before. These two items give 20,000,000 as the total supply of 1881, and to those should be added the 3,801,600 shortage in the markets, making a total of 33,368,200 pounds more withdrawn for consumption last year, than was used in the year 1881. With such activity in manufacturing woolens and such an increase in imports there seems to be no immediate danger of wool-growing in the United States becoming very unprofitable.

Texas Cattle Drive of 1883.

Since the annual drive of cattle from Texas assumed such grand proportions all trustworthy information has been eagerly sought. A few years ago those who gathered this information were content to wait until the cattle had passed Red River on their way to the north. This took place sometimes in May and sometimes later, but no approximately accurate idea of the volume of the drive could be obtained until near the end of summer. Now, however, quite accurate estimates of the number and the character of the animals which will be driven north during the year are placed before the public before the first month of the year is half gone.

In its issue for last week the *Texas Live-Stock Journal* gives the number of cattle which will come over the trail from that State as coming close to 220,000. Of this number, it thinks, not more than 120,000 will be put on the open market; the other 100,000 will be sold for ranch purposes. On the ranches whence they start the prices for which these cattle have been contracted range from $10.50 to $12.50 for yearlings, $14.80 to $16.50 for 2-year-olds, and $18 to $19 for 3-year-olds. Nearly all the females to be driven are for ranch purposes, and were sold at what just now are considered fancy prices. The paper named says: "The demand for 2-year-old steers has been largely in excess of the supply, and the entire crop will, in all probability, be brought out by the high prices offered. The demand for young steers for ranch purposes in the State is greater by one-half than it was last year, owing partly to the fact that female cattle are worth as much money on Southwestern ranches as they are in the North, and are really not for sale. The tendency to hold on to breeding stock evidences the fact that Southwestern ranchmen prefer to breed cattle to grow beeves, and that for breeding purposes no country in the world excels Southwest Texas. The small number of 3-year-old steers to be driven this year shows that the demand for beef has been unusually great, and that the 1 and 2-year-old steers were driven out very closely for the past few years."

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse-market during the past week:

	Age.	Hands.	Weight.	Price.
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,100	$175
Brown mare	6	15½	1,000	225
Bay horse	9	15¾	1,000	75
Brown horse	9	15¾	1,000	85
Bay horse	6	16½	1,400	125
Sorrel mare	8	16½	1,300	85
Six cheap farm-horses, per head				75

Live-Stock Items.

About April 25 A. Leonard will sell about 100 polled cattle at Kansas City.

Gudgell & Simpson, Pleasant Hill, Mo., recently sold the Aberdeen-Angus bull Trueman to a party in Lafayette County for $800.

C. B. Stuart, of the firm of Earl & Stuart, breeders of Hereford cattle, was elected a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture this month.

Wallace Estill, of Estill, Mo., writes to THE TRIBUNE that stock is wintering well in Missouri, and that there is plenty of feed to take them through the winter.

Lazy 5th (6,282), an Aberdeen-Angus cow, owned by O. H. Roach, of Chicago, dropped a heifer last month to Prompter, and his cow Rosy Dream (4,545) dropped a heifer sired by Truman (2,375).

Corbolic acid is recommended as a preventive or a cure for hog cholera, or swine-plague, quinsy, or other ailments. Theoretically this poison should be an efficient remedy, but practically it has been found uncertain.

One day this week there were on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks between Aurora and Chicago 596 car-loads of stock. If in one train, these would have extended over three and three-quarter miles.

The *Texas Live-Stock Journal* estimates that the total number of cattle which will next spring come up the trail from Texas will be about 220,000, of which 120,000 will be yearling steers, 55,000 2-year-old steers, and 15,000 3-year-old steers and female cattle.

There are now in quarantine in Quebec 157 polled cattle for A. Leonard, of Mount Leonard, Mo. About half of these are Galloways and the others Aberdeen-Angus. Mr. Leonard was in Chicago this week, on his way to Quebec to receive his cattle, which are about to be released from quarantine.

Of an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 30, under the heading "Rise and Progress of the Herefords," the *Breeders' Live-Stock Journal* has this to say: "We welcome such contributions to the Hereford literature of the day." "The public verdict has been rendered, and the article which we quote from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives the verdict form and shape."

In answer to the questions of the Secretary of a stock-growers' association, J. H. Sanders, Secretary of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, publishes in the *Breeders' Gazette* the information that the Treasury Cattle Commission has no power whatever. Its work is confined to investigation and advisory to the Treasury Department. Congress has passed no laws in relation to lung-plague among cattle. Several bills relating to this matter are now pending.

Still rages the controversy between Mr. T. L. Miller and the managers of the last Fat-Stock Show about the age of the steers shown by D. M. Moninger, of Iowa. The matter was referred to a committee of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and that body has decided that "Mr. Miller failed to do what, by his own agreement, a writer of honor in duty, in no frame of his complaint to the attention of the board in a manner recognized by the established rules, of which he was undoubtedly cognizant."

A great city newspaper recently said of the cruel practice of branding cattle: "Many cattle could be marked on the horn, and cattle of all ages on the hoof. Any method of permanently changing the color of the hair would mark it practicable to dispense with branding. In the absence of other methods a collar could be fitted to the neck, or a piece of metal attached to the horn." Almost any stockman will readily see the perfect practicability of the plan suggested, and that it would be quite impossible for any designing man to increase his herds by roping a beast and changing the collar or the piece of metal attached to the horn. Permanently changing the hair would make a sure means for identification—of the hair—but some cattlemen may want to identify the beast that wore the hair before the fur was shed.

W. H. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md., reports the recent birth of two Aberdeen-Angus bulls, the first product of his recently-imported heifers. The dam of one is Selle (4,652), and his sire the Pride bull Jingo (1,558). The sire of Selle (4,652) was the Pride bull Kaiser (1,255); thus the calf of this very fine heifer is rich in the blood of the Pride tribe. The dam of the other calf is Symthought (4,670), of the Ballindaloch Nymph family; sire, the Jilt bull Julius (1,819), son of Young Viscount (736), property of Sir George Macpherson Grant. At the time of Mr. Whitridge's purchase of Merrythought (4,670) her sire had never been defeated in the show-yard, and was acknowledged by breeders to be the best bull of the breed ever seen. Sir George paid for him the highest price which, up to that time, had ever been paid for a polled bull—225 guineas.

TWO LIFE-PASSAGES.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Alluring meadows, green and fair,
Enticed me from the dusty way,
Bedecked with the sun's bright glare;
It seemed so sweet at large to stray,
Amid the verdant fields to play,
And cull the flowers there.

I cast aside instruction true,
And, stumbling clods and tussocks o'er,
My folly soon did rue;
For what had seemed so fair before,
When closer seen, a barren moor
Spread out before my view.

Another time, a gulf appeared
The beaten path to terminate;
And, as my steps the danger neared,
My trembling heart, with terror great,
Sunk pained at the threatening fate,
And quick destruction feared.

But, ere my footsteps reached the verge,
A strong, safe bridge appeared in sight,
That spanned the dreaded gorge,
And put my fears to flight.

Thus taught no false Elysian charm
Can win my heart from Duty's track;
Nor from it, spite of all alarm,
Can frowning terrors drive me back.
ELMHURST, Ill. W. J. H. HOGAN.

Sandbagging in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record, Jan. 5.

"So far our men have captured two of those very dangerous men known as sandbags," said Chief of Police Givin yesterday. "We have been watching all suspicious characters and searching them very close, because we do not know what minor offense their use may become general and a reign of terror exist here, as has been the case in Chicago recently. One of these bags was captured from O'Neill and the other from Barr and the confederates. It is very evident that they intended to do some deadly work, and we were fortunate in capturing them."

The sandbags are made of canvas about three inches in diameter and twelve to fifteen inches in length. The one found with O'Neill was filled with what is known as quicksand, which packs tightly and becomes almost as hard as stone. The other was filled with the same material and small shot. It had a wooden handle, and was a most formidable weapon. These are used by burglars and highwaymen, and a blow from one of them does not break the skin like a wooden club or blackjack. It causes a bruise or contusion, and is stunning in its effect. The advantage which they have over the foot-pad is, that when they come in contact with a person's cranium there is no noise, and the victim usually falls at the first crack. During the last few months in Chicago as many as five assaults in a night have been reported with these sandbags. Among the victims was an ex-convict from the Eastern Penitentiary, who had been visiting some of his old-time comrades in Chicago. He displayed considerable money while in a saloon, and after dispensing hospitality left the place. He had not proceeded far when some of those who had enjoyed his liberality followed the fellow and knocked him insensible with a "stuffed club," as the quiet weapon is termed. They then appropriated to themselves the money which their comrade had saved during his seven years' confinement.

A Name of Length, if not of Strength.

[Jasper County (Ga.) News.]—There was some years ago a gentleman living near Hillsboro, in this county, whose name, we learn, was comparable with that of Praise-God-Bare-Bones; it was Youngest Tongue Jury-vouder Standfarther Oxit John Quixotic Pilgo Hedgpeth.

The Turks hate John Bull, but they like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the best remedy they know of.

HUSBANDRY.

Steam Power in Its Application to American Farm Work.

Information of Value Concerning Domestic Sugar Production.

An Encouraging Description of What May Some Time Be Seen.

Economy on the Farm—Suggestions About Winter Work—Alfalfa in the West.

Steam Power in American Husbandry—The Obstacles to Be Overcome and the Objects to Be Attained.

In these days of steam and electricity the established methods of yesterday are often suspended by the innovations of today, as those now in use will be revolutionized by the new appliances of tomorrow. The world adopts the new so completely as to almost forget that the old existed. Every branch of industry is alert to adopt the best means and secure the best results. The sagacious farmer is no exception. Less than six years ago grain-growers believed that the automatic grain-binder was a myth which would never materialize in a really useful form; where in all the Western States is there now a progressive grain-grower who is not familiar with its practical workings?

An article which appeared under the heading "Steam in Husbandry" in THE TRIBUNE two or three weeks ago has drawn out responses which show that many feel the need which exists for some appliance for doing the heavy work on farms more economically and quickly than it can be done by the help of horses, and which also show that inventive minds are busy with the problem, with what prospect of success time and trials alone can show. No argument is needed to convince any practical mind that a road so made as to enable a team to haul seventy-five bushels of grain to market is very superior to one so poorly constructed that the same power could only with difficulty haul over it thirty bushels. The advantages of any device which will turn three furrows for that which it now costs to turn one are equally apparent, and these facts will continue to incite to study the inventive mind until success shall have been achieved.

Vast as will be the benefits which will come from the economical application of steam to plowing on the broad and easily tilled prairies of the West, it may still be questioned whether the successful application of steam to plowing alone will warrant the large outlay needed for the construction of the heavy machines necessary to do this work. There would still remain need for keeping a full complement of horses for other operations of the farm, and as these horses must be fed and cared for throughout the whole year, that they may be at hand for work other than plowing, there would be comparatively little gain in plowing generally by steam. We need in this country of broad fields and operations a steam horse, or power of greater value, which must be able with a fair load to climb a hill without becoming stalled, and cross moderately soft ground without sinking or miring. American and other inventors have repeatedly tried to make such a machine, but so far have seemingly failed to produce one to which I will do this name under the most favorable conditions. Careful study of the unsuccessful attempts will yet discover the cause of their failure and lead to the production of an engine which will work a revolution in farming operations, and by lessening the cost of food to the producer and to the consumer prove a great blessing to humanity.

In 1858, at Centralia, Ill., Fawkes drew six plows, turning over one acre in seventeen minutes, or at the rate of thirty-five acres in ten hours. In Chicago, in 1859, Mr. Waters drew thirteen plows, which did duty, in one furrow, nineteen feet and plowed at the rate of an acre in sixteen minutes, but broke down after going a few hundred feet. Each of these engines showed a tremendous pulling power where the ground was firm enough to support their weight and resist the power applied to their wheels. At the Illinois State Fair in Freeport, in 1859, Fawkes showed his machine. Its performance is thus described in the report of the United States Agricultural Department for 1863: "In getting to the field a soft, low piece of ground had to be passed over. This land was not so soft but that a team could easily haul a ton over it. The weight of the engine sunk the drum so deeply into the soft soil that it could not be passed over by the aid of steam. This was the first serious failure in that trial, demonstrating that this machine could not pass over low and wet ground. The turf was also broken, for the drum, as soon as the steam was applied to it, would bury itself too deep for extrication, though the same machine might have been hauled over with other power."

While all the pulling power this machine showed upon dry ground at Centralia, it could not move itself across moderately soft sod-ground, where a team could easily haul a ton, because the ground gave way under the wheels. The Fawkes machine was mainly supported by and depended entirely for propulsion upon a driving-wheel of 1,000 pounds, six feet in diameter and six feet in length. The failure clearly shows that firmer ground is required to resist the friction of the driving-wheels than to merely support the weight of the engine. Even steel rails wear away under the revolving drivers of the locomotive unless it can move along the track; and if those wheels were revolving on the best macadamized road they would speedily wear a deep rut under the wheels and settle down.

If it be assumed that four inches of the whole length of the perimeter of the Fawkes driving drum were in contact with the ground, then 288 square inches of its surface were applied to the ground on which the drum rested. The whole work of resisting the power applied to the driving-wheel fell upon 288 square inches of ground. To do this the ground must be firm. There lies the cause of the failure of the Fawkes and other engines of its class. Had Fawkes been able to apply his power to a surface ten times as large he would have had a contact surface of 2,880 square inches, and would not have given way under the power of the driving-wheel. The engine would have moved forward without sinking down, and probably have been capable of drawing a heavy load.

These failures seem to show clearly that some new principle in mechanical construction must be applied to the solution of the problem. A flat, broad bearing surface giving a contact ten or even twenty times as great as that offered by a cylinder like that described above will probably do much to overcome the obstacles, if indeed it does not conquer all the difficulties. Such a device must be simple, substantial, and comparatively inexpensive, presenting a contact surface so broad that it could travel freely over any ground firm enough to support a horse. Fulfilling all these conditions, a traction engine would not only be a very potent aid in our competition with other countries in supplying the markets of the Old World with food and raw material, but its influence in promoting the prosperity of all engaged in food production in the West would be simply incalculable.

Domestic Sugar Production.

The subject of domestic sugar production is one of the utmost importance to this Nation. Over two thousand million pounds of sugar are annually imported. Each passing year sees our population very greatly increased and the consumption of sugar proportionately enlarged. Should this state of affairs continue it is easy to foresee the time when the consumption of sugar shall be out of all proportion to the world's production.

Such facts should receive more attention from the American people, to whom it is a subject of vital importance, and it is difficult to understand why greater efforts have not been made to better their situation.

It is a fact beyond any peradventure that beet and sorghum sugar can be produced in this country at a handsome profit. Nevertheless very little is done in this connection, and when we see the capital invested in the manufacture of glucose, which is not, and can never be, considered as sugar, and which can enter into common use only as an article of adulteration, we wonder that capital has not long before this been directed to the manufacture of sugar, the only means of relieving the United States from the enormous tribute paid yearly to foreign nations and to open up an immense source of wealth.

Among sugar-bearing plants which will thrive in the temperate and colder latitudes of this country two will only give practical results—viz.: Sorghum-cane and sugar-beet. The first can be very generally raised, because its cultivation is simple, easy, cheap, and well known by farmers. It grows in nearly all soils, and can be improved by careful and skillful cultivation. Its richness in sugar ranges between 10 and 12 per cent, sometimes attaining 15 per cent, and I may add that this plant has already found a place in agriculture, since for many years it has been grown for sirup and fodder. Unfortunately, its production as a sugar-bearing plant is yet in its infancy. This situation will continue as long as its production remains in the hands of men who have neither theoretical nor practical knowledge of sugar manufacture.

I gave lately in these columns a brief description of the method of manufacturing sorghum sugar, and I maintain that with correct processes and proper apparatus it is easy to obtain at a fair profit from 7 to 8 per cent of harvested sugar from a cane containing 10 to 12 per cent of sugar and less than 2 per cent of glucose.

The production of beets for the manufacture of sugar is not likely to become as general in this country as the production of sorghum cane for the same purpose. The cultivation of the beet root requires more knowledge, as it is more complex; and experiments in various localities have shown that it is difficult to induce farmers to raise this plant, which is not only expensive, but requires great care, and especially in a country where the main object is to reap the largest harvest with the least amount of work and capital. Hence it is not to ordinary farmers that should be given the task of introducing this precious plant, but to the industrial cultivator; that is to say, to the manufacturer of sugar himself. He should be the planter; he alone knows and appreciates the needs of the beet root and the methods for its cultivation, which will produce a raw material as rich, as pure, and as abundant as possible.

In every country of the Old World the above method has been employed from the origin of the industry of beet-root sugar. It is the only method which has succeeded, and it is the only logical one which can be followed. By its means the manufacturer is master of his supply of raw material, producing it according to the teachings of science in such a manner as to obtain the greatest possible profit to his industry. The objection may be raised that the climate and soil of the United States are not favorable to the cultivation of the beet root. In reply I would cite the remarkable investigation of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of W. M. C. Le Duc, who thoroughly demonstrated that a large section of the northern portion of the United States is eminently suited to the culture of beet root, and there is a particular belt extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific which possesses all the requirements necessary for the successful raising of beets. The soil is especially adapted to its culture, the temperature and the rainfall could be no better.

These facts being established, there is not a man versed in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar who can hesitate to guarantee its success.

Experiments have already shown that in this country the best attains the same richness in sugar that it does in Europe, and we can do better, for I am convinced that when the beet has been acclimated it will reach the maximum, for in no country in Europe is the time of maturity as favorable as here, and *that particular time* exerts the greatest influence over the formation of sugar in the root. Experiments having demonstrated the success of the *culture* of the sugar-beet, there remains only the question of manufacturing the sugar, and we find the circumstances existing in this country far more favorable than we find them in the Old World.

I will proceed to show by figures what would be the results obtained from a business based upon the combined production of sorghum and beet sugar. Most excellent results are to be obtained from this combined industry, for sorghum ripens much earlier than the sugar-beet, and the time possible for the manufacture of sorghum sugar is so short that the machinery of the factory can be utilized at a time when it would otherwise be idle, and hence we will obtain a double output from the same establishment, it being known that the machinery necessary for the manufacture of beet-sugar is exactly as well suited to the manufacture of sorghum-sugar. It is a principle of good agriculture that there should be a rotation of crops. In order to keep the soil in the highest state of fertility, and to obtain the best quality of beets it is necessary that an interval of four years should elapse between each crop of sugar-beet upon the same soil. Let us suppose that we wish to work up annually 6,000 tons of sorghum-cane and 20,000 tons of sugar-beets. The average production of an acre of sugar-beets is twenty tons and that of sorghum-cane is almost as hard as stone, soft but that a team could easily haul a ton over it. The weight of the engine sunk the drum so deeply into the soft soil that it could not be passed over by the aid of steam. This was the first serious failure in that trial, demonstrating that this machine could not pass over low and wet ground. The turf was also broken, for the drum, as soon as the steam was applied to it, would bury itself too deep for extrication, though the same machine might have been hauled over with other power."

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Such facts should receive more attention from the American people, to whom it is a subject of vital importance, and it is difficult to understand why greater efforts have not been made to better their situation.

It is a fact beyond any peradventure that beet and sorghum sugar can be produced in this country at a handsome profit. Nevertheless very little is done in this connection, and when we see the capital invested in the manufacture of glucose, which is not, and can never be, considered as sugar, and which can enter into common use only as an article of adulteration, we wonder that capital has not long before this been directed to the manufacture of sugar, the only means of relieving the United States from the enormous tribute paid yearly to foreign nations and to open up an immense source of wealth.

Among sugar-bearing plants which will thrive in the temperate and colder latitudes of this country two will only give practical results—viz.: Sorghum-cane and sugar-beet. The first can be very generally raised, because its cultivation is simple, easy, cheap, and well known by farmers. It grows in nearly all soils, and can be improved by careful and skillful cultivation. Its richness in sugar ranges between 10 and 12 per cent, sometimes attaining 15 per cent, and I may add that this plant has already found a place in agriculture, since for many years it has been grown for sirup and fodder. Unfortunately, its production as a sugar-bearing plant is yet in its infancy. This situation will continue as long as its production remains in the hands of men who have neither theoretical nor practical knowledge of sugar manufacture.

I gave lately in these columns a brief description of the method of manufacturing sorghum sugar, and I maintain that with correct processes and proper apparatus it is easy to obtain at a fair profit from 7 to 8 per cent of harvested sugar from a cane containing 10 to 12 per cent of sugar and less than 2 per cent of glucose.

The production of beets for the manufacture of sugar is not likely to become as general in this country as the production of sorghum cane for the same purpose. The cultivation of the beet root requires more knowledge, as it is more complex; and experiments in various localities have shown that it is difficult to induce farmers to raise this plant, which is not only expensive, but requires great care, and especially in a country where the main object is to reap the largest harvest with the least amount of work and capital. Hence it is not to ordinary farmers that should be given the task of introducing this precious plant, but to the industrial cultivator; that is to say, to the manufacturer of sugar himself. He should be the planter; he alone knows and appreciates the needs of the beet root and the methods for its cultivation, which will produce a raw material as rich, as pure, and as abundant as possible.

In every country of the Old World the above method has been employed from the origin of the industry of beet-root sugar. It is the only method which has succeeded, and it is the only logical one which can be followed. By its means the manufacturer is master of his supply of raw material, producing it according to the teachings of science in such a manner as to obtain the greatest possible profit to his industry. The objection may be raised that the climate and soil of the United States are not favorable to the cultivation of the beet root. In reply I would cite the remarkable investigation of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of W. M. C. Le Duc, who thoroughly demonstrated that a large section of the northern portion of the United States is eminently suited to the culture of beet root, and there is a particular belt extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific which possesses all the requirements necessary for the successful raising of beets. The soil is especially adapted to its culture, the temperature and the rainfall could be no better.

These facts being established, there is not a man versed in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar who can hesitate to guarantee its success.

Experiments have already shown that in this country the beet attains the same richness in sugar that it does in Europe, and we can do better, for I am convinced that when the beet has been acclimated it will reach the maximum, for in no country in Europe is the time of maturity as favorable as here, and *that particular time* exerts the greatest influence over the formation of

TH IS WEALTH!
Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
Saparillian
SOLVENT.
...nd flesh, strong bone, and
...ould have your dear firm,
...about caries, and your com-
...use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
...LVENT.
...ful Recognition.
...IC or Long Standing Dis-
...in the healing art; that
...clearly discerns Defect
...; that restores step by
...ody which has been slow-
...ened by an insidious dis-
...ands our respect but de-
...de. Dr. Radway has fur-
...with that wonderful remedy,
...saparillian Resolvent, which ac-
...is result, and suffering humanity,
...an existence of pain and disease,
...and long nights, owe him
...ical Messenger.
...ND TRUE.
...s. Radway's "Treatise on
...as follows:
...EASES CURED BY
...DWAY'S
...arillian Resolvent.
...s, Caries of the Bone, Ru-
...scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
...out of Body, Syphilis and Venereal
Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
...ite Swelling, Scald Head,
...ankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes,
Decay of the Body, Pimples and
...mors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
...Rheumatism and Gout,
...and Calculous Deposits,
...above complaints to which
...n specious names.
...re is no known remedy that
...power over these diseases
...nt furnishes. It cures step
...y fro... foundation, and restores
...parts to their sound condition. The
...se body are stopped, and healthy
...plied to the system, from which new
...rmed. This is the first corrective
...way's Resolvent.
...ere the system has been salivated,
...Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate,
...ed and become deposited in the
...e, causing caries of the bones,
...d excrescences, contortions, and ...
...ricose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla
...way those deposits and extermi-
...te of the disease from the system.
...f are taking these medicines for
...Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic
...low may be the cure, "feel bet-
...eir general health improving,
...a vast increasing, or even keep
...is a sure sign that the cure is pro-
...these diseases the patient either
...worse—the virus of the disease is
...t are tainted and driven from the
...spread and continue to undermine
...on. As soon as the Sarsaparilla
...atient "feel better," every hour
...better and increase in health,
...flesh.
...IAN TUMORS.
...al of these tumors by Radway's
...now so certainly cured by this
...e control is almost miraculous is
...n recognized fact by all parties.
...ases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C.
...H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. P. Lyon,
...Adrianne for 1879, also that of
...bins, in the present edition of our
...true."
...ontains more of the active principles
...ften than any other Preparation,
...poonful does, while others require
...nes as much.
...DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
...UTE REMEDY.
...res MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
...d cure acute disease.
...'S READY RELIEF
...to twenty minutes, never fails to re-
...with one thorough application; no
...violent or excruciating the pain the
...bed-ridden, infirm, crippled, ner-
...ous, or prostrated with disease may
...WAY'S READY RELIEF will afford
...in of the Kidneys, Inflammation
...der, Inflammation of the Bowels,
...of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi-
...thing, Palpitation of the Heart,
...Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In-
...Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
...Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil-
...and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sun-
...aints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
...ds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
...ds, are instantly relieved.
...ER AND AGUE.
...D AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
...dial agent in this world that will
...ague, and other Malarious,
...ver, Typhoid, Yellow and other
...by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
...'S READY RELIEF.
...ew moments, when taken accord-
...ections, Cramps, Spasms, Sour
...artburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa,
...bie, Wind in the Bowels, and all in-
...hould always carry a bottle of Rad-
...Relief with them. A few drops in
...prevent sickness or pains from
...ater. It is better than French
...ters as a stimulant.
...Lumbermen should always be pro-
...CAUTION.
...l agents capable of destroying life
...pe should be avoided. Morphine,
...ine, arnica, hyoscianus, and oth-
...emedies, do at certain times, in
...ses, relieve the pain, but during their
...system. But perhaps the second
...ted, may aggravate and increase
...and another dose cause death.
...cessity for using these uncertain
...ve remedy like Radway's
...will stop the most excruciating
...without entailing the least dif-
...r infant or adult.
...E TRUE RELIEF.
...DY RELIEF is the only remedial
...e that will instantly stop pain-
...ifty Cents Per Bottle.
...'s Regulating Pills,
...atives, Soothing Aperients, Act.
...Pain, Always Reliable and
...ral in Their Operation.
...SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
...asteless, elegantly coated with
...purge, regulate, purify, cleanse,
...PILLS for the cure of all disorders
...ch, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad-
...Diseases, Headache, Constipation,
...ndigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
...ammation of the Bowels, Piles, and
...nts of the Internal Viscera. Warr-
...t a permanent cure. Purely veg-
...ining no mercury, minerals, or del-
...the following symptoms result-
...ses of the digestive organs: Con-
...ard Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
...Chill of the Stomach, Nausea,
...gust of Food, Fullness or Weight
...ach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or
...the Heart, Choking or Suffering
...en in a lying posture, Dots or
...the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in
...ciency of Perspiration, Yellow-
...Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
...Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
...Flesh.
...of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
...all the above-named disorders.
...ice, 25 Cents Per Box.
...that the reader must consult our
...ers on the subject of diseases and
...ong which may be named:
...Urine."
...Irritable Urethra."
...Kidneys."
...relating to different classes of Dis-
...OLD BY DRUGGISTS.
...FALSE AND TRUE."
...e-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No.
...ear, Church-st., New York. In-
...rth thousands will be sent you.
...THE PUBLIC.
...e no better guarantee of the value
...AY'S old-established R. R. REME-
...base and worthless imitations
...are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and
...e and ask for Radway's, and see
...e "Radway" is on what you buy.

OFF THE STAGE.

Her Majesty's Opera Company Informally Reviewed by a "Tribune" Reporter.

The Colonel with His Whiskers, Twinkling Gray Eyes, and Accompanying Bores.

Bassos, Tenors, Agents, Business Managers, and the Husbands of Sweet Singers.

It is very probable that but few of the people who have witnessed the performances of Her Majesty's opera company at McVicker's during the week know what a life the impresario is obliged to lead in managing such a company. He must cater to his prime donne and their husbands, put himself in favor with all of those persons who can be of any service to him, and, in short, be all things to all men. He must submit to being bearded in his den by the wily interviewer; must be ready at all times to smooth over any petty jealousies existing between members of his company, and must expect to be able to fill the place of a sick tenor or a prima donna with a cold at the shortest notice. In fact, he must possess all the accomplishments of a finished diplomat, and were President Arthur to fill his foreign missions with operatic impresarios the foreign affairs of the country would be most ably conducted.

Col. J. H. Mapleson, who manages Her Majesty's opera company, is eminently qualified for his position so far as the requirements mentioned go. He is the thorough type of an Englighman, is fully six feet in hight, and can do more toward

QUELLING OPERATIC RIOTS

than any man filling a similar position. The Colonel is a fine-looking specimen of a man. His hair is iron-gray, and the principal feature of his face is his white side-whiskers. They present quite a sculptured appearance, and in a sensational weekly paper, beginning where his hair leaves off, in a modest way, and gradually broadening, until about half way down his cheeks they are suddenly chopped off at the most interesting point. In attire he is plain and unassuming, wearing a suit of rough goods when not on dress parade at the theater. Then he wears full evening dress. Upon his head he generally carries a short, thick-set plug hat, adorned by a sawed-off weed. On the street he envelops himself in a capacious cape-overcoat. The most noticeable features of the Colonel are his twinkling gray eyes, with which he takes in everything and expresses his opinion of it in the same glance. His eyes have earned for him among the theatrical managers the professional term, "A very wise bloke," and he fully merits the appellation. He talks with a strong English accent and his manners are marked by English peculiarities. He is a kind-hearted old whose heart inclines to meet, from the highest to the humblest. He occasionally gets out of patience with one of his numerous underlings, and in language more forcible than polite consigns him to a much warmer climate than this.

Col. Mapleson probably has a more extensive

REVENUE OF HANGERS-ON

than a member of royalty, and these same hangers-on are a queer lot. They wait around the rotunda of the Grand Pacific Hotel for him every morning, and as soon as he makes his appearance they surround him and pip him with all sorts of queries. There are the husbands of his prima donne, his tenors, his bassos, his agents, his chorus singers, his leading lady's mother, and many others, and the crowd is usually swelled by newspaper correspondents, advertising solicitors, etc. To catch him for a few moments' private conversation is next to impossible at these times, and even a card sent to his apartments does not always meet with a favorable response. He must expend at least two or three decks of cards each day.

Yesterday noon a TRIBUNE reporter happened to be sitting in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific Hotel while the gang was lying in ambush for the impresario, and he had an opportunity to look them over. He was very glad that he had not been on the Tower of Babel during the clash of many tongues, as the one tongue he heard about him on all sides was quite bewildering enough. Not having occupied his box at the opera during the season, the reporter was not able to pick out the principals from the chorus, and he was glad, therefore, when a musical-loving friend of his happened in, and he invited him to take a seat beside him.

"Do you know these opera people off the stage?" asked the reporter, after two of his friend's cigars had been lit by the newspaper man's matches.

"Yes," said the friend, "I think I do."

"Then who is that round man there with a heavy black mustache? Looks like the Congressman-elect from the First District."

"Why, that's Angelo."

"WHAT! NOT MIKE, THE PAINTER?"

"O no. He's Mapleson's business manager. You will see him at the theatre door every night."

"I remember now. He's the man who stands there and watches Tom Geary to see that he passes in no 'ringers.' What has he got those eyelet-holes in his overcoat-collar for—air?"

"I don't know. Guess he hangs his coat up by them. Wonder what causes that discrepancy between his shoes and his pants."

"Lapse of a few years probably. Who's the party with the Astrakhan ulster on there? I mean the one rolling a cigaret."

"That's Monti. He's a great card."

"I have always understood that monte was a great three-card."

"Oh, you're thinking of another man."

"Wonder where he got that curly ulster. It looks like one that an Indiana avenue conductor wears. The pockets sag just like his, too. That's because he carries them full of nickels and dimes all the time. This fellow doesn't look as though he was troubled in that way."

"He gets a great salary, though, I understand."

"There's an Italian I do know," exclaimed the reporter, as he caught sight of a man wearing a sixpence hat strolling up to the desk. He appeared to have a scar on his chin, but when he turned round the reporter discovered that it was a beard. "I heard him tear off a piece of his lung in 'Trovatore' the other night," said the scribe. "He's got a sort of an old-clo' name that I can't remember."

"Why that is the celebrated tenor, Sig. Mierzwinski. He's a world-beater on the sing. But he will spoil his voice if he smokes those cigarets," said the friend as the tenor lit a piece of rice-paper.

"THAT HELPS A TENOR VOICE.

Why, before I began smoking them I had a deep bass voice, and, when I would call for beer three or four waiters would run up, but now I have gone up an octave and have to rap on the table to get even one waiter. I know, because I have studied the subject. If he keeps on smoking cigarets his voice will go up so high that they will have to build a new piano to accompany him. Who's that talking with him now?"

"Sig. Campi Cellini."

"What's the matter? Lockjaw?"

"No, that's his name."

"He looks a bit like Csam Parker], doesn't he?"

"Yes. Say, there's Scalchi's husband. She's the great contralto, you know. I don't know what his name is, but then the husbands of these prime donne are not known."

"What has he got under his arm there? It looks like an autograph album. Do the autograph fiends trouble these people?"

"I don't know, but I should hope not. This man occupies a front seat every night when his wife sings."

"If he occupies a front seat, maybe that's a tab under his arm. Who's that English-looking party with the reddish beard talking to Sam Parker?"

"THAT'S ALBANI'S HUSBAND.

His name is Gye, and he appears to be a pretty decent sort of chap—unpretentious and all that sort of thing. He used to be an impresario and a rival of Mapleson, but they're together now. Guess they hitch pretty well."

"What's the matter with his eye? Did he hurt it?"

"No. That's a glass in his eye. Have you seen Albani?"

"I haven't. I thought of calling on her the day she arrived, as I had a friend once who knew a man that lived in Albany, the place she took her name from, but something happened and I didn't go. What's the name of that little fellow over there that looks like the jack of hearts?"

"I don't know his name. He's not a singer, but he looks after the tin ticket-box at the theatre. On the business staff, I think."

Just here Mr. Gye made a dash for the elevator, and was stopped as he was entering it by an Englishman who resembled him somewhat, who said: "Mr. Hernest, 'ere's a letter for you."

"Who's 'is whiskers?" asked the reporter of his friend.

"Probably some hanger-on. There are scores of them, who travel with the troupe. Heavens, what is it?"

This interrogation was brought out by the sudden advent of a foreign-looking man clad in a suit the most prominent characteristic of which was variety. The original color of the coat was probably brown, but the action of the sun and storm upon it had transformed its hue into something resembling the aurora borealis. It was thrown loosely back, disclosing to view a brilliant blue vest, worn probably as a tribute to Italy's blue skies. The pants began shortly after the vest stopped, and were built of a cloth the color of which the society reporter would call ecru—he always calls a color he doesn't know by that name, as it sounds well and is rather non-committal. From the mouth of the man emerged

A SHORT, BLACK PIPE,

at which he was pulling vigorously. With him was another man nearly the exact counterpart of himself, and the reporter's friend could not be blamed for his inquiry.

"I would like to draw three cards to that pair," he said. "I think they are hangers-on, too. But if you want to know any more about this crowd you will have to ask some one else, as I must go," and he arose and left.

Just then Col. Mapleson made his appearance, and there was a grand rush for him. In a moment he was surrounded, and the way he disposed of the men was wonderful. A word in the ear of each did the business, and they went their way apparently happy. One fellow hung on, however, and the Colonel said, after talking with him a moment:

"Now stop this. Tell 'im if he don't quit it I'll send 'im back 'ome," and the questioner went off with a rather crestfallen air.

When the Colonel had rid himself of his followers he escaped to the parlor, and the reporter followed him, asking a friendly bell-boy to show him in and say in a loud tone of voice that "the lady would be down in a minute," so that the Colonel would not think he was being watched. This was done, and the impresario was discovered at the window busily engaged in looking at the corner-stone of the new Board of Trade Building. The first man who tackled him was Scalchi's husband, who seemed to be indulging in the luxury of a "kick"—a privilege granted by the Colonel only to the husbands of prime donne. The animated conversation was carried on in the Italian language, and the reporter did not wish to be an eavesdropper, so he lost it. Then came a bell-boy with the card of a newspaper correspondent.

"Tell the gent," said the Colonel, "that I don't wish to be disturbed—I'm asleep. Tell him you rapped at my door, and got no answer; and ask him shall you leave the card," and the boy withdrew.

Just here an Italian-looking party with long hair

BROUGHT IN A YOUNG GIRL,

and introduced her to the Colonel, saying she wished him to hear her sing. He assented wearily. The doors were closed before the reporter could escape, and he had to stay. The long-haired Italian officiated at the piano, and the young lady started in on a song. The Colonel kept on talking to some newspaper men who had come in, and paid no attention to the ambitious sightsinger more than raising his eyes to the ceiling when she struck a trill. The reporter at last saw his chance and ran through the door into the hall. Near the other door was a bell-boy listening to the songstress, and he asked the reporter who it was.

"It's Patti, rehearsing her new role in 'Pinafore,'" answered the truthful scribe, and in ten minutes all the colored help in the house had their ears glued to the doors. While the reporter waited he saw six men apply to the Colonel for passes, ten prime donne's husbands give him a talking to, four newspaper men interview him, eleven servants ask him questions, three or four call for instructions, and nine men approach on other errands. All these people the Colonel received pleasantly, and then he went to dinner. The reporter went on his way with the firm conviction that the life of an impresario is not a happy one.

STATE CHARITIES.

The Cost of Their Maintenance Secretary Wines in Reply to Gov. Butler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The attention of Secretary Wines of the State Board of Public Charities having been called to the editorial in Tuesday's TRIBUNE which contained an extract from Gov. Butler's message stating that it required 70 per cent of the charity appropriations made by Massachusetts to pay the salaries of Superintendents, etc., Mr. Wines furnishes the following in regard to that statement:

The third annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, for 1881—the last report printed—(see page 48 of the appendix) that the total current expenditures of ten State institutions in that State during the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, were $726,-893.48; and that, of this sum, $407,354.40, 56 per cent, was paid for salaries, wages, and labor.

How to reconcile these figures with those of Gov. Butler in his inaugural it is not easy to see, unless, as his language implies, he was speaking of *appropriations*, and not of expenditures. The State institutions of Massachusetts are not supported, except in part, from the State Treasury. The total receipts of these ten institutions in 1881 were $807,358.74, of which only $407,159.00 was paid from the Treasury of the State. It might therefore be true that 70 per cent of the *appropriations* for support were for salaries and wages, and yet the salaries and wages be only 39 per cent of the total *expenses*. In the confusion of appropriations and expenses is the lawyer's trick of a politician who, having reached the Governor's chair, desires to create a sensation, without regard to fairness or honor in the statements made by him.

As to the State of Illinois, the following table shows the ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures for a series of years. The figures in table is based on the expenses of ten institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charities:

Year.	Ordinary expenses.	Salaries and wages.	Per cent.
1877	$482,071.39	$165,635.29	34.3
1878	557,558.00	187,713.63	33.6
1879	550,862.88	208,490.77	37.8
1880	617,075.95	224,622.70	36.4
1881	655,861.79	237,395.23	36.1
1882	687,156.81	251,861.90	36.6

The reason why the percentage of salaries and wages is larger in Illinois than in Massachusetts is that Massachusetts maintains three large pauper establishments, to which there is nothing corresponding in Illinois; while Illinois has educational institutions to maintain for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the idiots, for which the State of Massachusetts has no equivalent in the figures given above.

Two years ago the Illinois Board of Charities published a table showing the expenses for one year of twenty-five hospitals for the insane, showing that the average cost of maintenance per capita in these twenty-five institutions was $223.44, but in the hospitals of Illinois only $191.18. Of the $223.44, the average per capita cost of salaries and wages was $65.97, or 29.5 per cent. In Illinois it was $64.16, or 33.5 per cent. But this comparison may be turned in either of two ways: It may be said that Illinois gives a larger share of personal attention to her insane, and employs a better class of attendants than the average.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

An Exciting Trial in Progress at Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—This has been the second day of hearing testimony in the case of the people against Dr. James D. Wheeler, charged with the murder of Miss Stella Risley, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of an abortion Oct. 10. Wheeler is a physician well advanced in years, having a young wife and a grown daughter. He was President of the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society in 1881. Previous to his arrest he bore a good reputation. He attended Miss Risley several months before her death, first treating her for nasal catarrh, and subsequently for a complaint common to females. After the death of the young woman a post-mortem examination was held, when Dr. Walston and Dr. Bumstead found that there was evidence of an abortion having been produced. Wheeler was present at the time. He protested his innocence, but he was arrested on the following day and placed in jail.

Defendant's counsel are Judge Nelson and J. A. Buckingham, of Decatur, and Mr. Fiuk, of Litchfield. The prosecuting attorneys are State's-Attorney Johns and Hugh Cren. A large number of physicians are here from abroad to give testimony for the defense, also gentlemen from Raymond and that neighborhood who have known defendant for many years. A second post-mortem examination was held after the body of Miss Risley was exhumed, at which nearly every Decatur physician was present. They gave it as their opinion that death resulted from an abortion. The defense enter a general denial to the charge of murder. The courtroom was crowded with spectators today and yesterday.

RUSSELL SAGE.

The Second Richest Man in the Country Tells His History.

How He Grappled with Fickle Fortune and Won the Fight.

The Mysteries of "Puts," "Calls," and "Straddles" Explained by Their Inventor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special Correspondence Detroit *Post and Tribune*.]—If the reader were asked who is the second richest man in this country, what would he answer? Probably, if he were pretty well informed, he would say Jay Gould. But he would be mistaken, I think. It is the general opinion on Wall street that Russell Sage, with $75,-000,000 to his credit, comes next to Vanderbilt, and that Jay Gould follows Sage, several millions behind.

SOMETHING ABOUT "OLD STRADDLE."

I desire in this letter to tell something about Russell Sage, or "Old Straddle," as he is familiarly and euphoniously called on the street—certainly one of the most remarkable men of this generation. A man who began with nothing and has added to it till his income is at the very least $15 a minute, waking or sleeping, has lived a life which is worth study and full of absorbing interest. He is still quite young enough to double his property again; and there he lives in a big house up Fifth avenue, with no family but a frugal wife—I wonder who will inherit his vast wealth and where it will be fifty years from now. I know a person who would appreciate it very much; but Sage is in danger of overlooking him, and modesty prevents me from mentioning his name.

WHAT SEVERAL OF THEM DID.

The least remarkable thing about Russell Sage is that he is self-made—that he began poor. This is the common lot of all Americans of genius today, and it is almost uniformly true of prominent men in this city. Peter Cooper was a hatter's apprentice; Charles O'Conor was born in a shanty, of the poorest of Irish parents; H. B. Claflin, who now pays his confidential clerk $25,000 a year, was a Vermont school teacher; Leonard Jerome was an itinerant printer; Henry Villard was a reporter; John G. Moore ran away from home to start himself in life; James Watson Webb was clerk in a country store; D. Appleton once kept a grocery in Haverill, Mass.; James R. Keene came to this country from England with $20 in his pocket; Cyrus McCormick was a miller's boy; Rufus Hatch began by dealing in "garden sass"; Jay Gould was a cowboy on a rugged farm of Delaware County; Sidney Dillon was an errand boy on the New York Central; William H. Vanderbilt at 20 was Commodore Vanderbilt's thriftless son, trying in vain to get a living on a Staten Island farm, while his father freely alluded to him in common conversation as "Billy the fool."

So Russell Sage was born on a very poor farm in Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1816. His parents, of course, were from Connecticut. The wooden nutmeg State has strong breeding qualities.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONNECTICUT.

Almost everybody's father was a Connecticut man. Thurlow Weed's father was a Connecticut man. Jay Gould's father was a Connecticut man. Gov. Morgan's father was a Connecticut man. Beecher's father was a Connecticut man. The father of Cyrus W. Field and David Dudley Field was a Connecticut man. Daniel Drew's father was a Connecticut man. Samuel J. Tilden's father was a Connecticut man. Sidney Dillon's father was a Connecticut man. Erastus Corning's father was a Connecticut man. Gen. Sherman's father was a Connecticut man. Gen. Grant's father was a Connecticut man. And, when you come to that, my father was a Connecticut man.

These are something more than mere coincidences.

THE STRADDLER IN HIS DEN.

On Monday I called on the subject of this sketch at his office in the famous ramshackle of a building at 71 Broadway, looking down on Trinity's old churchyard. Jay Gould occupies the front rooms, Russell Sage the offices next, then the Manhattan Railroad Company. There are not fewer than fifteen millionaires in this old building, and their aggregate property would foot up over $250,000,000. It is the richest square mile in the United States in the world. Any one of which the men in this building could buy and pay every dollar down. From the side of the door which I sought a small plain wooden sign projected into the narrow hall bearing the name, "Russell Sage." I entered and was in an outer office, where a dozen looking clerks, active behind desks, and several brokers (all under 30, I should think) walked anxiously up and down, pausing every moment to examine the tape that flowed from the ticking stock reporter by the wall. My card was taken and the messenger presently returned and led me through to Sage's private room, whom I had often seen upon the street, greeted and seated me, handed me a paper, and said, "I will see you in five minutes." He was talking with Mr. Sawyer, the Cooper Union evangelist and temperance minstrel, about getting some poor reformed drunkards out West, where they "could have a chance."

Outside the window where I sat was the grave of Alexander Hamilton—a broad pedestal of brown sandstone supporting a huge monolith of marble surmounted by a pyramid, and ornamented only with antique funeral urns at the corners. The room was plainly furnished, with three or four lithographs on the walls, and Mr. Sage sat at a square table covered with thirty or forty piles of little envelopes as large as a visiting-card, each pile belonging to a separate broker and each envelope bearing his name. There were so many of these piles that there was hardly room enough for the great speculator to write.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STRADDLER.

He is a tall thin man, inclined to a bony aspect, chestnut hair grown thin at the top and combed forward over the ears, a long prominent nose that might have been slightly warped in following some elusive rumor around the Wall street corners, small gray eyes that almost shut up when they look at you, a smooth-shaven face with brownish-grayish whiskers around under his chin from ear to ear, like Horace Greeley and Peter Cooper; a plain black scarf and a Sid suit of clothes. He has the nervous-bilious temperament, active, strong, self-poised—the temperament possessed by almost all overmastering men. He talks like lightning—so fast that the words tumble over each other—and he frequently goes back to pick them up.

As I took this inventory the evangelist, rising to go, showed me passes to the West and letters to Sidney Dillon and Henry Villard recommending half-rate tickets, with the comment, "That's the kind of a man he is. I never come here in vain."

THE MAIDEN MODESTY OF A STRADDLER.

"Well," said Mr. Sage, turning to me with a smile, "what do you want me to say?"

I told him my errand.

"I don't believe the public has any interest in me," he said.

"The public," I persisted, "is deeply interested in any man who has succeeded without assistance in raking together such a fortune as yours. He is a phenomenon that they like to study."

"Very well," he said, "tell your readers that I am in good health and am reasonably prosperous."

I urged him that there was no harm in being more explicit in response to a curiosity that was complimentary, and finally, in answer to my questions he said:

THE STRADDLER AUTOBIOGRAPHICISES.

"My parents were poor. My father was Elisha Sage, and I was the youngest of a family of five children. The others were all born in Connecticut before father moved to Oneida County, and I have one brother still living—a farmer up in this State. Of course my youth was one of more or less hardship like that of most country boys. I got some schooling every year when I was small, but at the age of 15 I went to Troy and entered the small grocery store of my brother Henry as a clerk. I had my board and $4 a month wages. It was provably all that I was worth—all that other boys of my age were getting. But I saved some of it. I knew the value of money at that early age and I put away some of my wages every month. I was always ready for a 'swap,' and made some money in that way, for I was usually lucky. School? No. I couldn't go to the public school any more, but I hired a private instructor, who gave me lessons nights. After three years of this service I went into business myself there with my brother, Elisha Sage, and we dealt in groceries and provisions on a small scale. Our credit was good, for we always paid promptly, and we prospered. We went so far as to buy a sloop to run to New York with country produce, and we made this pay, too. After two years more we dissolved partnership, and I went in company with Mr. Bates. We did a wholesale business. We went into grain and flour, and in packing beef and pork in the West. I was lucky always. Well, I kept getting deeper and deeper into things, and making more and more money, till finally some ten or eleven years ago I drifted down here and took a hand with the boys. That's the whole story."

THE STRADDLER'S FACETLE.

He smiled broadly and winked his eyes, and I thought he looked exactly like some old Connecticut Deacon in one of his cheerful moods. But he had skipped a little. He had skipped about thirty years! I called his attention to it, and he merely said it was "of no consequence." I must briefly fill the hiatus with what I happen to know of that period.

SOME DROPPED STITCHES GATHERED UP.

While in Troy Mr. Sage became one of the founders and directors of the Commercial Bank—the most profitable and successful bank ever organized in that city. When the several railroads between Buffalo and Albany were consolidated into the New York Central about 1836, he made a good deal of money in the transfer of the Troy & Schenectady. The "pile" he pocketed in that single transaction is said to have been $100,-000. In 1855 the La Crosse Railroad, now a part of the Milwaukee & St. Paul system, got Russell Sage to discount a note for $25,000. In the crash of '57 that note went to protest. Steps were taken by bondholders to wipe out all outstanding obligations by foreclosure, but Sage organized a party of creditors who opposed the motion, and put in more money to save what was already in. So it happened that he was a large owner of stocks and bonds of the road when the Rebellion opened and the tremendous advance in prices came. There were any number of lawsuits, but Sage came out on top. He had mettle and pluck. As they say out West, he had "sand in his gizzard."

THE STRADDLER IN POLITICS.

For twenty years Russell Sage has had quite a career as a politician. He was a Troy Whig Alderman for ten years. He was County Treasurer. He was a trusted friend of Weed and Seward and a member of several National conventions. He was in Congress from 1853 to 1857, and rose to commanding influence, mainly on account of his personal skill in accomplishing desired results. A reflection was within easy reach, but he declined further honors, and soon after plunged into the whirl of Wall street.

It may be remarked incidentally that he always plunged in where it wasn't over his head. He brought here about a million dollars, which he did not risk in speculation, but lent to speculators on good security and shaved notes for solvent financial firms. A man who knows him well says, "Nobody ever went to Mr. Sage with collateral to borrow money and went away empty-handed, be the security United States bonds or a pair of opera glasses. On the other hand, nobody ever succeeded in borrowing anything of him without security." Mr. Sage made a heap of money a few years ago selling out the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to the Western Union.

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE STRADDLER.

It was not till about 1870 that Mr. Sage began the novel methods of speculating with which he is identified. He originated in the system of "puts" and "calls" and "spreads" and "straddlers," and now in a booming market it is no uncommon thing for him to take in $15,000 in a single day for the "privileges" disposed of. He never offers them for sale and never accords a would-be purchaser an audience. All must be done through brokers. All offers for privileges are submitted in writing—not a word is spoken by the broker. He enters the magnate's office unannounced, lays a slip of paper before him containing the offer, and silently waits the answer. The broker's queer slip might be for a "put" as follows:

"$5,000 at sixty days. Ten thousand sixty days, meaning being that $95 is offered for a guaranty of 100 shares of Western Union stock—sixty days to run. If he concludes to issue the privilege he opens a small book and enters the transaction, while a clerk in the other office fills a blank and the magnate signs it. If not he says: "I don't want it, don't want it," or else answers by writing on another slip of paper a proposition which he will accept.

"I introduced these privileges," said Mr. Sage to me, "to assist brokers of moderate means. With my credit and vouchers they can operate without the use of money. I pay brokers more than $50,000 a year in commissions alone."

THE PARENT STRADDLER'S ADVICE.

"You ask me if I would advise anybody to come to Wall street and go into a 'deal.'" He stuck his eyeglasses on his nose and looked at me. "No, sir! Not the shrewdest man I know. I have seen hundreds—thousands—go down and lose every dollar. Some of my old acquaintances have come here and gone out of sight in no time. It seems, when I look back, as if I was about the only one of those who came here when I did and as I did that has survived.

"But the brokers live pretty well while they do live, and one thing I will say—there is more honor and generosity among them as a class than among any other class of men I ever met. They help one another more; they keep their word more. If one of their number is unfortunate they don't pounce on him and strip him. They cry 'Give him another chance,' and accept his terms of settlement.

"When I came there was no selling of puts and calls and straddles, and now it is estimated that 75 per cent of the business of the street is done with these privileges. I never sell a spread running longer than six months, and I charge correspondingly so as to cover contingencies. I could not do this business successfully without a large capital. I keep more ready money than any bank in New York."

"How about your saving Gould from bankruptcy by lending him three millions?" I asked.

"No! No! Gould can take care of himself. When the combination of Keene and others was formed to crush him he was worth more than all the rest put together. I told them so, plainly. They pinched his fingers a little, and I lent him some money, and told his enemies that I was ready to lend him a million or two more. Mr. Gould is a great financier. He can take care of himself."

HOW THE STRADDLER DOES THINGS.

Mr. Sage is straight as a reed, polite, genteel, and he does not seem hurried or look overworked. He goes to bed at 9:30 or 10 every night, and sleeps nine or ten hours. A story is told me on the street on excellent authority. At a recent meeting of the Board of Audit of the Western Union, Cyrus W. Field interrupted an explanation by the Secretary, with, "There! There! That's all right, of course. Go on to the next business." He is always in a hurry. Mr. Sage responded, "I want to hear all this matter. We are placed here as judges. If any gentleman is in such a hurry as to be unable to listen, I propose that he be excused from attending." Mr. Field subsided.

THE GOLDEN FUTURE.

"May I ask your opinion about the present financial situation?" I inquired of Mr. Sage.

"Certainly," he answered, and he put his hands in his pockets and walked the room. "You may say that I think we may look for continued and increasing prosperity. Ours is a tremendous country, full of riches not yet touched. The railroads are prospering and paying large dividends. All the signs are favorable. During the next ten years the West is going to have a growth that will astonish her own people. The tide is turned, and there will be a 'boom' this next summer. I am trimming my sails on that theory, and you can say so if you want to. More of my money is in railroad stocks than ever before, because I believe there is going to be a rise in all sorts of property." And I took my leave.

Perhaps I ought to have said in the proper place that a "put" is the privilege of selling at a certain stipulated price at a certain stipulated time, and a "call" the privilege of buying at a certain stipulated price; while a "straddle" is the privilege of combining the two.

While people on the street constantly talk about Russell Sage's "luck," the talk is but superficial; everybody knows that it is pluck and not luck, shrewdness and brains and not fate, that has enabled him to accumulate a colossal fortune, fling it upon the flood of Wall street, and not only keep but constantly increase it in that maelstrom of treason and Hades of lying. W. A. CROFFUT.

REST.

For The Chicago Tribune.

If we could only know
For just one little day
The perfect rest and peace
We long for on our way,
Then could we ever feel
Content beyond compare,
Since, having known such bliss,
'Twould banish carking care.

KATE H. GODFREY.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

How to Aid the Worthy Without Pauperizing or Grinding Them.

What Has Been Done by a Money-eyed Institution in Boston.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—[To the Editor.]—The wise man said, "The destruction of the poor is his poverty," and this is as true today as at the time of its utterance nearly 3,000 years ago. The man who falls behind in the race of life is ever thereafter at a disadvantage unless he can recover the lost ground, as some few do. But it is the fact that in all large cities or manufacturing districts there is a large percentage of the population whose only dependence is the labor of their hands. With health and in times of general prosperity this suffices to meet actual wants and keep the wolf from the door, or to accumulate small savings. But sickness of the worker or his family or loss of employment for a time not only exhausts such savings as have been made, but often brings debt, or when credit is exhausted actual suffering. Our city abounds with charitable organizations for the relief of suffering, and much good and no little harm is being done through their working, since the receipt of alms always tends to undermine character and foster a feeling of dependence, which if encouraged too far leads to a condition of downright pauperism. But among our working classes are many people who, though often driven to close quarters by the want of money to meet some pressing necessity, have too much self-respect to apply for charity. What they want is a loan.

They are not alone in this want. Every business-man finds the same necessity for money to use in his business beyond what he possesses. But he has only to take his collaterals or indorsed note to the bank, and it will supply him with all he needs at the regular rates of interest. But the poor man has no such resource, although need of the loan of a few dollars is as great as that of the business-man for his thousands. He can furnish neither collaterals nor indorsed paper that would be accepted at the bank, neither would it bother with so small sums as would meet his necessity. His only resource is his "uncle," the pawnbroker, who will accept his collaterals, a piece of jewelry, article of clothing, or box of tools, loaning upon them from one-tenth to one-fifth of their value at the very moderate rate of 10 per cent per month, paid monthly in advance. There are scores of such institutions in this city each with the sign of three gilt balls, all apparently doing a prosperous business. Then there is another class of benefactors of the poor—the men who occupy second and third story offices in business blocks with a modest sign of "Private banker" on the door. These do not incumber their rooms with collaterals, but loan upon the furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, with interest at 10 per cent per month, the loan secured by an ironbound chattel mortgage. The public would be astonished were the facts known as to how many women who, in trying to support themselves and children by keeping boarders, have had their furniture plastered with this cut-throat rate to these Shylocks, who can strip the house of everything it contains if they default a single day in interest or payment of the principal. It seems as if the age had progressed far enough in civilization and practical Christianity to provide a would-be purchaser of the wants of these classes for temporary loans, which are as legitimate as the wants of the merchant for accommodation at the banks.

In France this necessity has been recognized and met by the establishment under Government supervision of Monts de Piete, or banks of charity, where the poor can obtain loans at rates fixed by law on such articles possessing value as they may have in pledge.

The only thing approximating this in this country of which I have any knowledge is a Boston institution under the name of the "Collateral Loan Company," chartered in 1865 under the name of the "Pawnbrokers' Bank," afterward changed to its present name. Some time ago, in order to learn in regard to its practical workings, the writer addressed a series of inquiries to its officers, which were promptly responded to. From information so gained and from printed matter accompanying the same the following condensed summary of the work is given:

The authorized capital stock of the company is $300,000, but there has been paid in only $150,000. The yearly amount of business was, in 1879, $319,534.97; in 1880, $374,-955.40; in 1881, $393,000. This increase is to be found in the fact that the system now given before the close of 1882, and I have not been informed what the business of that year was. The average amount of individual loans is about $20, and there is an average of 10,000 loans being carried. All loans are on call. Collaterals or pledges are not sold under strict business rules, but are held in one year. Everything of value is received as collateral,

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Warehouse Commissioners to the House on Grain Inspection.

Proposed Legislation for the Prevention of Conflagrations in Hotels.

Announcement of the Composition of the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Inauguration of the Usual Biennial Raid on the Railroad Corporations.

THE HOUSE.

ALLEGED INDUSTRY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The House did something this morning. It was not much, but it was something. In other words, the hard-worked lawmakers jumped in and passed the bill appropriating $5,000 for contingent expenses of the General Assembly, and adopted Senator Walker's joint resolution protesting against the use of the Yellowstone Park as a cattle-ranch.

NO. 2 CORN.

The Clerk read a report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners on the Billings resolution adopted yesterday. Following are the important points:

The attention of Commissioner Bogue had already been called to the complaints or alleged unfair inspection of corn through a committee appointed by the Grain-Receivers' Association of Chicago, to confer with him, as the resident Commissioner, in regard to the matter. This committee, in a conference held on the 12th inst., requested him to investigate thoroughly the inspection of corn, and to exercise his authority in correcting any evils he might find to exist. The complaint made by the committee was that the inspection of corn was less liberal at present than in November last, when a large percentage of grain arriving from Southern Kansas over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad was graded "No. 2," while corn now arriving from the same section is largely passed at a lower grade.

In compliance with the request of this committee Commissioner Bogue began an investigation of the matter, and after visiting some of the tracks and examining members of the inspection force he, in order to satisfy himself more fully, called to his aid well-known experts, both in and out of the department. Accompanied by these gentlemen and one of the Supervising Inspectors, Mr. Bogue, on the 16th inst., visited the Wabash Elevator, in which is stored a large part of the grain which had been graded as "No. 2" in November, and which was claimed to be of the same quality as that now being graded "new mixed." At his request the foreman of the elevator drew from his bins large samples of "No. 2" and "new mixed" corn, which had been inspected in November, and others of the samples which were inspected on the day of the investigation. From a careful comparison of these samples it was the unanimous opinion of the experts that if any difference existed between the present inspection it was more liberal than that of November last, and that at all events it was as liberal as was consistent with the rules.

A visit was then made to the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railroad (where there were certain cars of corn which, it was claimed, had been inspected too low), and also to the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. At both of these tracks a number of cars of different grades were examined, and found to be mixed with soft or damp corn in such proportions as to warrant the Inspectors in excluding them from the higher grades.

These three railroads were selected as the points for investigation because of the fact that over their lines is received most of the corn the inspection of which is now called in question. It was the general opinion that the corn arriving now in Chicago is not in as good condition as that which came in November, owing to the snow and rain, which, either in the field or in the crib, had so affected some of the ears before shelling as to make them too damp for safe storage. It was the opinion of the experts that a proper amount of care in selecting the corn for the sheller would have secured the grade of "No. 2" for a large percentage of the corn which is now properly graded as "new mixed."

An examination of the records of the Inspection Department shows that the percentage of corn which grades "No. 2" or better is always high in January than in either November or December preceding. The following table will show the percentage of high grades during those months for two years: November, 1881, 94 per cent; November, 1882, 45 per cent; December, 1881, 15 per cent; December, 1882, 25 per cent; January, 1882, 10½ per cent; January, 1883 (to 12th), 17 per cent.

From this it is evident the proportion between these months as to the amount of high-grade corn is substantially the same—the advantage being to some extent with the present season, owing to the superior condition of the crop.

The Inspection Department is entirely independent of the conditions of the market, and the fact that so-called "corners" exist or do not exist has no influence with the members of the inspection force. The Commissioners have established rules governing the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago, and it is the aim of the commission that all inspection of grain shall be done in conformity to these rules, thereby giving a uniform standard of inspection the year round, and the statement that the same grain is graded higher or lower in some other market is no evidence that a wrong inspection obtains in Chicago. The inspectors inspect according to the standard of Chicago, and not that of other markets, and the history of the grain trade of Chicago during the last six or eight years has clearly demonstrated that Chicago has a standard of inspection recognized in and commanding the confidence of the markets of the world.

The report states that "in all matters involving doubt on the part of the Chief Inspector or any assistant Inspector as to the proper inspection of any lot of grain, or in case any owner, consignee, shipper of grain or any warehouse manager shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Inspector or any assistant Inspector, an appeal may be made to the Committee of Appeals, and the decision of a majority of said committee shall be final."

The Appeals Committee, as now constituted, consists of three men, whose business is that of receiving grain. They are, however, recognized as good judges of grain and impartial men. This committee has been freely called during the last month to pass on the merits of corn inspected as "new mixed," and in the cases called the track inspectors were sustained in at least 90 per cent of the calls.

The Commissioners, from the careful investigation made, are of the opinion that the grading of corn in the City of Chicago by the State Inspectors is substantially correct, and no just ground of complaint exists.

GEO. M. BOGUE,
W. H. ROBINSON,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

The report was simply received, and may come up for future action.

"TRUNDLE-BED TRASH."

Mr. Honey, of Jasper, took a crack at the average member whose wants just now centre in the appointment of a page or two by offering a resolution limiting the number of pages to be employed by the House to five per member. The resolution raised a laugh, and was promptly declared out of order.

The bill-writer, in spite of yesterday's efforts, took a fresh start and unloaded another batch of stuff on the Clerk's desk.

LOCKING THE STABLE-DOOR.

Mr. Yancey, of Macoupin, struck a blow for reform by introducing a bill making it the duty of all hotel and boarding-house keepers, and the owners of any house occupied for any business whatever, to provide every room over fifteen feet from the ground with a rope capable of sustaining 300 pounds weight—Mr. Yancey's size, by the way—the same to be securely fastened to the wall of the room, and to reach within ten feet of the ground. In all cases where rooms are so situated that rope suspended from the window cannot reach the ground, the bill provides that an additional rope shall be placed in the room next nearest thereto, from which a person can reach the ground. Owners or lessees of hotels or boarding-houses over four stories high are required to provide competent night watchmen to go through all the halls and corridors at least once every half hour between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. The bill also empowers City Councils to appoint an inspector of public buildings, to see that the provisions of the act are carried into effect. The penalty for a violation of the law is made a fine of from $10 to $50 for each day of failure to comply with its provision.

Mr. Clark, of Jasper, proposes to impose a poll tax of $1 per head.

Mr. Coates, of Scott, introduced a sensible sort of bill requiring railroad companies to provide warm and comfortable depots for their patrons.

Mr. Hamilton, of Franklin, proposes to amend the Revenue law in order to postpone the time for ordering the sale of land for delinquent taxes from May until August, for the purpose of giving the farmers a chance to pay their taxes from the proceeds of their wheat crops.

HOTEL BEATS.

Mr. Biggins, of Perry, means to make it warm for hotel dead-beats. In pursuance of this purpose he introduced a bill to punish these enterprising tramps by a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

Mr. Rook, of Cook, an alleged reformer, turned up with the first sleeping-car bill of the session in either House. It is drawn on the same pattern as that introduced last session by that eminent statesman, Sharp, of Christian, and fixes sleeping-car fares as follows: Single lower berths, $1.50; upper berths, $1; chair or sofa, $1; section, $2.50; stateroom, $3. Companies charging more than these rates are subject to a fine of from $100 to $500. When the Speaker asked the author of the bill to what committee he desired to have it referred Mr. Rook brought down the house by requesting that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. He subsequently changed his mind and landed his product with the Committee on Corporations.

Robert A. Lincoln represented the Pullman Palace Car Company as counsel here two years ago. Up to date nobody seems to know who will be the Pullman bill-killer this time. The bill-writer has come to the front, however, and from the Fifth Ward at that, and the bill-killer will probably soon be forthcoming.

After disposing of the day's grist of bills by referring them to their appropriate committees, the House adjourned until Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE SENATE.

APPOINTING THE COMMITTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The open session of the Senate today was an exceedingly tedious one, being spent in waiting for the Republican caucus to settle the make-up of the standing committees. It was nearly half-past 12 when the list was completed and the Republican Senators returned to their seats.

Senator Merritt offered a resolution of regret at the death of Col. John Dement similar in terms to that adopted in the House. Feeling and appropriate eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced by Senators Whiting and Archer, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Senator Fifer presented the list of members of the standing committees as agreed upon by the Republican caucus. The more important organizations are as follows, the first named in each being the Chairman: Judiciary—Hunt, Condee, Torrance, Fifer, Adams, Morris, Campbell, Mason, Clark, Sunderland, Whiting, Shaw, Archer, Walker, Rinehart, Merritt, Edwards, Duncan, Lemma.

Judicial Department—Clark, Fifer, Torrance, Mason, Campell, Condee, Morris, Tanner, Laning, Bell, Vandeveer, Hamilton, Rinehart, Kelly, Walker.

Railroads — Tanner, Condee, Mamer, Adams, Fifer, Rogers, Hogan, Evans, White, Whiting, Walker, Merritt, Lemma, Rinehart, Kelly, Shumway, Cloonan.

Warehouses—Mason, Hogan, Condee, Fifer, Mamer, Thorn, Wright, Bell, Selter, Bridges, McNary.

Finance—Sunderland, Hogan, Berggren, Tubbs, Ray, Kelly, Selter, McNary, Hereley.

Revenue—Needles, Morris, Ainsworth, Rice, Sunderland, Whiting, White, Clough, Torrance, Lemma, Laning, Merritt, Duncan, Hereley, Bridges.

Appropriations—Secrest, Sunderland, Fifer, Kirk, Thorn, White, Campbell, Clough, Needles, Lemma, Rinehart, Hamilton, Bell, Selter, Herely.

Municipalities—White, Adams, Condee, Fifer, Secrest, Evans, Ruger, Tanner, Mamer, Lemma, Shaw, Cloonan, Hereley, Walker, Rinehart.

Insurance—Evans, Sunderland, Campbell, Mason, Tanner, Needles, Berggren, Laning, Vandeveer, Merritt, Shumway, Hamilton, Edwards.

Corporations—Condee, Mason, Hogan, Mamer, Kirk, Evans, White, Fifer, Ainsworth, Torrance, Kelly, Laning, Bridges, Gillham, Cloonan.

State Charitable Institutions — Fifer, Fletcher, Kirk, Rice, Sunderland, Adams, Clough, Tubbs, Torrance, Bell, Gillham, Bridges, Hereley, McNary, Laning.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Berggren, Tanner, Hunt, Secrest, Fletcher, Ruger, Snyder, Needles, Ray, Kelly, Merritt, Walker, Vandeveer, Shumway, Hereley.

Canal and Rivers—Ray, Whiting, Rice, Adams, Ainsworth, Clouth, Condee, Campbell, Hunt, Bell, Duncan, Shaw, Archer, Selter, Shumway.

Military Affairs—Clough, Ruger, Condee, Evans, Mason, Needles, Secrest, Tanner, Vandeveer, Gillham, Lemma, Hereley, Shumway.

Roads, Highways and Bridges—Fletcher, Secrest, Kirk, Sunderland, Hogan, Clark, Snyder, Ray, Whitme, Archer, Bell, Kelly, Bridges, Hamilton, Gillman.

Visiting Committees—Penal and reformatory institutions, Torrance and Bell; State charitable institutions, Kirk and Lemma; educational institutions, Hogan and Thorn.

Miscellany—Mamer, Hogan, Evans, Ruger, Mason, Clark, White, Rice, Bell, Shumway, Edwards, McNary, Cloonan. All legislation affecting license and temperance goes to this committee.

The Chairmanships of the remaining committees of any importance are distributed as follows: Banks and Banking, Rice; Education, Torrance; Agricuiture and Drainage, Rogers; Labor and Manufactures, Ruger; Fees and Salaries, Hogan; Federal Relations, Adams.

When the list was read, the Democrats discovered that there had been some changes made in their representation on the committees as arranged by them, and asked for time for consultation. Attempts were made to postpone the adoption of the list, but these failed. Then Father Whiting came to the front and declined to accept the doubtful honor of serving as Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills. Senator Rice came to Whiting's assistance with a motion to strike out his name, and this finally went through on a call of the roll, whereupon the list was adopted and the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning.

LOBBY GOSSIP.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS ON PRINCIPLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—As finally constituted, the Senate committees are not at all satisfactory to the corporate interests of the State, and they may as well begin to prepare for trouble. The Railroad Committee, for instance, includes a decided majority of men ready at every opportunity to knife the railroads, and the Committees on Corporations and kindred subjects are constituted in much the same way. The legislative "sandbaggers" are evidently preparing for business. The "queer" committees in the Senate and the inauguration of the biennial raid on the sleeping-car companies in the House are simply a fly on the wheel to what is apparently the full, rounded program. Magie, the ex-State printer expert, after hanging around for weeks and failing to get a House clerkship, has taken to bill-constructing, and now has one on the stocks asking for the appointment of a commission to sit for an indefinite time and investigate a cooked-up rumor that the Illinois Central has been "knocking down" in its reports of gross earnings, on which the State receives 7 per cent taxes. Rankin, the member from Henderson, is expected to fire the bill into the House, and if it ever passes and the commission is appointed Magie expects to be made its clerk, with an opportunity to draw a comfortable salary and make himself as useful and valuable as circumstances will permit. Rankin is a big stock-raiser, worth half a million, while Magie, who seems to have a mortgage on Rankin's ear, wants a job and has wanted one for some time back.

THE SLATE.

It appears that the Senate committee slate arranged by the caucus committee did not give complete satisfaction to all the honorable Senators, and the protracted session of the caucus this morning was due to the efforts made by the kickers to smash it. The source of trouble was the increased representation given the Democrats in accordance with the bargain made when they assisted in the organization of the Senate. This the seven who formed an independent party at that time endeavored to prevent, but were unsuccessful. Father Whiting was also the cause of further trouble. He does not "hitch" well with many of his Republican associates, who are disposed to down him at every opportunity, and in the slate he was left out completely, being given nothing but the insignificant Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills. His heart was set on having the Canal Committee, and he succeeded, in the absence of one of his opponents, in being put down for that place, whereupon the absentee was sent for, the motion reconsidered, and his name taken off by a majority of one vote. The pressure to strife was over the Railroad Committee, consisting of seventeen members, ten of whom are Republicans. Of the thirty-one Republican Senators, eleven asked to be placed on this committee, and five wanted the Chairmanship. The most prominent candidates were Tanner and Condee, but the former was victorious after a hard fight, much to the latter's disappointment and disgust. Condee was given Corporations, however, the next best committee, for which there were also several earnest aspirants.

AFTER THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

This afternoon the caucus had another long session over the grouping of the committees for the appointment of clerks, and finally "busted" the slate arranged by the committee. There is an unprecedented rush for clerkships, and the Senators have been and are kept very busy trying to figure in their favorite.

It will be noticed that the Cook County Senators figure on all the important committees, and have generally provided for themselves in good shape. In fact, the country members think there is altogether too much of Cook County about the deal. The Prohibitionists in the State are not likely to extract any great degree of comfort out of the make-up of the Committee on Miscellany, which corresponds to the License Committee in the House. There are but two professedly red-hot temperance men on it out of thirteen, and the fate of any and all prohibition measures landed into that committee's lap is easy to foretell.

The gossip over the Railroad and Warehouse Commission appointments still goes on. Nothing has been done yet, however, and probably will not be for a couple of weeks or so. Gen. Harlow came down this morning and has been looking after his chances today. Ex-Representative Chisholm, of Elgin, who has been here for several days, turns out at last to be a candidate himself, provided the appointment of the Commissioner from the northern part of the State goes outside of Cook County.

COOK COUNTY ASPIRANTS.

Col. W. H. Thompson, of Chicago, is also here looking over the ground, and W. N. Brainard, of Chicago, is here, and is suspected of an intention to enter the race under certain contingencies. It is noticeable that nearly every one of the candidates in announcing himself starts out with the assurance to all inquiring friends and others that he has the backing of one or more railroads. A representative railroad man here tonight declared that there wasn't a railroad of any importance in the State that cared a tinker's malediction about the personality of the commission. In other words, they assumed that Gov. Hamilton would develop a policy—that he would appoint fair men, who would at least give the railroads a fair show and be in harmony with the appointing power, on the same principle as the members of the President's Cabinet and the President himself.

The House committees, it is now definitly understood, will be announced next Tuesday, and there is good reason to believe that their makeup will be materially different in many important respects from that of those at the other end of the Capitol.

SENATOR CULLOM.

HE WILL RESIGN FEB. 1—HE MAY PARDON ANGELL, AND HE WILL FAVOR THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

United States Senator-elect Gov. Shelby M. Cullom arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having left Springfield with the intention of attending the funeral of the late Col. Dement at Dixon. Unfortunately, the train was two hours late, and the Governor could not get there in time for the funeral, so he staid in the city until evening, when at 9 o'clock he left for Springfield. During the day a TRIBUNE reporter had a chat with the Governor. The reporter asked him what he intended to do in the Angell case, where a petition was made for a pardon.

"I don't know," said Gov. Cullom, "what I shall do in this matter. My mind is not made up. I have received a petition asking for Angell's pardon, and it is a very strong document, but I don't know what I shall do in the matter. I don't think I would regard a pardon, but I never discuss these matters outside of the office. I understand that Mr. Pullman has no objection to the pardon being issued. But I shall look into the matter when I go back to Springfield."

"When will you resign?" asked the reporter.

"About the 1st of February. I could, as a matter of right, hold on until my office as United States Senator begins, but I do not think that fair to Mr. Hamilton, who will succeed me. There are some very important appointments to be made, and it is but right is due to Mr. Hamilton that he should himself make them. He will be responsible for them. I will clear up affairs as fast as I can, as they are of the past and present, and what is to come is of the future. Some of my friends think that I should hold on, but I do not think it right to Mr. Hamilton, a modest man, and I want to give him an opportunity to make a record for himself. So for as the Senatorial contest is concerned, I am glad to say that no bitterness has been engendered against me by those who were candidates against me, as we were all friends. I shall favor the enlarging of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the building of the Hennepin Canal, because I believe that they are necessary to the development of the Northwest. Cheap interna! waterways make good markets for produce and cheap prices for food, and I shall favor such internal improvements as will be of benefit to our trade and commerce and which come within the purview of the Constitution."

A FIENDISH PLOT.

Conspiracy of a Man and Woman to Destroy the Innocent Evidence of Their Guilt.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Morris Davis, a clothing-dealer of this city, was arrested last night on a warrant, issued on the oath of Isaac Wissburg, charging him with attempting to poison his own wife, Leah Davis, a few days ago. The story Wissburg tells is that on the 16th of last December Davis came to his store on Pratt street, and asked him if he could keep a secret. Replying that he could, Davis then told him that Rachel, his wife's younger sister, whose infant child was found a year ago in a sink in the rear of a house in Harrison street, was again in trouble. He wanted, Wissburg said, for him to let the girl remain at his house until after the child was born, and promised to give Wissburg $25 if he would take the new-born babe, put it in an oil-cloth bag, and leave it on the street somewhere. Wissburg promised to do this, and the girl is now at his house hourly expecting to become a mother.

Wissburg says that after further considering the matter he went to the State's Attorney, told him the story, and was recommended to inform the Chief of Police, which he did, and a watch was immediately put on the movements of Davis and the girl. This, however, was not all of the fiendish plot, as on the 17th inst. Davis again went to Wissburg, and asked him to do him the favor to buy him 10 cents' worth of arsenic, and when he asked him what he wanted it for, he said he was going to give it to his wife and get her out of the way, and then he could marry Rachel after her child was born. Wissburg bought the arsenic near his store, and kept it in his pocket, and told Davis that when the child was born he would give it to him. He then told the Day-Sergeant on his beat and an officer, and gave the poison to the Sergeant. The arrest of Davis followed.

Davis is about 28 years of age and has three children. Wissburg says he never saw Davis until he came to this city about six-teen months ago. Wissburg states that he was a witness in the case when Rachel was arrested for infanticide, on behalf of the girl. Wissburg has been in this country about thirty years. Prior to his coming to Baltimore, about last August, he lived in New York, where a brother of Wissburg's wife's first husband, Rachel is quite a pretty girl, about 24 years of age, and has been in this country about four years, having come from Russian Poland. The news spread quickly among the neighbors, and a great deal of curiosity was aroused, centering in the condition of the handsome girl, and anxious inquiries were made as to her health. After hearing her testimony in the case Justice Talbot committed Davis to jail to await the action of the Criminal Court.

A New Clock.

Dr. Lyman Beecher was frequently absent-minded. On one occasion, after an evening's service, he started for home in a brown study. The house of his flock were of the same pattern. He entered the wrong door. The house he mistook for his own was occupied by a well-known hatter by the name of Rhoades, a Unitarian. The hatter put his hat on the table in the hall, went into the back parlor where Mrs. Rhoades and her family were gathered, drew a chair to the fire, put his feet to warm on a mantel over the grate, tipping back his chair and his head—simply thinking. Just then he happened to notice a French clock under glass upon the mantel, and exclaimed:

"Wife, where in the world did you get that clock?"

No answer. No one could answer, for they were ready to burst with merriment at their neighbor's absent-mindedness.

"I say, wife! where did you get that clock?"

Mrs. Rhoades was a lady. Putting her hand gently on his shoulder, in the sweetest tone she said:

"Dr. Beecher, you have made a mistake and got into the wrong house."

He cast a quick glance around upon the family circle, sprang from his chair, and, with a bound, was out of the house without a word of explanation or excuse.

MILWAUKEE'S HORROR.

Herman Stauss, the Brave Fireman, the Recipient of an Ovation.

Scheller, the Alleged Incendiary, Returned to the Milwaukee County Jail.

Another Body Found in the Ruins, Making Forty-six in All—Notes of the Catastrophe.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The presentation to Herman Stauss, the brave fireman who saved so many lives, took place at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. The attendance of members of the Chamber and invited guests was large. The visitors' gallery was crowded almost to suffocation. A few minutes before 3 o'clock members of the Police and Fire Departments, the specially invited guests, in full uniform and wearing white gloves, marched in in procession, headed by their Chiefs and Lieutenants. Their entrance attracted from the spirited performances of the speculators in the pit, and operations in that line closed for the day. Among the invited guests Stauss' aged mother and his young bride, to whom he has been married since the fire, occupied prominent seats. At 3 o'clock President Freeman, of the Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, as orator of the day, Chief Lippert, of the Fire Department, Chief Warren, of the Police Department, Chairman Wiess, of the County Board of Supervisors, and a number of others, passed up to the platform, and the large assemblage was called to order by President Freeman. Secretary Livingston read the resolutions of the chamber, under the provisions of which the meeting was called.

THE PRESENTATION.

Gen. Hobart, the "hero of Libby Prison," the bronzed soldier of many fields, was then introduced. He advanced to the front of the platform, being received with great applause, and, in touching, eloquent words, described the awful scene of the morning of Jan. 10, in which the bravery of the hero of the occasion was manifested. In feeling language he described the great sorrow which rested on the people, and then passed on to describe the valor of those who specially distinguished themselves by deeds of valor. He closed by introducing Stauss and presenting to him, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, a magnificent gold watch, chain, and charm.

Stauss was received with tremendous cheers, and responded by bowing again and again, and saying: "I thank the gentlemen for the great honor they have done me."

Then there were calls for Wells, the man who held the end of the ladder across which Stauss carried the girls to safety, and Wells went forward, and was received with great applause.

President Freeman then dismissed the assembly, the whole proceedings having occupied only fifteen minutes.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Herman F. Stauss was first truckman of of Hook and Ladder No. 1, stationed at Broadway. Six years ago he entered the city fire service of the lowest rank, and gradually worked his way, by good deportment, to first truckman of the crack company of this city. He is a first-class blacksmith by trade, and rendered valuable service in this line. Mr. Stauss is about 25 years of age, modest, obliging, and always ready to assist a deserving project. His mother is still living, and he has a brother who is a member of Company 6. He was married Wednesday to Miss Amelia Schneider, who compelled him to abandon the dangerous duties of a fireman. He retires from the company with honors such as any man might be proud to bear.

SCHELLER RETURNED TO JAIL.

Scheller, the alleged incendiary, has been returned to the county-jail, the Sheriff having reached the opinion that all danger from public excitement against him is ended. His wife and sister had an interview with him today. The visitors were deeply affected, but Scheller told them that his chief concern was for his family, and that, so far as he himself was concerned, his conscience was clear, and that his only cause for regret was that anybody could suspect him for a moment. He gave directions about his business affairs, and bade his wife and sister be of good cheer, as all would end well.

SCHELLER'S EFFECTS.

What appears to be regarded as one of the strongest grounds of suspicion against Scheller is the fact that some time before the fire he removed several barrels of whisky from the liquor-room of the hotel to another place. It is held by his friends, however, that this fact is no evidence against him, as it was admitted that there was no room for the barrels in the usual place at the hotel; that the removal was made without attempt at secrecy; and that the barrels have since removal remained in plain sight at the place where they were stored. It has come to light that he removed seven sets of billiard-balls before the fire.

SCHELLER NOT A MASON.

It having been stated that Scheller is a Mason, and that an effort is being made to shape public sympathy and opinion in his behalf by leading members of the order, the TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed the Hon. E. E. Chapin, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, on the subject. Mr. Chapin said: "Mr. Scheller is not a Mason. Any steps taken by leading members of the order in his behalf are taken simply because they believe him innocent. I have know him for years, and I believe him to be innocent, but my belief is not influenced by any considerations of fraternal ties, for Mr. Scheller has no such claims."

FIRE NOTES.

Investigation as to safety of public buildings in this city in case of fire leads to the information that several of the churches are very unsafe structures. The modes of egress are very deficient, and should a fire take place during service terrible panic and loss of life would result.

The remains of W. E. Wiley, which are regarded as been identified beyond all reasonable doubt, have been taken to Detroit for burial.

Amelia Stahl, one of the servants saved from the fire, was prostrated by nervous excitement and is reported dying today of resultant fever.

The Catholic clergy of the city, under the direction of the Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss, will hold special services for the repose of the dead on whatever day shall be set apart for general funeral observances.

ANOTHER BODY UNEARTHED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—Only one body was found in the ruins of the Newhall House today, making forty-six in all. One of the charred bodies was identified as Mrs. Miller, of Toronto, Can., by one of the employes of the hotel, who brings the identified dead up to twenty-nine.

A NEW LIST OF OCCUPANTS OF THE HOTEL.

The *Sentinel* will publish tomorrow diagrams of the hotel, giving the name of every occupant of rooms. The lists were made up by a son of the landlord and the chief clerk. They give the following totals: Guests saved, 61; employes saved, 83; guests lost, 25; employes lost, 34; total loss, 59. The list made up by the Associated Press agent contains 102 names who are reported saved—seven more than the *Sentinel's* list. The latter gives 154 inmates, while previous statements footed up 177. Twelve more persons are reported saved who did not room at the hotel.

The French President.

London Graphic.

The present President of the French Republic leads a life of the most republican simplicity, and existence at the Elysée is now far more of the bourgeois type than even during M. Thiers' time. Both M. and Mme. Grévy dislike display and ceremony, and Mme. Grévy in particular maintains all her old bourgeois habits, always looking as if she was astonished to find herself in this grand palace, while the arrangement of any official entertainment puts her in a perfect fever. Her greatest happiness is to drive out in the afternoon with her daughter and son-in-law. Every morning, when she comes down from his work, M. Grévy takes a quiet stroll in the Elysée garden, and feeds his pet duck, coming thence to breakfast, where he would never mention politics if the subject were not brought up by his daughter, anxious to hear the result of the Ministerial Councils. A few intimate friends are sometimes invited to the meal, which is of the simplest character. M. Grévy then drives in the Bois, and sometimes drops into M. Bonnat's studio, returning home to ramble in the gardens and receive a few friendly calls while waiting for M. Wilson's return from the Chamber with the latest news. Dinner is even plainer than breakfast, and no guests are asked except on official occasions. A game of billiards or chess follows, and all the lights are out in the President's apartments by 9:30. Since Mlle. Grévy's marriage the Elysée is rather more lively than in earlier days, when the chief event was the bi-weekly Ministerial Councils, for her husband, M. Wilson, is an arrant politician, and is asserted to urge his father-in-law to take a more active part in public affairs.

ILLEGAL INSURANCE.

The Home Benefit of New York Working on the Co-operative Plan.

Master-in-Chancery E. B. Sherman, by order of State Auditor Swigert, recently filed in the Superior Court a praecipe to commence suit against the Home Benefit Society of New York and O. A. Nubell, its Chicago manager, on the charge of prosecuting the life-insurance business in Illinois without complying with the preliminary legal regulations. A reporter visited Mr. Sherman yesterday to find out the cause of the action. From what that gentleman said, it appears that agents of the Home Benefit Society, a New York enterprise have been soliciting patronage in Chicago and issuing life-insurance policies. The parties with whom the negotiations have been carried on are mostly of the poorer class, many of them colored, living on the Levee. Yesterday's edition of a weekly paper issued in the interest of the colored race "goes for" this company in a highly excited style, calling it "irresponsible," "illegal," and "bogus," and Mr. Sherman is free to express his coincidence with these sentiments. But he prosecutes it not because it is a fraud of itself, but for the reason above stated. It is required that any foreign company, in order to do business in this State, must file with the State Auditor a statement of its financial condition and an annual statement of its business and affairs. It must have a guarantee fund of $100,000, and appoint an attorney upon whom processes may be served. With none of these regulations has this company complied, according to a letter from Auditor Swigert, which says: "It has not complied with the laws of this State; it has no right to transact business in this State. Any one who acts as agent or solicits for this company in this State is violating the law in the face of a heavy penalty prescribed for such an offense."

In order to give an idea of the kind of business done by this company irrespective of the legal delinquency noted above, a perusal of its by-laws, circulars, and policies is of interest.

The circulars set forth that an applicant must pay a membership fee of $6, annual dues of $4, and an assessment upon the death of a member, for which a variable indemnity is to be secured in case of disabling sickness or death. The policies are curious specimens of literature, the following being an extract from one of them which the reporter saw yesterday:

The membership entitles — heirs or assigns, within sixty days after the presentation of satisfactory proof of the affliction with sickness, accident, or death of said member, in accordance with the by-laws, rules, regulations and resolutions of the society, to $5 (per $1,000 of face of certificate) weekly indemnity, not exceeding twenty-six weeks. If said member shall have become permanently totally disabled from sickness or accident for life, i. e., so as to preclude the possibility of following any of the usual vocations of life, or in the event of death, said indemnity shall be paid at once, or within 60 days from date of affliction, to all of the amount realized from one assessment, not exceeding $——, less 20 per cent for collection, payable at the home office of the society in New York.

If a verb or two were thrown into this last sentence to give it sense it would probably mean that upon the death of a member an assessment would be made sufficient to cover the amount of indemnity. Of the amount collected, the heirs or assigns of deceased will receive 80 per cent, the remaining 20 per cent being retained to defray the expenses of collection. Another clause in the policy sets forth that compliance with the by-laws of the company is a part of the contract. One of these by-laws prescribes that members of the company waive their right to prosecute their claims in courts of law, but may have them

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Mr. Sherman, after pointing out these peculiarities to the reporter, said that they were such as are generally characteristic of snide companies. "You see," he explained, "that the company does not promise to pay a certain amount, but only to make an assessment, and then pay over four-fifths of the collections. And then, too, the company has no funds. Mr. Fairman, the New York Superintendent of Insurance, states that it has filed no statement with him of its financial condition. It makes a large amount of collections, but is utterly irresponsible as to the payment of them. The experiment has been tried time and again in this State, and has proved that it is impossible for a company managed as this pretends to be, on the assessment plan, to profitably do business in Illinois. We had a good many of these companies to look after. The State Auditor is determined to stamp them out, and directs me to prosecute those which do business illegally, but I cannot get them into court. In most cases they are as intangible as thin air, and I can't lay hands on them.

Now for a case in point as to how this company does business: Here is a policy issued to an old lady of 63 years at No. 136 Fourth avenue. Now this lady does not live there at all. Her home is in Indiana.

Leaving Mr. Sherman, the reporter sought O. A. Nubell, the Chicago manager of the company. He was found at No. 142 La Salle street, and to inquiries of the reporter said that the Home Benefit Society of New York was no longer doing business in Chicago. It had commenced operations here under ignorance of the legal requirements of this State, but as soon as informed of its dereliction had ceased to work. He exhibited a circular which was almost exactly like the one above mentioned, with the exception of a change of name to "The Home Benefit Society of Illinois and New York," and a copy of certificate of incorporation in Illinois.

"But," said he, "we are not going to use these circulars; we are just organizing a new society, consisting of Chicago gentlemen entirely. We shall get out entirely new circulars and policies."

"What relation will this have to the New York concern?"

"None whatever."

"Who are the members of your new society?"

"Oh, they're prominent business-men."

"But what are their names?"

"I don't think I have any authority to tell."

"Is your new society to be operated on the same plan as the New York concern?"

"Yes, nearly."

"What are you going to do about the suit instituted against you in the Superior Court?"

"Oh, I'm going to let the New York people take care of that. I no longer represent that society."

Nubell went on to explain the benefits of this plan of life insurance, and the intrinsic honesty of the officers of both the New York and Illinois societies, when the reporter, reminding him of the circulars and could read them at home, withdrew.

The place mentioned by Mr. Sherman at No. 136 Fourth avenue was next visited, and it was found that the woman to whom a policy was issued as living at that number really resides in South Bend, Ind., the policy-holder having died and paid for by her daughter, who lives on the avenue.

Encountering Mr. Sherman again, the reporter told him of the new society being formed by Mr. Nubell.

"Yes," he explained; "that's the way they do. It is one of the unfortunate things about Illinois that a company in New Zealand can be incorporated in this State. These foreign insurance concerns, on finding out that we are after them, turn about and get incorporated under the Illinois laws. I think it is a shame that this

SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO GO ON.

These poor people think a life-insurance company is as safe as a bank, and that they only have to invest their money to get it back a hundred fold, and so the agent of an imaginary company can get into a town, collect a lot of money, and get out again before the officials know that he is working at all. And Nubell says the New York company was ignorant of the requirements of the Illinois laws, does he? Well, now, does it stand to reason that an insurance company would establish operations in a foreign State without examining the insurance laws of that State? No."

"Are you going to push ahead with this prosecution?" was asked.

"Yes, if I can find anybody to prosecute. I would like to get one of those outside companies into court, not that I expect to get any money out of it, but there are two or three points in the law on which I want a decision from the bench."

"For seven years or more I suffered with a distressingly painful joint trouble—called by many rheumatism. I used St. Jacobs Oil and was quickly cured," says Joun Carr Moody, Esq., of Vallejo, Cal.

SCIENCE.

Nursing as a Science—Gold in History—Notes and News.

Scientific Nursing.

[*Popular Science Monthly.*]—There is no subject of so much general interest as this, concerning which there is, at the same time, such a widely prevalent ignorance. There are few, especially among women, upon whom will not devolve, at some time in their lives, the care of the sick; fewer still who will not at some time become dependent upon such care; and it might naturally be supposed that matters of such primary and universal importance as sanitary conditions and the practical application in the sick-room of scientific principles would be too familiar to every one to need to be further enlarged upon. But the fact is it too frequently happens that all the scientific knowledge which ever enters the sick-room comes in with the doctor and goes out again with him. This state of things requires to be improved. Knowledge, and that correct knowledge we call science, is just as indispensable to the nurse as to anybody else. It is a great mistake to suppose that all women—even all good women—make good nurses. The best intentions of the tenderest heart may coexist with an utter lack of executive ability, and be more than counterbalanced by ignorance and prejudice. Native aptitude gives advantages, but it cannot be relied upon alone. Even those who possess in the highest degree the natural gift of administration which renders them so acceptable to the invalid would find their power of usefulness very largely increased by a familiarity with what may be properly called the science of the sick-room. Physicians are recognizing more and more the importance of hygienic agencies in the treatment of disease, and with this there has come an increasingly urgent call for the scientific instruction and practical training of those who are to take charge of invalids. Science explains the conditions upon which the art of the nurse depends, and lays down principles which cannot be violated without injury; but it is not at all necessary to make a parade of technical language in stating its requirements.

Gold in Ancient Times.

Gold was in excess in ancient times, and mostly taken from the rivers in Asia. The fables of Pactolus, of the golden fleece of the Argonauts, of the gold from Ophir, the history of King Midas, etc., all point to an Eastern origin of this metal. According to Pliny, Cyrus returned with 34,000 Roman pounds of gold (about $10,000,000). The treasures exacted from Persia by Alexander the Great amounted to 351,000 talents, or $400,000,000. Gold also came from Arabia, and upon the Nile from the interior of Africa. Pliny calls Asturias the country in which the most gold is found. A tablet bearing the following inscription was found in Idanha Velha, Portugal: "Claudius Rufus returns his thanks to Jupiter for having permitted him to find 130 pounds of gold." These sources of wealth have ceased to flow, and the endeavor of several English-men to reopen them have been unsuccessful. Bohemia, Mähren, Silesia, and Tyrol, all have produced gold, and the receding of the glaciers has caused old mines to be uncovered, while upon the Italian side, at Monte Ros

periments upon animals show
e produced very certainly and
the acts of trepanation or in-
travenous injection. It was
the first symptoms there was a
t when the acute ones set in all
over.

ey of the Franklin Institute
s to the effect that the French
culture has lately placed at the
isteur a new sum of 50,000 francs
to continue his admirable in-
n the contagious diseases of
overnment had already granted
s savant, for the same object,
est, and 40,000 in 1881. The Min-
's special committee, who, in
liant success obtained by Pas-
ious investigations, unanimous-
a renewal of the grant.

OF THE PEOPLE.

Iro-kwois.

19.—[To the Editor.]—To settle
n two printers, please give your
the word Iroquois. T. D. P.

Lily.

16.—[To the Editor.]—Will you
lispute by spelling Mrs. Lang-
or let me know which of those
-viz.: Lilly, Lily, or Lillie.
A. M.

o, He Doesn't.

19.—[To the Editor.]—Will you
me whether a TRIBUNE distrib-
oie duty by simply throwing the
Jooryard when it is raining and
destruction of the paper?
E. B. G.

essarily Illegal, but May
Troublesome.

a., Jan. 18.—[To the Editor.]—
ind enough to settle a dispute
f a marriage is legal if the
d by an assumed name, and if
any trouble in holding property
of the husband? IGNORAMUS.

Season-Ticket Swindle.

19.—[To the Editor.]—Many of
ason tickets who were the loud-
ing it a swindle have radically
inds. One man on the Board of
kets for Tuesday and Saturday
f hearing the company on what
night gave $4 extra to get them
C. W. R.

Squeezed by "Shrinkage."

Mo., Jan. 18.—[To the Editor.]—
d an article in the WEEKLY TRIB-
3, under the heading of "The
d a shipper to me: "Pay no at-
Chicago market; they will pay
s provided you will stand the
danced to the tune of over $500,
market. For us St. Louis is the
ought he was mistaken, but your
hat he was right.

that honest dealing has come to
ion with so many people. THE
ves credit for its fearless expos-
beat it's a little "off" on the sub-
L. B. MALTBY.

her Liquor License.

19.—[To the Editor.]—As an indi-
opinion it is stated by those who
res to the petition for $500 license
hat disreputable men and women
ut license, that nineteen out of
ho were solicited signed the pe-
ny expressed their preference for
-fee. Several prominent Republi-
ocrats demanded that it should
$1,000, and signed the petition as
ell-known Democrat, an ex-city
would cheerfully sign it to close
On the petition will be found
Republicans, Protestants, Catho-
Germans, Irish, Scandinavians,
. The intensity of expression
t manifested wherever the peti-
ated was remarkable.
HIGH LICENSE.

for the Management of the
Public Library.

19.—[To the Editor.]—Will you
w attention to a needed reform
Public Library? I have had op-
observing how libraries are con-
and a few suggestions I do not
out of place.

department is pretty well con-
attendants are obliging, and in this
might be held up as an example
choice of books, however, ap-
discriminate. Some of the books
whatever to recommend them
ditions; others have been so
gs to be in a most filthy condition.
are many people in Chicago who
ling to present the library with
s of encouragement to them,
ich are the most patronized should
tener.

ng-room there are at least twenty
pers that might be taken down
, left on the tables, to be taken up
desire to read them, and their place
vantageously allotted to the Chi-
pers. There ought to be two or
the leading Chicago papers, and
be divided, say, one, two, or more
ngle rod, to prevent crowding.
s kept it should be put in the ref-
ment. This is the plan adopted in
cities in Manchester, England. It
enerally known that those who
e of the reading-room are people
ford to buy their own newspaper.
class only go up to look over the
ts for employment, but there is
y under the present circumstances.
room for improvement here.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Climate of Kansas and the
Eastern Colorado—Its Cause.

an. 19.—[To the Editor.]—The writ-
many theories from the pens of
ientific men upon the above sub-
ng thoroughly examined the situa-
and effect, and being an original
riter, he has an opinion of his own.
ays blot out the Gulf of Mexico
ssippi and Missouri Valleys would
one expansive desert, and yet it is
fact that the majority of the rain
and the State of Illinois receives
he Northwest. California also has
asons," produced from the evapo-
s salt waters of the Pacific
they were evidently intended by
Eastern Colorado, Kansas, and
but those grand
rind-breaks, mountains known
ne Americus, extending north
ough Central Colorado, and rear-
heads towards heaven to an alti-
ve and a half miles above the sea,
direction of the rain-clouds,
h their precious burdens, as they
with the wind, and their contents
posited upon the Pacific Slope and
ain into the Pacific Ocean. "The rain-clouds by
the wind are lifted above the
and they pass on east over the plains
and then again they are occasional-
by mountains while trying to
d the result is a flood in their
ountain gorges similar to the one
Geneva, Logan's account I shall, at
perienced in Clear Creek Canon,
and Black Hawk, in Gilpin County,
BENJAMIN H. CUMMINGS.

erance and Prohibition.

an. 19.—[To the Editor.]—Knowing
UNE is disposed to take the con-
constitutional side of every sub-
e interests of a majority of the
t stake, and knowing that at all
e last twenty years you fir mly
ibition, and yet took a manly stand
of morality, law, and order, I
would show an humble sub-
re his idea on the license question.
nd ever have been, a temperance
I am and always have been a
rohibition, and would never vote
measure excepting as a last resort to
-sellers and manufacturers in a
of their Christian duties. Prohibi-
d tried in several or all of our States, and
t to have of any grand results. But
e has been only resorted to in a few
ties, and has in almost every in-
crowned with success.
ourishing little city some fifty miles
go where twenty years ago it was
o stand round the corners for a few
hout witnessing one or more street-
dog or man—sometimes both.
e adoption of high license—I think
r—you can spend a whole month in
own, and you will not hear an angry
—and instead of flocking to the few
still disgrace the town, you will see
old soakers going, cup in hand, to a
ing situated in the public square,
uenching their thirst in the pure,
waters of God's fountains.
with many of my Irish-American
are engaged in the saloon business,
with pride that I don't know as
deserving of the name) from the
on on the North Side to those
extreme South Side of the city,
not in favor of
Sunday closing. I have many dear
are engaged in the liquor business,
f them as good, practical Christians
gladly accompany their family to
nday; but the loose and immoral
city, allowing theatres, saloons, and
to run at full blast on Sunday
perative on them to remain in their
rder to retain the custom of their
et the Common Council increase the
$500; let our "best Mayor" issue his
o close the saloons on Sunday; let
e see that the laws are enforced, and
ranted fewer murders and a quiet,
bbath, which will leave no need for
which must come if the laws are
M. MCAULY.

FIGHTING WITHOUT ORDERS

Gen. Stone Tells How Gen. Logan Did It and Averted a Terrible Defeat to Sherman's Army.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Jan. 17.—[To the Editor.]—In the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is an article entitled "Fighting a Battle Without Orders," to this effect: That Gen. Logan had referred in one of his recent speeches in the Fitz John Porter case to some battle fought without orders in the vicinity of Atlanta; that as it was not identified by name effort was made by the correspondent to identify, and he visited Gen. Sherman for that purpose; that Gen. Sherman replied that he had not read Gen. Logan's speech, hence could not say to which particular battle he referred; he had no doubt such an event occurred; his lines at times were fourteen miles long, and there were many days in which there was hard fighting; that orders were to fight whenever a chance offered; that "it was fight all the time, a constant order, so to speak, to strike a head whenever it appeared," etc.

Being present at this "battle which has attracted considerable attention, and attempts made to identify it," I call tell something about it. Gen. Logan is the hero of this battle; and it was one of the most brilliant of the many hard fights of his while in command of the Fifteenth Corps. Our corps (the Fifteenth) was in reserve that day.

A group of perhaps a dozen of us officers had accidentally met, and were laughing and talking about being in reserve. To think that our corps—the Fifteenth Corps, Logan's corps, the corps formerly commanded by Gen. Sherman—was in reserve when there was "beautiful fighting all along the line"!

It was an odd sensation to us. It had never happened before.

Just then a staff officer, I think Col. McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, joined us, and remarked that he had just left Gen. Logan "walking up and down like a caged hyena, growling at the situation."

The position of our corps at this time was about this: Our right resting at a point about one-half mile to the rear and right of the extreme right of the front line.

My command was on the extreme right of the Fifteenth Corps, and was composed of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Regiments of Iowa infantry, known as "The Iowa Brigade," but called officially "The Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps."

Our arms were all stacked in line of battle on the color-line, with cartridge-boxes hanging on the bayonets. I have no data before me by which to give the day; but it was one of those days during the time we invested Atlanta.

About 1 o'clock p. m. the enemy made one of their vigorous charges along the entire front line opposite our corps, and at the same time a strong column of at least a division struck the extreme right of the front line at right angles and in reverse with such impetuosity that the troops could not hold their position, and the result was they were knocked down like ninepins.

The Confederates doubled up the front line and were capturing the works rapidly. Our men were in such confusion that it was evident this advancing column must be forced back, and at once, or everything in our front would give way before this splendid Confederate attack.

It was at this moment was needed the superb bravery and military genius of Logan to realize the grand solemnity of the occasion and competent to act without delay.

We had that Captain. Gen. John A. Logan was there! The right man in the right place. He took in the situation at a glance, and struck as strikes the thunderbolt.

In less time than I take to write this episode he fell upon this Confederate host, taking them at the same time to the rear as they had taken the front line, and was hurling them from the field as with the "Sirocco of God's wrath."

At the time the Confederate attack began my command, and I think most of our corps, were lounging in idle confusion; but, in ten minutes the scene changed as suddenly, and something like that gotten up for James Fitz James by Roderick Dau.

Gen. Logan appeared, galloping down the line in the direction of my brigade, sans staff, sans coat, shouting: "Fall in!" "Forward!"

With no time to put on my coat, I grasped my sabre, cast the halter of the nearest horse, mounted, and followed the General, echoing his words in hurrying my command to the rescue. When Logan's voice was first heard, the men, catching the spirit of the occasion, flew to the color lines, grasped the nearest muskets, and started for the front unfixing bayonets, and slinging cartridge-boxes to place as they ran, with their blouses left, as Bo Peep's sheep did their tails, behind them.

Inasmuch as my brigade was nearest the enemy, we were the advance of the Fifteenth Corps in this charge.

I rode with Gen. Logan, and hence, as intimated before, was an eye-witness.

En route, to exclamations from the men such as "Where is our regiments?" "Where our officers?" "Damn your officers!" "Damn your regiments!" "Damn your officers!" "Forward, and yell like hell!"

Then, ordering me to have my men to yell and forward faster, he called his attention to their almost deafening screams, and that hundreds were keeping up, although his horse and mine were in a gallop!

An amusing incident occurred in the wild charge—too good to be lost—and many of my men afterwards laughed among themselves about it at the General's expense.

Nearing the battleground, an artilleryman with his caisson was making a full retreat. Directing me to give him a pistol, Gen. Logan charged upon the batteryman, halted him, and, with the pistol but a few inches from his head, said in about these words: "Go back, you, if you move—yes, if you move even a foot further to the rear—I'll blow your brains out. Right about that ammunition-wagon and rejoin your command!"

He did.

As the caisson turned and started to the front, the nerves in a gallop, my men laughed, screamed, and yelled in delight. "Built for Gen. Logan!"

As the General whipped the pistol towards the man's head, he did it with such a spasmodic jerk that the cylinder flew some yards away, and neither he nor the poor wretch discovered that the weapon then was as dangerous as the old lady's musket, without lock, stock, or barrel.

In a few moments more we were on the ground, where there was work to do.

Then, as if by inspiration, the entire command realized what Logan meant in "Damn your regiments and officers."

He meant he could not waste those precious moments to form a line of battle at dress-parade. Now it was the entire command, regardless of officers and organizations being in place, sprang into line-like magic.

What mattered it now if divisions, brigades, and regiments "were all mixed up"?

We were all there, in shape for fighting, had our tools with us, and Logan at the head in person!

You remember when Uncle Toby said over the sick Le Febre, "By God he shall not die," that "the Recording Angel, as he wrote the charge in the Book of Life, dropped a tear and it was washed away forever."

That is not, I believe, the usual system of bookkeeping taught in our commercial colleges, but this fact does not disprove any different method in vogue above, and therefore no doubt Gen. Logan's account of that particular day was balanced as was Uncle Toby's.

The Confederates could not withstand this sudden, unexpected, resistless charge of Logan; and, although they fought desperately to maintain the advantage gained by their hard fighting, they were soon in confusion and swept from the field. Our lines were reëstablished and the day was won. Twice did the enemy reform and come back to the attack, but were repulsed each time with considerable loss.

This is the battle mentioned by the *Commercial* as "attracting considerable attention and not identified." Account for this:

First, Logan being the hero of it, and fighting it without orders, naturally felt some delicacy in making it too prominent by a detailed report.

Second, as Gen. Sherman says: "There was fighting all that campaign, day and late time," hence the excitement of one battle had not died away before a new one replaced it.

The third reason is an individual one, perhaps wrong, and therefore I shall not mention it.

I doubt if a more desperate battle—one more brilliantly conceived and executed, one that prevented more dire disaster—occurred during the Civil War unless it be Sheridan's world-renowned victory at Winchester.

In my opinion, had Logan's attack been delayed two hours the enemy would have driven our front line from the field with great loss to us in life, prisoners, guns, and ammunition.

That it would have proved the worst "black-eye" Sherman ever got, and a day of sorrow to the country.

Contrast this conduct of Logan with that of Fitz John Porter during those three dark days of Gen. Pope.

I do not agree with Gen. Logan politically, and know, by repute at least, the magnificent military reputation of Gen. Porter, and believe he was better qualified to command the supreme command during those three days than Gen. Pope, and I do not think he ever had a disloyal thought or did a disloyal act.

But this only counts the more against him. "To whom much is given much shall be required," and although the superior of Gen. Pope in all the essential requisits for a General-in-Chief it was his duty as a soldier to as cheerfully give him his most earnest support as the most subordinate officer in that army. He knew his superiority, and for that or some other reason made up his mind to so act that "Pope would be whipped as soon as possible."

His letters to Gen. Burnside show this. Consider the animus breathing through all of them.

Gen. McClellan's letter to Gen. Porter, although inferential evidence, proves plainer than any circumstantial or prima facie evidence on record his guilt, and to me is proof positive that Gen. Porter had deliberately made up his mind to sacrifice Gen. Pope. Therefore, with me "the findings of the court-martial are approved." My position may appear inconsistent in this: I uphold Gen. Logan, and he disobeyed orders, or fought without orders; but reflect on the difference in war of refusing to fight when ordered or fighting when not ordered.

To reinstate Gen. Porter would seriously damage the esprit du corps of the army, but it will be grander if the findings of the court remain unchanged.

It will show that the Articles of War are not a dead letter.

That an officer, no matter how high in rank, or how brilliant his reputation may be, must obey them in letter and spirit, the same as each and every one under him. GEO. A. STONE, Ex-Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., Comdg. 3d Brig. 1st Div. 15th A. C.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY TROUBLES.

WICHITA, Kan. Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A prominent cattle-man who has just come in from the Indian Territory reports the trouble between the stock-men on the Cherokee strip and the Cherokees as still continuing, and that Special-Agent Tufts has served notice on all stock-men to remove their stock from the Cherokee lands, or they will be ejected by Federal troops. This order if carried out will cause large loss to the cattle-men, many of whom have gone to great expense in fencing large pasture fields in the Cherokee lands.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING some money, on the corner of Clybourn-av. and Division-st. Call at 280 Division-st., paint-store. E. D. SMITH.

FOUND—HORSE AND CUTTER. Owner call at 177 Hubbard-st. and prove property.

LOST—OR MISLAID—RED-LEATHER traveling-bag containing old silver watch and other trinkets of little value save to owner. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for return of bag and contents, or information leading to recovery. Address W. W. I., Room 151, 59 Clark-st.

LOST—A RING OF THREE PARTS soldered together, plain gold. Finder rewarded upon its return to W. PATTERSON, 250 Monroe-st.

STRAYED—A DARK-BROWN MARE, with an open top buggy, from 87 Market-st. Finder will receive reward by returning same to HENRY SIMON, 87 Market-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR return of red setter dog. "Dash," lost from Clarendon House Tuesday, Jan. 9. Call at office of hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PUSHING BUSINESS MAN, WITH several years' successful experience in selling specialties through canvassers, has capital to invest in a good article to sell on installments or for cash. Any one prepared to offer an A 1 inducement for Cleveland and vicinity may address X 10, Tribune.

ALL KINDS TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and leaking roofs repaired. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

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FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $2. Perfect fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 161 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION. DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS. All depositors in the State Savings Institution who have not drawn the six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent, here-before declared, are required to draw the same on or before Feb. 1, 1883, or be cut off from the final dividend.
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Room 1, up-stairs, 142 La Salle-st.

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AT LOW PRICES.
Fine Pianos, new and used,
Standard Makers,
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Every piano warranted to be as represented.
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A NEW ORGAN, $25; 10 STOPS, $50; warranted. Nicholson factory (established 1851), 43 and 45 Crosby-st. Larrabee car.

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These instruments are far superior to all others in excellence of workmanship, elasticity of touch, purity of tone, and great durability. The reputation they enjoy in Europe, as well as in America, places them ahead of every other piano manufactured.
☞ These pianos, square grands, grands, and uprights, can be seen in great variety of cases—rosewood, mottled woods, or ebony and gold—at our warerooms.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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$1,000 UPRIGHT PIANO ONLY $245. Immense sacrifice; elegant upright piano, ebony and gilt, 7⅓ octave, 3 string, good as new; stool and box for shipping. Call at Chicago Piano Storage Co., 39 East Van Buren-st.

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CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select particular hours to suit their convenience. Advanced students of phonography trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on the typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, ITALian, and Russian taught at reasonable charges by PROF. MARTIN, 120 North Clark-st., second floor.

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SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Day and evening classes; thorough instruction at moderate rates. 3554 Vincennes-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY TO workers and street men, for the greatest and latest invention is now before the public of the nineteenth century; is used and wanted in families, hotels, restaurants, and steamboats; sells on sight; profits large; 10 samples by mail $2. FRED VOLK, 240 Camp, New Orleans, La.

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DIAMONDS—700 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description. 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 4 chronographs, 30 watches assorted; 3 carat diamonds, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $25,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, all to be sold at 75 cents on the dollar; largest bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 87 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

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TWO NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOmatic machines for sale cheap. Room 2, 125 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. FOREY & CO., Agents, 95 Washington-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

St. James' Hotel, formerly Wood's Hotel, Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth-st., 50x80, between Madison and Washington-sts., corner of alley.

3231 to 3241 Cottage Grove-av., corner of University-place, five 2-story frame stores, 25x75.

2836 to 2840 Archer-av., 2-story frame stores, 62x100, with 150x30 in rear, to C. & St. L. R. R.

WEST DIVISION—IMPROVED.

Hotel Sangamon, a new block, 126x128 ft., northeast corner Harrison and Sangamon-sts., containing 16 flats, with modern improvements, and one store, well rented.

SOUTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

State-st., 30x100, east front, 34 ft. south of Fourteenth-st., near new proposed depot Grand Trunk R. R.

Wentworth-av., 75x130, southeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.

133x24, running through from Archer-av. to Chicago & St. Louis R. R. A splendid lot for business requiring railroad facilities.

83x145, northeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts., very desirable for improvement or investment.

3 132x125, southeast corner McGregor and Sanger-sts.

SOUTH DIVISION—RESIDENCES.

1911 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick dwelling; 30x108.

2710 Michigan-av. boulevard, 50x120.

2708 South Park-av., 3-story brick front dwelling, 45x102.

3436 Forest-av., cottage, 50x123.

WEST DIVISION—RESIDENCES.

412 and 414 Carroll-av., two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, lot 48x115.

59 Walnut-st., 2-story frame dwelling; lot 37½x115.

139 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling; 24x115.

114 and 116 Throop-st., double 2-story frame dwelling; 60x120. Will sell one separate.

156 and 225 West Thirteenth-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings; 18x124.

341 Warren-av., 2-story frame dwelling; 24x126.

938 West Washington-st., 2-story frame dwelling; 24x120.

536 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; 22x124.

468 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; 41x124.

390 and 401 South Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick; 40x126.

RESIDENCE LOTS—SOUTH DIVISION.

Prairie-av., northeast corner Thirty-eighth-st.; 100 x125 feet.

Northwest corner Vincennes and Oak-ava., 153x151 feet. Fine location for residence block.

South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Twenty-eighth-sts., east front, 50x110 feet.

South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirteenth-sts., west front, 50x110 feet.

Michigan-av., southeast corner Sanger-st., 132x125 feet.

Vernon-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., west front, 52x132 feet.

Emerald and Quinn-sts., corner Thirty-first-st., 27 lots; one block west of Halsted-st.

Aldine-av., 75x165, west front, near Thirty-seventh-st.

Michigan-av., 50x160 feet, near Twenty-seventh-st.

RESIDENCE LOTS—WEST DIVISION.

Western-av., 4 lots, west front, near Polk-st., 24x125.

Fulton-st., 22x140 feet, near Western-av., south front.

Diller-st., between Fulton and Kinzie, west front, 15x125 feet.

10 lots, corner of Elston and Diversy-avs., one block north of Maplewood depot, on C. & N. W. R. R., just outside of fire limits.

WEST DIVISION—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

50 Desplaines-st., 21x150, between Madison and Washington.

North Branch Chicago River, 307 feet river front, 274 feet in depth, with 632x145 feet in rear on Fleetwood and Methven-sts., corner Rawson; adjoins rolling-mill on south; choice lot for manufactory or lumber yard.

SOUTH DIVISION—RESIDENCE LOTS.

40x145 feet, on Huron-st., 34 feet west of Sedgwick, north front.

150x112 feet, on southeast corner Webster-av. and Lincoln-place. Choice for improvement.

Lots on Clark-st., Diversy-av., Wrightwood-av., and other streets in Wrightwood, some fronting Lincoln Park, very desirable.

OUTER CITY LIMITS.

5 acres corner Ohio and West Fortieth-sts.

10 acres northwest corner Thirty-ninth and Woodst. Good for suburban home.

ACRE PROPERTY.

30 acres near Hawthorne Station, on C. B. & Q. R. R., being blocks 5, 6, and 7 Baldwin's Subdivision, N. W. ¼ sec. 33, 39, 13.

22 acres 14 miles northeast of Riverside.

20 acres on Sixteenth-st., one-half mile west of city limits; near Belt Railroad.

230 acres one-half mile from Hammond Station, on the St. C. & I. R., adjacent to Calumet River.

95 acres on the Milwaukee Division of C. & N. W. R. R., between Wilmette and Winnetka.

40 acres, southwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., three-quarters mile southwest of Grand Crossing.

45 acres in 14, 37, 13, Town of Worth.

15 acres subdivided, corner Western and Diversyava., outside of fire limits.

6 acres corner Barry Point road and West Fortythird-st.

RIVER PARK PROPERTY—UNIMPROVED.

State-st., 175 feet north of Forty-sixth, west front, 50x161.

State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, west front, 52x161 feet.

State-st., near Fifty-eighth, east front, 152x554, Good for subdivision.

200 feet on Washington and Madison-avs.

Bowen-av., 120 feet, running through to Forty-second-st., near Lake-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, with brick residence, $15,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant, 24 feet, east front.

MILWAUKEE-AV.—Near Fifty-second-st., 241 feet, with cottage, green-house, fruit-trees, shade-trees, etc.

MILWAUKEE-AV.—Near Evergreen-st., 3-story basement, and garret brick; $14,000.

WEBSTER-AV.—A brick residence on corner.

LAKE-ST.—Near Lincoln, 3-story frame house and brick barn; $3,800.

LAKE-ST.—Near Robey, 3-story frame house and brick barn; $3,800.

LINCOLN-AV.—A cozy cottage of 8 rooms and large lot.

NORTH-AV.—Corner Halsted-st., 57x125 feet, improved; $12,000.

NORTH WELLS-ST.—Near Schiller, 3-story and basement brick; $6,000.

INDIANA-ST.—Near State, 3-story and basement brick; 25-foot lot; $10,500.

138x64, running through from Archer-av. to Chicago & St. Louis R. R. A splendid lot for business requiring railroad facilities.

83x145, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts., very desirable for improvement or investment.

3 132x125, southeast corner McGregor and Sanger-sts.

SOUTH DIVISION—RESIDENCES.

1911 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick dwelling; 30x108.

2710 Michigan-av. boulevard, 50x120.

2708 South Park-av., 3-story brick front dwelling, 45x102.

3436 Forest-av., cottage, 50x123.

WEST DIVISION—RESIDENCES.

412 and 414 Carroll-av., two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, lot 48x115.

59 Walnut-st., 2-story frame dwelling; lot 37½x115.

139 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling; 24x115.

114 and 116 Throop-st., double 2-story frame dwelling; 60x120. Will sell one separate.

156 and 225 West Thirteenth-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings; 18x124.

341 Warren-av., 2-story frame dwelling; 24x126.

938 West Washington-st., 2-story frame dwelling; 24x120.

536 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; 22x124.

468 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; 41x124.

390 and 401 South Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick; 40x126.

RESIDENCE LOTS—SOUTH DIVISION.

Prairie-av., northeast corner Thirty-eighth-st.; 100 x125 feet.

Northwest corner Vincennes and Oak-ava., 153x151 feet. Fine location for residence block.

South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirteenth-sts., west front, 50x110 feet.

Michigan-av., southeast corner Sanger-st., 132x125 feet.

Vernon-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., west front, 52x132 feet.

Emerald and Quinn-sts., corner Thirty-first-st., 27 lots; one block west of Halsted-st.

Aldine-av., 75x165, west front, near Thirty-seventh-st.

Michigan-av., 50x160 feet, near Twenty-seventh-st.

RESIDENCE LOTS—WEST DIVISION.

Western-av., 4 lots, west front, near Polk-st., 24x125.

Fulton-st., 22x140 feet, near Western-av., south front.

Diller-st., between Fulton and Kinzie, west front, 15x125 feet.

10 lots, corner of Elston and Diversy-avs., one block north of Maplewood depot, on C. & N. W. R. R., just outside of fire limits.

WEST DIVISION—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

50 Desplaines-st., 21x150, between Madison and Washington.

North Branch Chicago River, 307 feet river front, 274 feet in depth, with 632x145 feet in rear on Fleetwood and Methven-sts., corner Rawson; adjoins rolling-mill on south; choice lot for manufactory or lumber yard.

SOUTH DIVISION—RESIDENCE LOTS.

40x145 feet, on Huron-st., 34 feet west of Sedgwick, north front.

150x112 feet, on southeast corner Webster-av. and Lincoln-place. Choice for improvement.

Lots on Clark-st., Diversy-av., Wrightwood-av., and other streets in Wrightwood, some fronting Lincoln Park, very desirable.

OUTER CITY LIMITS.

5 acres corner Ohio and West Fortieth-sts.

10 acres northwest corner Thirty-ninth and Woodst. Good for suburban home.

ACRE PROPERTY.

30 acres near Hawthorne Station, on C. B. & Q. R. R., being blocks 5, 6, and 7 Baldwin's Subdivision, N. W. ¼ sec. 33, 39, 13.

22 acres 14 miles northeast of Riverside.

20 acres on Sixteenth-st., one-half mile west of city limits; near Belt Railroad.

230 acres one-half mile from Hammond Station, on the St. C. & I. R., adjacent to Calumet River.

95 acres on the Milwaukee Division of C. & N. W. R. R., between Wilmette and Winnetka.

40 acres, southwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., three-quarters mile southwest of Grand Crossing.

45 acres in 14, 37, 13, Town of Worth.

15 acres subdivided, corner Western and Diversyava., outside of fire limits.

6 acres corner Barry Point road and West Fortythird-st.

RIVER PARK PROPERTY—UNIMPROVED.

State-st., 175 feet north of Forty-sixth, west front, 50x161.

State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, west front, 52x161 feet.

State-st., near Fifty-eighth, east front, 152x554. Good for subdivision.

200 feet on Washington and Madison-avs.

Bowen-av., 120 feet, running through to Forty-second-st., near Lake-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

STONE FRONT—On corner near Aldine Square, with brick barn; $8,500.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—Near Twenty-sixth-st., with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

LARGE HOUSE—On corner south of Twenty-second-st., with lot 66x132 feet; house alone cost $6,000; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $12,000.

NEW STONE FRONT—Plate-glass windows; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $7,000.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—With corner lot 45x172 feet, and large brick barn; house is modern and handsome, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $13,000.

BRICK HOUSE—34 feet wide, located north of Twenty-second-st.; large fine dining-room on parlor floor.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house with 55-foot lot, and brick barn; $40,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, 25-foot wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.

LARGE FINE HOUSE—With large grounds, on the South Side; improvements cost $27,000; lot is now worth $25,000. Price of house and lot $160,000.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block:

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-fifth-st., a very choice 25-foot lot, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-sixth-st., 25 feet, with brick dwelling.

25 feet, with frame building.

50 feet, vacant.

80 feet, with frame dwelling.

40 feet, with fine frame house.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50 feet, with good frame house.

40 feet, with dwelling.

50 feet, vacant.

50 feet, vacant.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, vacant, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-third-st., 100 feet, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet, with dwelling, east front.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

$7,500—Leavitt-av., 2-story brick house, 3 rooms deep, 24x72 feet; brick barn; lot, 24x120 feet.

$5,500—Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; octagon-front house, 10 rooms.

$4,500—Grant Place, 2-story frame house, with modern conveniences, papered and grained; lot, 20x124 feet.

$6,500—Washington-st., near Union Park, 2-story frame house, 10 rooms; lot, 30x125 feet. A bargain.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Washington-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—$40,500—Between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof brick house, with all modern conveniences; lot 25½ feet front and over 100 deep; a bargain.

WABASH-AV., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; all modern conveniences; lot 22x120 feet; cheap.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Elegant

BONDS

6 Per Cent

Car Trusts

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R.

Payable 1 to 7 Years. Interest Coupons, February, May, August, and November.

DENOMINATION, $1,000 EACH

We have a limited amount of these desirable securities and invite the attention of careful investors to the following facts:

1st—Car Trusts are considered the safest securities connected with the Railroads, and out of $160,000,000 issued by various corporations in this country, we know of NO LOSSES.

2d—The payment of the interest and principal of this loan becomes a part of the operating expenses, and, as such, must be protected before interest can be paid upon $15,000,000 Mortgage Bonds, or dividends on $10,000,000 capital stock. The C. H. V. & T. R. R. Co.'s net earnings for 1881 over all interest charges, was $538,783, and was materially increased during 1882. For many years prior, including the years of depression, they paid their stockholders 8 per cent dividends annually, and every year accummulated a surplus in addition.

3d—The loan is strengthened by the payment of one-seventh of the principal every year.

4th—The R. R. Company is required to keep the equipments in perfect repair and insure the same, and will require no title to it, until the last installment is paid, August, 1889. Meantime, the title remains vested in the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia (which is one of the oldest and strongest institutions in Philadelphia).

5th—The Courts have established the principle that as rolling stock is necessary for the operation of a railroad, in the interest of bond or stockholders, Car Trusts must be paid before other obligations.

6th—As the Company pays all taxes, these securities are exempt from State or Municipal Taxation, which in most cities would make them equal to an 8 per cent investment.

7th—The loan is small, compared with the resources of the company, and its prompt payment is a matter of pride to every officer.

We unhesitatingly recommend this loan as an entirely safe investment.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
176 Dearborn-st., CHICAGO.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

At Cincinnati apply to
QUEEN CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Chas. Edward Gray
BROKER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS
In Railroad, Municipal, and other Bonds, recommended from knowledge gained by personal investigation. Write if you wish to buy or sell.

Preston, Kean & Co.
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.
INVESTMENT DEP'T.
Our line includes U. S., State, County, City, School, and Choice Railroad Bonds, which we can recommend to conservative investors.
We are constant purchasers of these bonds.

Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.,
170 DEARBORN-ST.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16th, 1883.
Interest on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be mailed from this office on Feb. 15th next to all holders of Preferred Stock of record at close of business Jan. 31, A. D. 1883.
The amount will be Three Dollars per share, covering period from Aug. 1, 1882, to Jan. 31, 1883.
Transfer-Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the American National Bank and Central Trust Company, in New York City, from Jan. 31, p. m., to Feb. 16, A. D. 1883.
HAMILTON B. BOGUE, Sec. and Treas'r.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO,
Bankers & Brokers,
128 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.
D. A. BOODY. C. W. McLELLAN JR. R. LELAND
New York Office, 58 Broadway.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York.
All securities dealt in at the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, bought and sold on commission, and carried on conservative margins.
Direct wire to New York.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
104 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.
Members New York Stock Exchange. Buy and sell Stocks and Bonds in Chicago, New York, or Boston.
Loans money on approved collateral.
Allow interest on deposits.

Mohave Mining and Milling Co.,
Office, 78 La Salle-st.
The monthly dividend of 2 per cent on the par value of the stock will be paid to stockholders on record January 20th, on which day transfer books will be closed, and reopened January 30th.
M. LANE, Secretary.
E. W. RUSSELL, President.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.
Members New York Stock Exchange. Buy and sell Stocks and Bonds for cash or on Margins.

GEO. C. WALKER & CO.,
Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants,
23 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.,
Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives savings accounts and allows interest on deposits.
E. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Stewart Brown's Sons,
WM. HANNAH BROWN. DAVISON BROWN.
GEO. ALEX. BROWN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 Pine-st., New York.
Government Securities, Stocks, and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

NOHES' OIL EXCHANGE,
40 & 42 Exchange Place.
THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO
Particulars furnished on application.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Pursuant to an order of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, the undersigned will receive proposals until Wednesday, January 24, 1883, at 12 m., for the purchase, for cash, of the stock of dry goods, millinery, carpets, and notions belonging to the estate of Simonds Kouge, insolvent. Said stock will at present thereof may be examined at the store of said Kouge, No. 1,000 Lake-st., Chicago. Proposals should be directed to me at Room 4 Major Block, Chicago.
KIRBY BERRY, Assignee.
A. K. TREBBY, Attorney.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Easy—Eastern Exchange Weak.

Stocks Active and Irregular, with a Bear Movement on Leading Stocks.

An Unsettled Day in Produce Circles—Provisions and Hogs Tending Lower.

A Further Advance in Breadstuffs, but the General Closing Was Weak.

FINANCIAL.

In the local money market activity continues. The country demand for currency is reported to be liberal, and the city packers are free borrowers at about 7 per cent, with some lots placed probably at 6½. Interest rates are quoted easy at 7@8 per cent. City manufacturers are not taking any more money than usual. The deposits are increasing and the market is quoted easier.

The clearings of the local banks yesterday aggregated $8,100,000, being $500,000 more than Thursday.

It was remarked yesterday that there is less money afloat than a year ago, more of it having been sunk into the Goldwin Smith "postholes." There is more money now than twelve months ago; but less at the disposal of capitalists, the latter being the men who lend, as distinguished from those who hoard in small lots.

Eastern exchange was quoted weak at 50c discount per $1,000. The offerings were reported liberal.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unchanged. Sterling was quoted at 483 for 60 days and at 487 on demand; actual rates at 482¾@483½. English documentary at 480¾@484¼. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼ and 517½; documentary bills, 525¾ and 521¾; bankers' marks, 94¾@95⅛; documentary marks, 93⅞@94 and 94¾@95.

The New York stock market was active and irregular yesterday. Denver and Illinois Central were beared, the latter by sales on foreign account, probably due to the disappointment in regard to dividend. Canada Southern was strong on a reported increase of earnings. Lake Shore was beared by fears of trouble about the Nickel Plate. The weakening outside of Illinois Central was supposed by some to be the result of a concerted effort to disconcert the bulls. The closing tone was steadier.

The Directors of the Illinois Central have declared their regular 3½ per cent semi-annual dividend, and also an extra cash dividend of ½ per cent.

The papers for leasing Hannibal to Wabash are said to be in process of making out, and will be completed shortly.

The improvement in Denver is attributed to the prediction that its rich neighbor (the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) will want the road to run over to Ogden, from which the line will be extended to the Pacific Coast.

The earnings of the Missouri Pacific system increased $160,000 during the second week in January. The Northwestern decreased $86,000; Omaha decreased $700. The joint earnings of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern increase $176,000 the first fortnight in this month. It is estimated that the joint earnings of these roads for this month will increase $400,000. The net earnings of the Nashville & Chattanooga for December increased $88,000. The St. Paul earnings for the second week fell off $25,715, and those of the Manitoba gained $25,000.

The reason for the closing of the transfer books of Western Union is said to be the expectation that a favorable decision will be given next Wednesday on the question of giving bonds to dissolve the present injunction. It is understood that all except the Williams suit will be disposed of. This was believed to be the reason for the strength in Western Union yesterday.

The Wall street rumor committee does not seem able to invent a plausible reason for the late rise in Jersey Central. It is also disputed that the Lehigh Valley would favor an agreement with the Jersey Central by which it could use the latter's track; and if any question is pending between the two companies it is believed to be something of this nature. The *Graphic* says the Lehigh made such a proposition with the intimation that if not accepted a parallel line would be built to New York. The terms, though not promising profit, are supposed to have been accepted. Another tale is to the effect that Vanderbilt has bought the Central.

In Massachusetts the total railroad mileage is 2,778 miles, of which 750 miles is double track. The increase in mileage of roads was 114½ miles last year. The average cost of standard gage roads, including cost of equipment, is $65,978. The State Railroad Commissioners received returns from sixty-seven corporations.

The aggregate capital stock is $122,976,263—a gain of $820,648. The net debt of the companies amounts to $71,913,866—an increase of about $7,062,000. The total cash assets have increased to the amount of $2,848,006. The total gross income for 1882 was $40,846,370—an increase of 8.1 per cent. The expenses amounted to $29,944,167. The net income was $10,902,202. The passenger earnings were $19,567,294—a gain of nearly two and a half millions—and the freight earnings were $18,527,094—an increase of nearly 5 per cent over 1881. The total dividends paid were $8,271,-139—a decrease of $16,728. Thirty-six corporations paid dividends varying from 2@10 per cent.

The Canadian authorities fail to agree with regard to the value of the coalfields of the Northwest. While Prof. Selwyn, of the geological survey, reports that immense deposits of true coal have been found in the Bow River country a correspondent of a Toronto paper writes: "The coal beds of these regions are valueless, or nearly so." This correspondent claims to have authority for saying the syndicate have been making a minute test of the coal, and have found it valueless for locomotives. It is said to be nothing but shale lignite. An expert from Pennsylvania is said to have reported that there would be capital coal in these regions 5,000 years from now.

The Wall Street News thinks the recent unusual transactions in bonds of roads that are not considered first-class is due to the efforts of reformed bears, who are working to unload, and thus give weak roads a new lease of life, and furnish a reason for giving their stocks a boost.

The Wall Street News says of the report that the Nickel-Plate will soon be admitted into the Eastern pool: "This is an entirely new and original view of the uses to which the Nickel-Plate can be put by Mr. Vanderbilt. He can use it as a club to hit himself. If he is not careful he will hit himself on the nose so hard as to make it bleed." Others think the road will be run as an independent line.

The Russian Minister of Finance is searching for means to increase the receipts of the Treasury. The deficits in the budget, and the necessities of the Treasury make it important to do something. The imposition of an income tax is proposed, but not favored strongly, as it is believed it could not be collected in Russia.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of bonds on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	113
Hide & Leather	130
Hibernian Bank's Co.	150
International Bank	100
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	145
Nat. Bank of America	135
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140
Northw'n Nat. Bank	150
Chicago City 7s, 1885	100
Chicago City 7s, 1887	110
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118†
Chicago City 7s, 1895	122½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125†
Chicago City 7s, 1900	127½
Chicago City 6s, 1898	113
Chicago City 6s, 1901	105½
Chicago City 5s, 1903	100
Cook County 7s, 1885	115
Cook County 7s, 1886	118½
Cook County 7s, 1895	124½
Cook County 7s, 1897	126
Cook County 6s, 1890	105½
County Court 4s, 1905	100
Lincoln Park 7s, 1896	105
N. C. R. I. mtg 6s, 1901	114½
N. Chi. City Ry. 2-3 6s	103½
Minn. State 6s, 1911	110½
Ill. C. Ry. 6s, 1st	120
C. & C. C. & D. Co. con	120½
Do preferred	120
Chamber of Commerce	102
Chicago City Railway	130
Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	113½
Union-st. Indus. Ex.	52
Chicago City Ry.	180
No. Chi. City Ry.	130
Union Iron & S. Co.	100
West Div. City Ry.	250

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

100	No Pa	10	AT & SFD
1000	C B & Q IA D	100	M U T Co
1000	W St L & P C D	600	C M & St P C & W
2000	C B & Q Ia D	1300	C & N W
100	AT & SFD		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Speculation was somewhat less active and irregular today, with but few net changes of importance in values. The market opened 2@5 per cent higher for Pullman Palace Car, 1 per cent higher for Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 2¼ per cent lower for Illinois Central, 1¼ per cent lower for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & Indianapolis, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. After a further fractional decline in the early dealings, the tone of speculation changed, and there was an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent, lasting until nearly noon. A raid was then made on Lake Shore and Union Pacific, which carried prices down ¼@2¾ per cent. During the last hour of business the stock market was generally dull. At first it declined a little, and then became firmer, closing firm. The most active stocks in the final dealings were Denver, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. In the forenoon Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Missouri Pacific, Denver, Oregon Transcontinental, and the Northern Pacific touched the highest prices made for them this year, and many of the other stocks were up to the highest previous prices. The decline in the afternoon leaves the net result of the day's business and the range of prices irregular, as compared with the close yesterday, but generally firm.

The question of importance this afternoon has been whether the bull party has lost its grip or whether the bulls themselves connived at a temporary decline. Each theory has able supporters. It is alleged that the Gould interest failed to support satisfactorily the high-priced stocks; also, that somebody was found to be selling Denver. On this, it is claimed, prices generally were let off in order to bring every body to terms. The bull leaders say that a small bear pool was lately organized to scalp small profits when stocks looked "toppy." This pool did some selling this morning, and the leaders thought it worth while to allow a reaction, but they asserted with great positiveness that prices would be up again by tomorrow night. Denver has been the strongest stock on the list. Other buyers have had sustaining orders, and the traders have been "left" every time they sold it short.

Money was very easy at 2@5 on call to borrowers, on loans on collateral; closing offered at 2. Holders of Government bonds were supplies at 2@3. Time loans and prime mercantile paper are nominally unchanged.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last Jn. 19	Last Jn'S.
Alton & T. H.	600	55	55	55	55	54
do pfd.	100	95	95	95	95	93½
Am. Express	114	109	109½	109	109	108
B., C. R. & N.	35	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	80
Bos. & Lake Erie	100	8	8	8	8	8
Canada Southern	24,900	70	71¾	70	70¾	70
Central Pacific	900	85¾	86	85	85	85¾
C., B. & Q.	700	125½	125¾	124¾	124¾	124
C., C. C. & I.	300	79	79	79	79	81
C. & I. C.	500	49	49	48	48	48
Ches. & Ohio	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
do 2d pfd.	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Con. Coal	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	
Col. Coal & Iron	100	27	27	27	27	
Denver & Rio G.	10,100	48¾	50¾	48¾	50¾	48¾
Del. & Hudson	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	104
D., L. & W.	35,700	128¾	130¾	128¾	129¾	128¾
Erie	7,000	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
do pfd.		20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
do seconds		9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
K. T. & G. pfd.	150	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Ft. Wayne & Den.	700	135	135	135	135	135
Gold & Stk Tel.	50	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
H. & St. J. & St. P.	200	37	37	37	37	37
Mich. Cent.	1,600	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	96¾
Mil. & St. P.	10,350	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	107¾
do pfd.	4,200	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	138¾
Northwestern	1,100	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾	134¾
do pfd.	25	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾
Ohio Central	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ont. & Western	1,100	27	27	26¾	26¾	27
O. Trans-Con.	12,050	87¾	89	87¾	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	5,700	45	45	44¾	44¾	44¾
P., F. & C. Co.	200	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Peoria, D. & E.	600	28	28	27¾	27¾	28
Quicksilver	4,000	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
do term.	2,000	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
Rock. & Pitts.	1,000	21	21¾	21	21¾	21
Rock Island	700	120	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
St. L. & San F.	50	49	49	49	49	
St. Paul	17,250	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	107¾
do pfd.	300	122	122	122	122	122
St. Paul & D.	50	49	49			
St. Paul & O.	5,700	54¾	54¾	54¾	54	54¾
do pfd.	200	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. Paus., M. & M.	60	146¾	147	146¾	146¾	146¾
Sutro Tunnel	500					
Texas Pacific	10,925	42	42¾	41¾	42¾	41¾
T., D. & B.	400	10	10			
Union Pacific	36,400	103¾	104	102¾	103	103¾
Wabash	13,000	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
do pfd.	2,000	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Western Union	22,925	84¾	85¼	84¾	84¾	84¾

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new	41
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s, consols	34
St. Joseph	18	Virginia 6s, deferred	5
Tennessee 6s, old	42	Virginia 6s, der'd	13½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6s, currency	130½	4s, coupon	119½
5s, extended	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	115¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	117¼	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	97¼	U. P. sinking funds	119¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	104	Tex. Pac. land grants	69¾
U. P. firsts	118¾	Tex. Pac. R. G.	32¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	91	Wargo	109

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1,000 Atch 7s, 1st	115¾	1,000 N Y & N E 6s	103¾
1,000 B & M in N H 7s, 1st	130	1,000 Pueblo & A V 7s	114
1,000 East 1st 6s	110	5,000 San Pedro 7s	12
1,000 Can Sou 1st	105¾	10,000 S M Mexican 6s	45
3,000 Mex Cent 7s	73½	1,000 N M & S P 7s	113¾
4,000 Mex Cent inc	21		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled. Following were the closing prices of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	58
Reading	29¾	29¾
Lehigh Valley	49¾	50
Northern Pacific	39¾	40¼
Northern Pacific preferred	80¾	80¾
Lehigh Nav.	49¾	50
B., C. & W.	18¾	19¾
Compromise Mining	30	35

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Exchange on New York, sight, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, 480½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Consols, money, 101 9-16; consols, account, 101¾.
New 5s extended, 105¾; 4s, 122¾.
Illinois Central, 48¾; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 11½; Reading, 29½.
Amount of bullion gone in, $222,000.
PARIS, Jan. 19.—Rentes, 79f 72½c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Mining stocks dull. Sierra Grande sold at 240 to 253, closing at 245; Robinson Consolidated sold at 125 and 120; Little Pittsburg, 77 and 72; Horn Silver, 725 and 750; Navajo, 655 and 900; Elko active at 24 to 27; sales of the day, 76,055 shares. Pipe-line certificates very dull at 89½ to 88½, closing at 88¾.

Caribou	18¾	Quicksilver	3
Central Arizona	2¾	Quicksilver pfd	8
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	17	Standard	6¾
Little Pittsburg	3½	Sutro	1¾
Ontario	30¾	Robinson	1

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Quincy	69
Calumet & Hecla	340	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	15	Osceola	3
Franklin	15¾	Huron	2
Pewabic	9		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5@5½	Mexican	19¾
Belcher	5	Mono	5@5½
Best & Belcher	3¾	Northern Belle	9½
Bodie	1¾	Ophir	15¾
Bullion	2@2½	Overman	5¾
California	5@5½	Potosi	18¾
Chollar	1¾	Savage	10@10½
Con. Virginia	2¾	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Crown Point	7	Silver King	10¾
Eureka Con.	10¾	Union Con.	7⅝
Gould & Curry	3	Yates	5@5½
Grand Prize	15@16	Yellow Jacket	11¾
Hale & Norcross	15@16	Navajo	9
Justice	2	Albion	29@32

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Oakley av, 261 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 20x122½ ft, improved, dated Jan. 18; James T. Edwards to Elizabeth Spears) ..... $ 3,350

West Van Buren st, 186 ft e of Centre av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 18 (Sally M. Chapin to James and Julia Judge) 3,750

Noti st, 84 ft e of Sixteenth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 8 (John Tamm to Friedrich Hansmann) 1,700

Jefferson st, 122½ ft s of Monroe, w f, 22x80 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5 (William Whitten et al. to John Stellerd) 2,000

North Curtis st, 200 ft n of West Ohio, w f, 50x99 ft, dated Jan. 5 (P. H. Nordahl to Christian Andersen) 2,150

The premises No. 406 Park av, dated Jan. 15 (A. A. and A. C. King to William Evans) 3,750

Ashland av, 150 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 1, 1882 (Albert Wisner to Felix Brotelin) 650

West Harrison st, 336 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (William Morgan to Cornelia A. Clark) 3,800

Warren av, 133½ ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Albin C. King to Michael D. Flaherty) 6,000

Same property as the above, dated Jan. 19 (Michael D. Flaherty to Abbey A. King) 6,000

Jefferson st, 193 ft s of Monroe, w f, 22x80 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (John Odenhal to Anthony Kouba) 2,700

West Fifteenth st, 192 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Nov. 24, 1882 (M. A. and J. Murray to Patrick McCulloch) 1,400

Wabash av, 223 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 22x108 ft, with building No. 1907, dated Dec. 21, 1882, (Mary M. Latter to Samuel Gregerson) 8,250

Ogden av, s w cor of Jackson st, all of triangular Block 2, with improvements, dated Jan. 19 (John Greene & Jo Stennard & Son) 31,000

Ashland av, 50 ft s of Augusta st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (S. E. Williams et al. to the City) 2,260

North Halsted st, 145 ft s of Belden av, w f, undivided ¼ of 40x125 ft, dated Oct. 24, 1870 (H. D. and J. W. Campbell to George W. Atwood) 4,500

Van Horn st, 216 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 13 (Joseph Pilsek to Vaclav Stanek) 1,675

SUBURBAN.

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Weston st, 88 ft w of Lincoln av, s f, 100x115 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1882 (Maria A. O'Keilr to Carl Brandner) ..... $ 1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 22 ft w of Ashland av, 24x105 ft, dated Jan. 15 (William Carson to Oswald Andrews) ..... $ 1,100

Jasmine, 40 ft n of Fiftieth, e f, 80x132 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1882 (C. Counselman to John Sweeney) 400

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and averaged stronger. The cereals were higher, but fell back, and provisions were relatively steady, with not very much doing. The tone in grain seemed to depend largely on the belief that a very severe storm was coming, the visitation in Iowa being said to be the worst experienced in many years. It was expected that this would cause decreased receipts, and make the markets much stronger on the near deliveries.

Provisions were rather slow and steady, the chief point observable being the widening of the premiums on carrying stuff into future months. Liverpool was called 3d lower on lard and 9d@1s lower on meats, while the local hog market was weaker on the fair supply. These facts weakened pork 5c and lard 2½c, but the fact that grain was higher caused a reaction in pork products. Pork sold up 7½c and lard 2¼c above the latest prices of Thursday, and then lost the advantage, closing about the same as twenty-two hours previously. There was little outside demand for anything on the list, and the widening of premiums was explained by the statement that money is working closer, with an increase in the quantity of stuff to be carried for the speculative trade. Many parties in attendance on the market yesterday thought it would have been weak but for the excitement in grain. On the afternoon call pork and ribs were easier and lard steady.

Flour was strong and in good demand, though the trading did include such large lots as that of the previous day. The local demand was fair. Rye flour was again stronger, while buckwheat was quoted weak. Bran and middlings were firm.

Wheat was active and again higher, advancing 1½@1¾c, but fell back, and closed on 'Change only about ¼c above the latest prices of Thursday. London reported an advance of 6d per quarter on cargoes to arrive, and our receipts were again very small, while the storm was expected to keep back wheat in the near future. This caused an increased speculative demand, which was met so freely that the market fell back as above noted. The longs sold about all they had, and a great deal of short selling was done by parties who thought the situation was strained too much for permanence. There was little demand for car-lots, but the No. 2 spring advanced ¾c in sympathy with futures, and winter wheat improved ¾c. Some of the selling ahead was done on Eastern orders, and was probably due to fears that a decline in farm produce must follow the tightening of the money market which is threatened as a result of decreased confidence in financial circles. On the afternoon call February declined ¾c on large selling orders, while other futures were about ½c lower.

Corn was active and irregularly higher. This month advanced ½c, and the lower grades were about that much stronger. February and March advanced 1⅜c, and closed barely ⅛c higher than on Friday afternoon, while May sold up 1@1¼c, and closed at an improvement of ⅛@⅜c. The foreign telegrams noted firmness in Liverpool and London, while our receipts were some larger, with a straight lot of 51 cars per the Illinois Central grading as No. 2. The improvement did not abate the demand, but it proved a reason why holders should be more willing to sell at an advance, and there was a brisk unloading of February holdings, one order alone being to sell a lot of 2,000,000 bu. But the sellers held the market for next month up at 57¾c, or above, for nearly an hour, and and the shorts filled in fear that they would not have so good a chance again. Meanwhile the January longs settled freely. The shipping demand was rather lame. On the afternoon call the market was easier.

Oats opened ¼@¾c above the latest prices of Thursday, the longer futures selling up toward noon ¾c. Near the close the market weakened from lack of buyers, the last transactions on the regular board being at ½c advance on the day. No 2 spot sold at 37½@37¾c, closing at 37¾c, or ¼c better than the latest price of the day previous. For June delivery there were sellers at 39c, and July sold at 38¾c. Samples sold well at a slight advance.

In rye there was lively sport early in the session, during which prices advanced 2@2½c over the closing prices of the day before. Spot No. 2 sold at 68c, closing at 67c, February selling at 68 @69½c, closing at the inside price, March at 69@ 69½c, and May at 73¾@75½c, closing with sellers at 75c. Rejected was quotable at 56c. Samples sold relatively higher. There was a further drop on the afternoon call, with sellers at 73c for May.

Nothing was done in barley outside the sample market, No. 2 spot being quotable at 80c, and for No. 3 February delivery 82c was bid. There were some samples of Canadian barley offered, for which there appeared to be a light demand.

In the grocery market the situation was unchanged. Business remains very quiet, and the steadiness of prices is undisturbed. Dry goods and clothing remain dull. There was only a light movement in dairy products, and for butter there is still a weak and unsettled feeling. Cheese remains firm because of the reduced condition of stocks. Dried fruits are dull, as are also canned goods and fish. There is a good demand for coal and a light inquiry for pig-iron.

Trade in broom-corn is fair at the prices ruling for the last month. There is no change to note in green fruits, shipping orders being light and the jobbing trade moderate. Eggs continue steady at 28c per doz for fresh. Hides are in fair demand on shipping orders, though the local trade is light. Metals and tinners' ware improving in demand, prices holding steady. Potatoes coming forward slowly, and prices remaining steady. Wool quiet. In seeds timothy was firm, with a fair business doing, prime being quotable at $1.95. Clover seed was steady at about $8.00 for prime. Trading in flaxseed was light, No. 1 on track selling at $1.29@1.30. Hay was quiet and a shade better for choice lots. Dressed hogs were lower, at $7.20@7.35 for mixed and heavy.

The Pontiac would-be detective is still at work. Shephard & Taylor, Keene, Requa, and John Rankin, of the Board of Trade, are among the last to receive attention. It is fair to presume that others are also trying to play the detective, and that those who do not insist upon a quarter will get no quarter if they ask for mercy.

The following telegram, signed by about twenty-five grain-receivers of this city, was sent to Springfield yesterday:

The numerous and serious complaints of Western shippers that the inspection of grain here is irregular and unjust should, we think, in justice to all, be immediately investigated by a special committee of the Legislature.

It would be only simple justice to the receivers as a class to make an investigation independently of the Inspectors or the Commissioners who supervise them. It is well known that Mr. Bogue has already investigated the matter to his own satisfaction, and there can be no doubt that he has investigated fairly. But he is interested in the matter to the extent that a blame on the inspection might be construed as a reflection on his management, and there are parties outside who are not yet satisfied. On the other hand, one should note that an investigation by a set of lawmakers might prove to be only a farce, as they are not necessarily judges of grain. Still further, even if the appointed committee were all farmers they would not necessarily be good judges, because there is a wide difference between storing in small bulk in the country and in big bulk in the city. Corn could safely be stored on the farm or in cribs at stations that would quickly spoil if placed in an elevator bin in Chicago. To compose the committee of country grain dealers would be still worse, because they are directly interested parties, and could scarcely be expected to decide in favor of the Inspectors, whatever might be the real facts in the case.

It is, therefore, very difficult to see how such an investigation as that asked for is to be made in a way that would satisfy the parties in the case, or even poise the scales of justice more closely than now. The question is simply whether an Inspector is too severe or not in passing upon a given lot of grain while acting under certain rules which are so very uncertain that they may be construed almost ad libitum. It requires years of practical handling of corn to become an expert in deciding on the quality for keeping or otherwise, and when a man has attained the ability to judge he is apt to be an interested party, unless set apart in Levite fashion to pass judgment as an arbiter between others. Certainly no party who has not been thus educated is competent to pass upon the work of one who has received such training; and a Springfield committee made up of non-experts would simply give the affair a twist that would be farcical if it were not too costly to be laughed at.

A grain-shipping firm at Fort Scott, Kas., has written to their local commission house a fierce letter about the corn inspection in this city. They say: "We have just examined your books and accounts of sales, and we notice that three cars shipped from Oswego Dec. 1 were sold by you for No. 2 corn, and out of the eleven cars shipped before Jan 1 eight of them inspected No. 2." They then note that out of eight cars shipped since the 25th to another house only one has graded No. 2.

The letter says that this receiver "and a few others pass resolutions, make long speeches, and call it an outrage, but we notice that they are taking the discount of from 10@15c per bu between new mixed and No. 2. In a word, your market is made and controlled by a set of gamblers who have corrupted it and its entire management, and we Kansas dealers are the victims. While a few members of the Board of Trade doubtless think the grading wrong, we think the greater body of its members approve of it."

We print this as voicing the complaints of many, and add that the charge is ridiculous. The receivers do not make any money out of the inspection, and are not responsible for it. They have no more power in the matter than have the men in the country who complain about it. The inspection system is a creature of the State, which alike takes the praise and the blame of the whole business.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain, and also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for rounds lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.	Cash Sat'y.
Spot	$17.15	$17.20	$17.25	$17.25
February	*17.30	17.30 @17.37½	17.27½	
March	17.52½	17.50 @17.60	17.47½	
April	17.75		17.67½	
May	17.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—WOOL—Steady; improved demand; prices unchanged.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 50c.

JEM MACE AND SLADE.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The pugilists, Mace and Slade, are making the trip East from San Francisco by easy stages. They have stopped to give exhibitions at Salt Lake City, Laramie, and Cheyenne, and offers will be made to induce them to stop over here. All that they have required on the exhibitions in Wyoming is a guarantee of $250 per night.

THE COURTS.

The Amount of Domestic Weber Infelicity Caused by Abner Taylor Placed at One Cent.

Ah Dwe, the Murderer of Sing Quom, Goes to the Penitentiary for Life.

A Lawyer, Displeased with the Court, Retires from the Dearborn Street Condemnation Case.

Lawyer Decker's Answer in the Couch Estate Matter—Trask Turns Up Again.

A Verdict of One Cent in the Weber-Taylor Case—How the Jury Stood.

Contrary to general expectation, the jury in the Weber-Taylor case brought in a verdict yesterday morning before Judge Rogers. The suit was brought by J. D. Weber to recover $25,000 damages of Abner Taylor for the alleged seduction of his (Weber's) wife. The case went to the jury Thursday noon, and when at the adjournment of court in the afternoon the jury had not agreed, every one who vouchsafed an opinion on the subject said there would be a disagreement. The twelve men and true, however, reached a unanimous conclusion about 6 o'clock in the evening, sealed their verdict, and went home happy. Yesterday morning the verdict was opened and read: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the plaintiff's

DAMAGES AT ONE CENT."

The counsel on both sides manifested their surprise, and Mr. King, on behalf of Weber, asked to have the jury polled. This was done by the clerk, and to the stereotyped question, "Was this and is this now your verdict?" each juror replied in the affirmative. A motion for a new trial was made by the plaintiff, and then the parties filed sadly out. Neither side was satisfied—the plaintiff because he did not get enough; the defendant because any verdict at all was far too large in its moral effect. Taylor even wanted to agree with the other side to have the verdict set aside, and risk his sullied honor on the chances of another trial, but his counsel dissuaded him. The lawyers and other spectators seemed to consider the result a huge joke, far too amusing to be worth any serious consideration. One of the jurors was corralled during the day by a reporter and subjected to the pumping process with good results. He said the jurors

CAST BALLOTS EIGHT TIMES.

On the first they stood seven to five in favor of giving Weber nominal damages. By the fourth ballot two more votes had been gained by the plaintiff, the jury standing nine to three in Weber's favor. Then a rest was taken, and after several more votes they all agreed to give Weber one cent damages, which would carry costs. As the juror expressed it, "We did not want to make Weber rich or Taylor poor," and they didn't. None of them were at any time in favor of awarding "smart-money" or punitive damages, so that the verdict was not, as many would surmise, the result of a compromise between jurors having widely different opinions.

Ah Dwe, Unless Pardoned, Will Die in the Penitentiary.

In the Chinese murder trial before Judge Williamson yesterday morning, Wong Jim testified that Ling Ah You had a good reputation for honesty and peaceableness among his Chinese brethren. The witness said he was at No. 218 West Madison street on the night of the murder. He saw Ling Ah You there. Both were in the room behind the curtain all the evening.

The last witness for the defense was F. M. Leyda, Superintendent of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church Sunday-school. Ling Ah You was one of his pupils, and he had known him for three years. In the cross-examination by Mr. Van Buren, the witness said he had heard several Americans speak well of Ah You.

The case was here rested by both sides.

The counsel then got into a wrangle as to the order of addressing the jury and as to the time to be occupied. It was at last agreed that there should be three speeches made by the prosecution and two by the defense. The former were to have three hours and the latter two and a half.

The opening speech for the people was made by C. H. Willett. The plea of self-defense was ridiculed, and rested, he said, entirely on Ling Ah Dwe's testimony. He asked that the jury convict Ling Ah You as an accessory, because there was sufficient evidence to warrant it.

Mr. Robinson opened for the defense. He characterized the testimony offered by the prosecution as false, and said that of eight of the original witnesses who were in court on the first day of the trial only three testified,

BECAUSE OF THE CHINESE OATH.

The court then adjourned for dinner.

Mr. Van Buren spoke about an hour, and argued that both the accused were equally guilty and should be punished to the full extent of the law.

Col. Munn, for the defense, said the stabbing of Sing Quom by Ah Dwe was done in self-defense, and that the other defendant, Ah You, was entirely innocent, and ought to be discharged. He asked for his clients the same justice that would be accorded white men, and with that he would be satisfied.

Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson closed the case for the people in a brief review of the evidence, and argued that the case of murder was clearly proven, and that the guilty men should suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

The Judge then read the instructions, and at half-past 5 o'clock the jury withdrew. It was generally supposed by the counsel and spectators that the jury would agree on a verdict in a short time, and few left the court-room for an hour. After that time, when nothing was heard from the jury-room, a number of those interested went out for supper. Judge Williamson went out about 7 and came back at 8. The jury had had no supper up to this time, and they pleaded with the Bailiffs for something to eat. At 9 o'clock the jury returned to their deliberations, and at 10 o'clock the announcement was made that

THEY HAD AGREED.

The prisoners were sent for and the clerk read the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Ling Ah Dwe, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. We find the defendant, Ling Ah You, not guilty."

Col. Munn asked that the jury be polled, and the jurymen all answered that that was their verdict. Col. Munn then entered a motion for a new trial.

Charley Kee, the interpreter, told the prisoners what the verdict was, and neither showed by a change of countenance that he was pleased or otherwise. The man who was set free and the man doomed to the penitentiary for life looked just as unimpassive as they have during the trial.

In questioning the jurymen after leaving the court-room it was learned that on the first ballot

TEN WERE IN FAVOR OF HANGING AH DWE

and two who favored a long imprisonment. Only one was in favor of punishing Ah You—the remaining eleven not believing in his guilt.

Several ballots were taken, with but few changes. Then four were for hanging, four for life imprisonment, two for twenty years, and two for fourteen. The men who stood out for hanging finally gave in to a life-imprisonment, and those who were for a limited number of years agreed on the verdict as rendered.

M. A. Decker's Answer.

Some months ago Ira Foote filed a bill in the Circuit Court against James and Caroline E. Couch and others to foreclose a trust-deed for about $63,000 on part of the Couch estate. Subsequently Myran A. Decker was made a codefendant, and it was charged that he had acted as Foote's attorney previously to foreclose the same trust-deed, but had not acted in good faith, and had made a very disadvantageous settlement for his client, and had also induced him to assign, by false representations, an interest in one of the notes secured by the Couch trust-deed. Some very severe charges of unprofessional conduct were made against Decker. Yesterday Decker filed his answer in the case, in which he emphatically denies all the charges made against him. He denies that he induced Foote to sign any papers by false representations or without letting him read them, or that he made any settlement with the Couch estate without authority, or that he has appropriated any money to his own use which belonged to Foote, or that he now has any money of Foote's in his hands. On the contrary, he claims he performed arduous and valuable services for Foote, and advanced him various sums of money; that the compromise with the Couch estate was made at Foote's express request, and also that he purchased an interest in the Couch note for about $15,000 at Foote's request. He claims to have acted in good faith and perfect fairness in all his relations to Foote, and asks to have the bill dismissed.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Troubles.

The discontent of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad people with Judge Smith, and what they term his very severe and arbitrary rulings against the road, reached a climax yesterday afternoon in the Dearborn street condemnation case, when Mr. Charles Dunham, of Genesco, Ill., who has been acting as special counsel for the road, withdrew from any further connection with the case. He said that during twenty years' experience as a lawyer he had never been treated as the court had treated him in the present case. He had a modicum of self-respect left, and was compelled to withdraw. Mr. Dunham afterward remarked that he thought the Judge had been prejudiced against the road by the recent proceedings in the bill to prevent the prosecution of the condemnation case, and had acted in an uncourteous and imperious way. The Judge had previously intimated that he seemed to be present only to make objections, and had repeatedly ordered him abruptly to sit down. He did so, and did not think he could fairly represent his client under such circumstances.

More Wire-Fence Litigation.

A decision was given yesterday by Judge Blodgett in the case of the Chicago Galvanized Wire Fence Company against the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Some time ago the plaintiff in this case filed a bill against the Washburn & Moen Company to compel it to give as good terms as to royalty, etc., as were given to Jacob Haish, and immediately on filing the bill the Washburn & Moen Company, in revenge, sued out a replevin writ and seized two car-loads of steel fence wire which they had delivered to the Galvanized Wire Company under a contract. The replevin writ was then abandoned. The latter company then began a suit for $25,000 damages against the Washburn Company. Two counts of the declaration charged the trespass, and the third made a claim for damages for malicious prosecution. A demurrer was filed to the declaration, and the Judge held the first two counts good, but the last one bad.

Items.

Another of the complications growing out of Edward A. Trask's dealings came to light yesterday in a case on hearing before Judge Jameson. In November, 1881, Rufus L. Kimball owned the house and lot No. 110 Oakley street, which he placed in Trask's hands for sale, the price being fixed at $1,500. Trask pretended to make a contract to sell it to one Z. Darius Geddes for $1,500. Complainant soon after received an offer of $1,650 for the property, but Trask refused to cancel the prior agreement. Trask threatened a lawsuit, and Kimball finally acquiesced in the sale to Geddes, and also paid $79 to get a tenant out. He was paid $1,000 cash and a note for $500, but when the note came due Geddes could not be found, and Kimball has discovered, to his own satisfaction at least, that Geddes is a myth, and that the note was made by Trask, who has gotten possession of the property. He, therefore, filed a bill to set aside the conveyance and to restore the property to himself.

Judge Rogers is hearing a case brought by Frank Halleck against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damage done to his building while moving it across the company's tracks.

In the dram-shop case of Ellen Donovan against Jacob and Cecilia Schimmelfenig, before Judge Gary, to recover damages for selling liquor to plaintiff's husband, the jury award Mrs. Donovan $1,200.

State Courts.

William P. and Rodman B. Ellison began a suit yesterday to recover $5,000 of John J. Luken.

Matilda S. Ralph sued Robert C. Givens for $2,500.

B. P. Hutchinson filed a distress warrant against C. T. Dibble, L. C. Whitcomb, and O. P. Whitcomb to recover $250 back rent of the store No. 296 Wabash avenue.

Ida Kraemer commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, to recover $5,000 damages.

Criminal Court.

In Judge Tuley's court yesterday, further evidence was heard in the case of Patrick Whalen, charged with petit larceny, and he was found guilty, and sentenced to four months in the County Jail. Charles Bradley, charged with burglary and assault to kill, was given twenty years in the penitentiary. Frank Snyder withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction. For larceny, the accused was sent for thirty days to the same institution. Romnaldo Piangenti, charged with an assault with intent to kill, was on trial before a jury when the court adjourned. The defendant is charged with an assault on ex-Commissioner Clark's son last Thanksgiving-Day.

Charles Bradley, who last Tuesday pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court before Judge Tuley of the burglary of the house of Charles Becker, 1709 State street, and also of an assault on Becker with a steel "jimmy," was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge Tuley to confinement in the penitentiary for a term of twenty years and one day solitary confinement each year. Bradley is a French Canadian, who was released from Joliet only six months ago. He told Judge Tuley that he was at times out of his mind, and did not consider himself responsible for all his acts. He further said that if he had a deadly weapon in his hand at the time of the assault on Becker he would undoubtedly have killed him. The Judge said that he considered him a dangerous character to be at large and he thought it necessary to send him up for a period that would probably cover his natural life. Bradley is consumptive and not expected to live five years.

Divorces.

Emma Merkel filed a bill yesterday charging that her husband, Ernest Merkel, in December last, only two months after their marriage, was convicted of grand larceny and sent to Joliet for four years, and is now serving out his time. She thinks it would be a great hardship to compel her to wait for him until he is released, and asks to have the marriage bonds dissolved.

Seth Bishop asked for a divorce from Nellie Bishop on the ground of desertion; and Friedrich Wilke one from Friederike Wilke on the same ground.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Josephine Chrasgilt from Frank Chrasgilt on the ground of desertion.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—The Kramer Bros.' bankrupt appeal.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BUNN—39, 48, 50, 248, 63, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 7,505, 7,607, and 7,725.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE BUNN—Call of his law calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive, on new calendar. No. 3,806, Ryan vs. Partridge, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

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Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Ezekiel Morrison vs. Stanley S. Millar, $792.81.—Ellen Donovan vs. Jacob and Cecilia Schimmelfenig; verdict, $1,200, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BARNUM—Silas Betts et al. vs. John Tyler, $291.62.

JUDGE HAWES—C. J. Magill vs. Bangor Furnace Company; verdict, $7,841, and motion for new trial.

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SKETCHES.

How Ralph Armstrong Lost His Heart, and Also the Girl.

The Story of a Detroit Street Waif Told in a Reporter's Best Style.

Miss Emma Hamilton's Bravery and the Reward That Came to Her.

Women of Fine Manners—Marrying Four Wives—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc., Etc.

Daisy.

A clear and ringing whistle rose and fell and rose again, a pleasant sound to hear upon the evening air; but the girl who stood knee-deep in clover beside the meadow fence looked sombrely down as the joyous notes struck upon her ear.

"Poor fellow! dear fellow!" she said to herself. "It is so hard to go against him when he is as light-hearted as that."

A moment more, and Ralph Armstrong, her lover, vaulted lightly over the intervening bars and stood beside her.

Straight, sturdy, brown, something of the contrast between himself, with his super-abundant life, and the wee woman waiting there, seemed to strike him.

"Why, my little Daisy," he said, with a playful touch turning up her chin until he could look into the soft eyes, that straightway filled with tears. "Why, Daisy?" he repeated, in an altered, vexed voice, "I thought when I saw you out here that you were glad to have me come. Never mind; you will be when I tell you the news. I have paid off the last installment on the farm, and there's to be an end of your drudging your life away. No more cooking for lodgers, or sitting up half the night to look out for Rick. Is he up to his old tricks again? Is that what has taken the color all out of your face?"

"He was away all night," said Daisy, in a low voice. "He never got home until noon today. He is asleep, and, O Ralph! I am afraid to have him wake. It is so much worse now that Miss Winter is here."

"Didn't I tell you how that would be?" reminded Ralph, not very kindly. "But, luckily, it don't matter; you can get rid of her as soon as you please, and we will have the wedding—when? I won't be put off very long, my dear."

Daisy turned her face away to the gathering dusk.

"Oh, Ralph!" she cried, piteously. "Be contented to wait."

"To wait! What for? For Rick to drink himself to death? For you to grow old before your time with the hard work of taking care of yourself and him? Daisy, once and for all, you'll have to choose between your sot of a brother and me. If you are bound to put him first now and forever—"

The unfinished threat fell upon other ears beside those it was intended to reach. A dogcart rolled almost noiselessly past on the thick green turf of the lane upon which the meadow bars gave, and Dr. Lloyd, lifting his hat to Daisy, shot a keen glance at the young fellow standing sullenly at her side. He was quick to comprehend, but somehow Ralph Armstrong experienced a feeling of shame which kept him for the time from pressing what he had been about to urge. He turned and walked towards the house with Daisy.

It was a shackly, tumble-down cottage, with moss and lichen breaking out in patches over the decayed weatherboarding, and a creaking porch from which the rustic benches had long ago rotted away. The picturesque aspect of the old place had taken Miss Winter's fancy, and so little, fair-faced Daisy had found the weekly addition to the sum which she earned with her dressmaking was all that now went into her shabby purse.

There was a muffled cry of "Daisy! Daisy!" as these two approached together; then once, twice, the report of a pistol, together with the sound of shattered glass, was borne to their ears.

"It's Rick," cried Daisy, breathlessly, "I looked for him in his room. Do go and talk to Miss Winter, Ralph, till I get him quiet again."

She was off as she spoke, Miss Winter had come to the door, half in alarm, and looked inquiringly at Ralph as he approached.

"Do you think he is doing anything reckless?" she asked.

"Nothing worse than smashing a window or two; it's his favorit way of calling his sister. Pity he can't put his balls to better use."

"I wonder that you leave her to be the victim of his whims," said the lady with a straight look at him.

"I?" said Ralph, with a shrug of his broad shoulders.

Perhaps he did not mean to disclaim such an intention on his part, but it looked like it. How could he tell Miss Winter that the only reason he had not taken Daisy away months before was because Rick had outweighed her liking for him? It was a sore subject with Ralph at the best, not one he would choose to parade to the world at large.

Two hours after that, Daisy stole out into the moonlight, utterly wearied with the scene through which she had passed. All her efforts had been fruitless to entice Rick back to his bed. He sat on a bench in the kitchen, limp and stupid after that fit of violence, and Daisy stole out, as I have said, to breathe the heavy sweetness of dying roses, and brush their dewy leaves with her face. The shadows lay thickly upon the porch, but there was a stir there, and Miss Winter's voice said, softly:

"Good-night!"

"Good-night," returned Ralph. "I'll show you tomorrow where the maiden-hair fern grows."

He came whistling down the path to find Daisy standing by the gate.

"Well, little one, have you made up your mind which one of us you'll take?"

"Ralph, you know that I can't leave Rick."

"It's him or me," said Ralph, stubbornly.

"He has no one else," pleaded Daisy.

"Have I? There's no use arguing, it's got to be one thing or the other. I want a wife in my home, and if you won't have me maybe there are others that will. Sweetheart, say that you care too much for me to send me away."

"O, Ralph, you must wait."

Ralph muttered an unpleasant word, and flung away without a good-night.

An unsteady step came down the path.

Looking for me, Rick?" Daisy tried to speak cheerfully.

"No; I'm away!" Rick spoke wildly. "You've been out with Ralph; you'll go off with him next. You're tired of me, and I can't do better than to make an end of myself. I'm going the straight road."

Daisy threw herself before the gate; she clung to him, pleading with him. Half crazed as he was, Rick was in no condition to go back to the village inn, and the rough crowd which would be gathered there at that hour. But all of a drunken man's obstinacy was aroused, and while they stood thus there came into the roll of wheels that were checked suddenly, and Dr. Lloyd sprang down as he took in that scene at a glance.

"Go into the house, Richard," he commanded, and Rick, without a word, obeyed. "I'll give him a powder," said the doctor to Daisy. "You must sleep yourself tonight." He stood talking with her after he had seen Rick safely in his room. "So he has had the pistol again. Well, I don't think that need alarm you; Rick isn't one to do himself any harm. He has been sly enough to hide it again, or I would take possession of it. He is never violent towards you?"

"Oh, no, never."

"Not quite brute enough for that," muttered the doctor, as he took his leave, and Daisy slept peacefully after her trouble.

She did not really believe that Ralph meant what he said, but he seemed determined after that to visit his displeasure upon her. Miss Winter came back from her walk next day with her hands full of ferns.

"So Mr. Armstrong isn't your engaged lover after all?" she remarked to Daisy. "I would have been flirting with him before this if I hadn't supposed he belonged to you."

"Flirting! Oh, Miss Winter!"

"He isn't a bad hand at the pastime himself," remarked Miss Winter, coolly. She understood the situation much better than she pretended, and liked Ralph none the less because he seemed on the point of deserting his little white Daisy for her.

Rick had avoided the lodger from the first. It was a revelation to Daisy when she came upon him one day holding a crushed flower which Miss Winter had worn. He had not been near the village for days. Lamkuld and spectacles he had crept about the house or lain in the long grass with a look on his face which went to his sister's heart. She understood it now as she saw him lift the fallen flower and just touch it with his lips.

"I have been mad enough for that, Daisy—to fall in love with her. And if I had not thrown away my own manhood I need not now be in despair—that is the bitterest thought of all."

"It is not too late to be true to yourself yet, Rick."

She had a little hope that this new feeling might work some good in him, but before the week was over he had broken bounds again, as if determined to bury regret in oblivion.

Meanwhile the time came for Miss Winter to return to London, and she sent for Ralph, who had promised to drive her to the station. He came with his light carriage and mettled horse, looking neither sorry nor cast down, Daisy observed with a throb of the heart.

"He isn't false, then; he'll come back to me again when she is gone."

Rick had been at the village. He was on his way home when, at some distance away, he saw the carriage standing at the parsonage gate. Ralph and Miss Winter were just taking their places in it, the minister stood on the steps, and the curious face of a maid looked down from a garret window. As Ralph settled down in his seat his glance fell upon that shambling figure by the roadside, and he gave a vicious cut with his whip. The spirited horse started with a plunge, a buckle snapped, and then the next instant his driver had lost all control over him.

Rick had taken in the scene which his eyes rested on, and a sudden stillness went over him.

"They've been getting married!" he said to himself, aghast. "Been getting married, and he has cheated Daisy. But he shan't get away so easy as that."

His brain was clouded with liquor; some blind impulse of rage and revenge moved him, and his fingers clasped and brought out the weapon which he sometimes carried. They were close upon him now; he lifted his hand and fired—at the horse, there is every reason to believe, for there was a dangerous embankment near, toward which the runaway was heading. But he missed his mark, and the next instant the steelshod hoofs were trampling him down.

A little further on and the carriage was wrecked. Ralph Armstrong was picked up bruised and senseless; his new made bride was dead, a bullet in her heart, and further back was a bleeding, pulpy mass beaten down in the dust, that groaned when they touched it, but was beyond human aid.

The horror of that time was a year old when Ralph opened the rackety gate and made his way again to the old house. Daisy was sitting in the porch, all in white, as he remembered her so well. Then he was holding her hand, and looking into her startled eyes.

"My little white Daisy," broke over his lips. "I never really loved any one but you, and I have come back to ask you to be my wife, after all."

"Oh, Ralph, don't you know?"

"Know what?" he asked.

"That I am Dr. Lloyd's wife. I was married a week ago."

"And—are you happy?"

He wanted her to say no; he thought his own misery would be easier to bear if he knew she shared it. There was a sound of wheels nearing the gate. She turned her face that way; a beautiful flush tinged it, and that took answered him without the low-spoken words:

"I am very happy."

The Story of a Street Waif.

Detroit letter: One morning about two weeks ago, at the hour of 2 o'clock, as a reporter was passing up through Lincoln Park, his attention was attracted toward a dark mass lying against the lattice work of the summer-house in the park aforesaid. A few steps brought him near to the object, when a tiny little girl raised herself up from the ground and yawned feebly, suddenly opened a pair of remarkably bright eyes, and fastened them on the scribe in a dazed sort of way that betokened that the little waif, whoever she was, had hardly returned from the "Land of Nod."

"Well, little one," quoth he of the pencil, "what are you doing here this time of night?"

The child looked inquiringly upward to the questioner and said:

"Oh, mister, you ain't going for to take me up, are you? I ain't done anything. I hadn't any place to go, and oh I I'm so tired!"

And the little head, covered with a tangled mass of brown hair, nodded once or twice and then fell wearily forward on the gravel walk.

Her age was about 6 years, and, though the little face was covered with dirt and the brown hair fell in unkempt profusion over the meagre shoulders, yet something about her seemed to say that whatever she was now time was when she had known something of the brighter side of life. Her clothing was of the commonest description; one stocking was gone, and the little foot and ankle were incased in a cast-off shoe a world too large. Passing an arm around the child she was lifted from her recumbent position, and in a moment her head fell over on the reporter's shoulder, and she was once more soundly in the land of dreams.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the officer. "I know a kind-hearted old lady, a relative of mine, over on —— street, and will take the child over there, and I guess mother H—— will find a place for her."

So, raising the still sleeping child in his strong arms, the police officer, followed by the reporter, proceeded to the house designated.

The next morning a call was made at the house visited the night before, but the old lady welcomed the reporter rather sorrowfully, saying:

"I'm afraid ye'll never find anythin' about the child, for she's wild, ravin', crazy wid fever this mornin'. She's talkin' about herself, but I can't make head or tail of what she's sayin'."

Going up a pair of rickety stairs, the reporter was ushered into a scantily-furnished room, and on a little cot in one corner lay the waif, tossing about in delirium. She had been bathed and her hair combed, but the large eyes glared wildly and her fingers picked nervously at the bed-clothes. As she looked at the intruder a gleam of intelligence flashed across her pinched countenance, but it was only for a moment, and she relapsed into a semi-conscious condition, broken by muttered words. Leaning over the bed the visitor caught a few words:

"Won't you give me a penny, sir? I'm hungry, and, oh! so tired, and I ain't got any place to sleep."

For almost an hour the child rambled on, often coherently, and then relapsing into a confused medley. Enough was learned, however, to convince the writer that she had doubtless been deserted by her parents and left to live or die, as the case might be, in the city. The assistance of a physician was procured, but he said at once that her system and her mind were completely shattered by her exposure and suffering, and that she would not recover.

For two days the wait fought against the encroachments of disease, but the end came about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Only the old lady, the physician, and the reporter were by the bedside. A few moments before her death she opened her eyes and reached one hand out toward the reporter, whom she recognized with a smile. As he bent over her she said:

"You were good to me, mister. Oh, I know you'll remember you down to the park ever so long ago, and you brought me up here, didn't you?"

Her voice grew very faint, and the good physician, with his hand on her wrist, gravely bowed his head.

"Yes, you've all been so good to me. I know I ain't much good, for I'm only 7 years old and I ain't got any home, and I guess no one thinks or cares anything about me. My name is Jess—not Jessie, only Jess—but I'm —tired—again—and—guess—I'll—sleep," and in a moment the doctor rose, and while the kind old lady pushed back the damp masses of hair from the child's forehead, and closed the eyes from which the life had forever gone, the reporter bid a mental good-by to his little friend, whose troubles were over, and passed out into the street to ponder on the episode, one out of many which the outside world never knew.

A Village Heroine.

Capt. William Hamilton, who owns a produce boat running to New York, lives in a neat hill-side cottage in the Village of Northport, L. I. From his front stoop, says a New York correspondent, one may get a glimpse of the blue Connecticut hills across the sound. In front of his house is a road, and from the road the ground slopes suddenly about forty feet to a narrow beach. On the afternoon of July 7 the Captain's daughter Emma was sitting under the trees that shade the slope. She was not 16 until last Thursday, and she does not appear to be even as old as that. William Beebe, the 15-year-old son of Capt. Henry Beebe, a Sandy Hook pilot, was in town visiting an uncle. He came along and invited Miss Emma to go up the beach to the bathing-houses and join a number of women and children who were in the water. She declined to go, and the boy went on. Pretty soon she heard the children crying: "There's a boy drowning!" As that was common among the children when playing in the water, she paid no attention to it. Soon, however, she heard a woman cry:

"For God's sake, is there no one on this beach that can swim?"

She knew then that somebody was indeed drowning. It was nearly 100 rods to the sand point where the bathers were, but she reached the place in time to see young Beebe rise to the surface for the last time. He was about three rods from the beach. Hastily throwing off her shoes she plunged in, and swimming to the place, as nearly as she could judge, she dived several times to the bottom, but she failed to find him. By this time John Murray had reached the beach. A boat was launched. Miss Hamilton got into it and with Murray went to the place where Beebe had gone down, being able to judge more accurately where it was than when she was swimming. Leaning over the stern of the boat she put her face under water, so that a clear view of the bottom should not be cut off by surface waves and ripples.

When she discovered the boy lying motionless on the sand and undoubtedly quite dead, owing to the time that had elapsed, she made Murray hold the boat over it with an oar while she went ashore and got a heavy oyster rake. This she carried to the boat and with it the body was brought to the surface. Efforts were made on the shore to revive him, but he had probably died before the boat was launched.

The courage and energy which Miss Hamilton had displayed were the talk of the country around. Capt. J. L. Knight, of this city, a relative of the boy, and Capt. Jesse Carll, a shipbuilder of the village, started the project of making a present to the girl for her bravery. A subscription paper was quietly circulated.

Christmas night was selected to make the annual presents to the Sunday-school pupils. There was a union gathering at the Methodist Church. The building was crowded. After Santa Claus had climbed out of the chimney of a house made for the purpose, and had given away many beautiful things to the children, Lawyer D. S. Ackerly stepped up in front of the pulpit. He said the giving of presents was a fitting service in memory of the life that had been given that all might live. Nothing was more precious than life; nothing more noble than self-sacrifice to save it. One life had been called last summer to mourn the death of a lad known and loved of all. But, great as was the grief, there was a light shed upon it by the heroic efforts of a young girl to save the boy as he struggled with death. The whole village had felt that it was a deed worthy of something more than praise. They had procured a gift for her, but they knew that it could not add to the satisfaction which follows an act like hers. It would show to her, however, the estimation in which she was held by her neighbors. This heroine, he said, of whom he spoke, was Miss Emma Hamilton.

Amid a great roar of applause Miss Hamilton stepped forward. A gold hunting-case watch with a chain and seal were given to her. She bowed her thanks amid profound silence, and, as the applause again burst forth, she returned modestly to her seat. The watch is very handsome, and is worth over $100. Inside the case are engraved the following words:

Presented to
EMMA HAMILTON
by her friends at
Northport, L. I.,
as a tribute of admiration
for her heroic efforts to
save life on the day of
July 7, 1882.

Miss Hamilton has long, brown hair, a clear complexion, large brown eyes, and regular features. She was the heroine of a similar adventure two years ago. A playmate of about the same age was in the water a short distance from shore, and accidentally got beyond her depth. She could not swim. Miss Hamilton, who was on the beach, promptly went to the rescue and brought her to shore, where restoratives were successfully applied.

Women of Fine Manners.

London letter: If the uncultivated classes could be trained into habits of mutual courtesy and politeness, if they were made sensible of the moral beauty of gentleness, forbearance, self-respect, and reverence, there would be less of the hideousness of coarse language and brutal self-assertion in their ordinary intercourse. Manner is a royal grace that we are accustomed to associate with high rank and high breeding, but it may dwell in the cottage as in the palace; and it has this advantage: that, while it can beautify all life, it costs nothing and never generated an evil thought or word.

The true science of manner is in the nature and heart, in the sensitive insight into another's feelings, and the instinct which avoids all that could hurt or wound, combined with the readiness to give honor where honor is due. But training and cultivation are still very necessary to bring the outward gesture into accordance and harmony with the inward grace. The voice must be taught modulation, the intonation brought to the perfection of clear and sonorous music, and the eyes, the lips, the hands, all made to express emotion with dignity and grace.

Matthew Arnold says that the proper training of the muscles of the mouth would alone be sufficient to make a people beautiful, and redeem the lowest type from utter ugliness; for the sin of a vulgar face lies chiefly in the helpless, inexpressive mouth. It is the charm of the French mouth, with its ever-varying curves, that gives such intelligence and expression to the French face. But their language is labial, and that in itself helps to form a fine, expressive mouth, with full command over the muscles. There is, therefore, a deep truth underlying the very amusing "prunes, prism, and poetry" recommendation of young ladies entering a room, for in reality labial sounds should be selected and adopted in conversation in preference to the sibilant and guttural, which distort the mouth and destroy facial harmony. The French look so well talking that they are fond of it; indeed, Balzac affirms that in Paris alone is found the spontaneous, spirituelle, graceful intelligence of manner from which springs all good conversation.

There is a wonderfully seductive grace in voice, tone, intonation, and movement; yet how little they are cultivated. These exquisit charms are almost wholly left to the professional artists, who consequently rule mankind by their fascination. Yet it would be quite possible to make every woman as perfect in tone and gesture as a trained actress. Every one cannot be taught to sing or paint, but they may be taught to speak clearly, intonate musically, and to move with dignity and grace. A year's training at the Dramatic College should be considered indispensable to every girl's education. Why, asks a French writer, cannot "Les gestes gratieux, la tournure elegante" of the stage, be noble movements of the head, the hands and arms, and the cultivated voice be brought into our ordinary social life? The voice alone has an infinit power to charm; yet of all graces it is the most neglected.

The Greeks fully recognized the importance of manner, and their children were early trained in habits of politeness and respectful courtesy. The youths were made to recite Homer, to gain command of sonorous language and rhythmical cadence; they were taught to move to music, to maintain a noble dignity of bearing, easy grace, a low and level tone, and never to degenerate to laughter. Their great philosophers, Pericles, Plato, and Aristotle, were models of fine manners; and the noble description given by Aristotle of the demeanour suited to a perfect gentleman might be studied with advantage in the highest circles of nineteenth-century civilization.

St. Paul, who was deeply versed in Greek philosophy, had, no doubt, also studied the Greek code of manner. Coleridge notices the perfect courtesy and high breeding of St. Paul, of which a notable instance is his reply to King Agrippa: "I would that thou and all who hear me were as I am, except these bonds." Here was the courage of his creed, skillfully combined with the deference due royal rank. The perfect grace and noble dignity of this answer could not be surpassed.

Mrs. Southworth's First Story.

Washington letter: A few days ago Joe Shillington, a magazine and news dealer, pointed out to me a tall, spare woman, with a sad, grave face and gray hair, who dressed in black, and appeared to be over 60 years old. "Do you know who that is?" asked he. "No, I do not," said I. "Well," said he, "that is Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, and I will tell you something about her." I looked again, and saw a face of remarkable strength, with a mouth and chin indicating great determination, and a forehead full of intellect. And then Mr. Shillington told me his story. Thirty-five years ago, said he (I do not quote his words, for I do not pretend to give them exactly), that lady was a daily visitor to my store. She was always dressed in black (she never wears "colors"), and spent an hour or so every day reading at my counter—always standing and never speaking a word to anybody. Her movements were of the most timid character, and we (that is, my clerks and visitors) came after a while to speak of her as "the queer woman." No one knew her name, and we all got to regard her as a little "off." I was then the general agent of the Baltimore *Sun* in Washington, and looked after its circulation here. One day "the queer woman" approached me very cautiously, looking around to see that no one observed her, and took from under her black shawl a big bundle of manuscript, and told me it was a story she had been writing, and asked me to have it printed in the *Sun*. This rather confirmed me in my belief that she was a little "queer;" but, however, I took her bundle and promised to comply with her request. I looked over the manuscript a little, and finally sent it to the *Sun*. The editor found much merit in the story, but did not have room for it, and it was sent by him to the Philadelphia *Saturday Visitor*. The editor of this paper was greatly struck with the story, as was also Dr. Snodgrass, the editor of a Baltimore literary paper, to whom it was subsitited. They communicated with me, and asked the author's name. I did not know it, but when she came in my store again I told her what had happened. She seemed to be frightened, and left my store in a whirl without saying a word. I thought at the time that she feared the papers would attack her for writing such a story. However, I did not intend to lose her, and so I sent one of my young men after her, telling him to follow her, find out where she lived, and learn her name. She walked rapidly down the street and went to the "Island." In passing a little school-house some boys who were playing marbles spoke to the lady in black was. My young man asked them who the lady was. "She's our teacher," answered the boys. "And what is her name?" "Mrs. Southworth," was the answer.

"At that time," continued Mr. Shillington, "in substance, Dr. Bailey was the editor of the *National Era* here. He had also become interested in the new author—how, I do not know. He and Dr. Snodgrass came to me, and I arranged an interview between them and Mrs. Southworth. The story was very crude and ungrammatical, but there were some remarkably strong things in it—the intense situations particularly. So it was fixed and changed and cut and added to, and was finally printed in the *National Era*. It was subsequently printed by Peterson & Brother, of Philadelphia, and had an immense sale. The story was 'Retribution,' and, if you have never read it, it is worth your while to read it now. It was printed in about the year 1848, long before 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was written, and yet you will be astonished to see the similarity in some of the situations and ideas." I questioned Mr. Shillington further, and learned that Mrs. Southworth was born in Washington in 1818, and that she separated from her husband when she was quite young. She has written more books than any other author, living or dead, except, perhaps, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Mrs. Southworth is living in our sister city of Georgetown, in lovely Prospect Cottage, on the hill, and is loved and respected by everybody. She continues still to write.

Marrying Four Wives.

Portland (Me.) letter: At lunch recently a gentleman told the following story of metropolitan life: Some thirty years ago a young Greek came to this city and entered into business. He had rooms in a business block, and was supposed to be unmarried. A few months since he died, leaving property to the amount of $1,200,000. His lawyer found amoung his papers an informal will written by himself, whereby he gave his property to his four wives in equal parts. Attached to the will was an explanatory paper to the effect that, desiring vigorous and healthy offspring, and being in doubt in regard to the national blood which would form the best admixture with his own, he had married four wives—English, French, German, and Spanish, and was raising a family by each wife. He requested the lawyer to call these wives together after his death, and tell them the story of his life, and divide the property equally between them.

Upon looking into the matter it was found that the four marriages were informal and by contract, and that each contract bore the same date, to wit, 8 p. m., Nov. 16, 1870. Each wife told the same story of her marriage. Each said that she was engaged to the Greek, and one evening when he was about leaving the city for a few weeks he sent for her to come to the hotel where he then lived. She went. He came into the room where she was with the written contract in his hand, and both signed it, after which he hastily left for the train, as she supposed. When he returned to the city they commenced housekeeping, and he spent such time with her as his business would permit. You see, he wrote four marriage contracts of the same date, and then had the four girls come to his hotel at the same hour. He hastily stepped into the room of each girl and signed the contract with each, so that in the coming years neither wife could claim priority of marriage. It was also found that in naming these wives in his will and the explanatory paper he wrote them alfabetically, and called attention to the fact that he did so.

After the husband's death, when the four wives met in the lawyer's office and heard the true story of their one common husband, and examined each other's marriage contracts, their astonishment can be imagined. Neither could claim to be the one legal wife. Fortunately all were sensible women, and they readily agreed to divide the property equally and avoid all publicity. Each took her $300,000 and went her way quietly.

A Dangerous Pair of Stockings.

A man at Albert Lea, Minn., had the worst time explaining a telegram to his wife. He is a sporting man, who does a good deal of fishing and hunting, and he had a pair of rubber wading stockings which he wore when hunting in the marshes. A friend of his wanted a pair of them, and he promised to send to New York and get them. The two men were great friends, and the man who had been promised the wading stockings, and who lived at North Branch, got ready to go hunting last fall and wanted them, so he telegraphed to his Albert Lea friend as follows:

"Send my stockings at once, as I need them bad. YOUR BLONDE DARLING."

The dispatch came to the man's residence and his wife opened it, and her hair stood right up straight. When the innocent husband came home she put on a refrigerator expression and handed him a pair of her old stockings done up in a paper and told him he better send them to his blonde darling at North Branch. He was taken all of a heap and asked her what she meant, and said he had no blonde darling at North Branch or any other branch; and after he had said he did not know a woman anywhere and never thought of supplying stockings to anybody but his wife, she handed him the telegram. He scratched his head, blushed, and then she thought she had him, but finally he laughed right out loud, and went to his room, where he keeps his guns and things, and brought out the new pair of rubber wading stockings that he had bought for his friend, each of which would hold a bushel of wheat, and handed them to his wife and asked her how she thought they would look on a blonde darling. Then he told her they were for his sporting friend, of the male persuasion, and she asked his pardon, but insisted that the telegram had a bad look on the face of it, and was enough to scare any wife out of her wits and stockings. The wading stockings were expressed to the friend with a letter, telling him to be mighty careful in future how he telegraphed.

The Idaho Bachelor.

Virginia City letter: The supply of women in Idaho is not equal to the demand of the bachelors in that interesting Territory, and they are clamoring for girls to come out from the East and marry them. The New York and New England newspapers are considering the forlorn condition and matrimonial longings of Idaho bachelors, and not a few of the journals advise the unmated women of their region to journey West and bag husbands. The blood of these injudicious editors be upon their own heads! We fancy the experience of one of those New England maidens who goes out to throw herself into the arms of one of those Idaho bachelors. He is waiting for her in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Murderer's Gulch. She alights from the stage well dressed, tidy, prim, and spectacles on nose. She has been a school-teacher for twenty-odd years, and she has education and the feelings and tastes of a lady, her only weakness being a too strong desire to marry. The bachelor stands on the veranda of the hotel with his hands in his trousers pockets. He has bought a suit of store clothes for the occasion. The wrinkles of newness are prominent in every garment. He has visited the barber likewise. His face is shining, and his hair, dripping with oil, is combed and waxed down on his forehead and bunched out behind. His hat is cocked rakishly, with a sort of northeast dip over one eye, and his heavy boots shine in a holiday daub of mutton fat. To the admiring eye of the denizens of Murderer's Gulch the bachelor is a picture of fashionable elegance. He owns a mining claim, or a cattle ranch, fifty miles from the Gulch, and once a month he rides in on horseback to that centre of civilization to "have a time"—which means that he comes to get roaring drunk, play faro, and have a fight, not to mention other forms of enjoyment. As the maid from Massachusetts alights, and with a dainty little shake or two frees her raiment from dust, the Idaho bachelor squirts a gill of tobacco juice on the veranda, draws the back of his horny hand across his lips, assumes a gallant grin, and shambles forward to meet his bride. She looks at him, turns pale, and with difficulty suppresses a scream, and, taking his shoddy-clad arm, totters into the hotel. The parson is there in waiting. If she marries the Idaho bachelor, the maid from Massachusetts will, in the course of ten years, die of hard work over the cooking stove and in acting as general roustabout in the cabin and on the ranch, and leave behind her a large family, the boys of which will probably be like their father and die with their boots on. A more horrible fate for a woman than that of marrying an Idaho bachelor no imagination can picture.

Blooming Prosperity.

Evansville (Ind.) letter: A few days ago a drummer for one of our wholesale houses was traveling in a buggy along a country road in Arkansas, when he came upon a tall, roughly-dressed man sitting upon a rail-fence, whittling. With a sociable "good morning" the traveler drew up his horse and asked:

"Is that your field of corn over there?"

"Wal, I calkilate I'll freeze onto a right smart sheer of it. I'm working the piece on sheers."

"Looks like a fine crop."

"It does."

"I presume you are figuring on great prosperity in future, such immense crops indicating plenty for all?"

"Prosperity! Stranger, that hain't no name fur the cyclone that's agoin' to hit this settlement atween the eyes this season. A tornado mont come jist now an' land every durned bit o' grain in the county over into Tennessee, and yit the smiles o' contentment'd never shift off'n our faces!"

"Some unexpected good luck has befallen you," the tourist replied.

"That's the play for a t-y-ty. We're gettin' our slice o' the millennium away ahead o' the advertised date. Fust, ol' Zack Bolton up an' died last month, an' that' hasn't been a ear o' corn or a side o' bacon missed in the community since we tumbled the dirt on top o' him. Then Wash Tompkins, the bos ol' sledge-player, got sent to State Prison for horse-stealin', thus givin' us poor players a show for our pile. Then Snaky, the saloon-keeper up at the forks o' the road, dropped down dead with a drink fur rot-whisky, and said that he'd take corn same as cash; then my old woman ran off with a Yankee sewin'-machine peddler, an' my darter Sal got religion an' joined Mount Zion Church, an' if bloomin' prosperity ain't a hangin' over the neighborhood I'm a gilt-edged liar from the Red River swamps. Got any sweet tobacker about you?"

She Was from Bosting.

Boston letter: Most men will lose their presence of mind under moments of excitement. Thus it is no great discredit to a well-known man in a suburban town that he quite lost his head yesterday in consequence of an unexpected and alarming accident. He was at the railway station in place of his residence upon the arrival of the noon train from Boston and saw descend therefrom a half score of chattering, laughing, and attractive young women. Gathered on the platform to welcome them was another bevy of maidens, who were at once set upon by the detachment above mentioned, and the accustomed scene of osculation, fervent embraces, and expressions of pleasure which is to be noticed whenever two or three women are gathered together, was enacted. The congregation of assorted males who were present looked upon this animated scene with mingled amusement and yearning, and the man in question, who was young and of a poetic fancy, began burlesquing the action of the young women by seizing upon a masculine friend, embracing him with ardor, and affecting to kiss him with much labial smacking. While thus engaged one of the liveliest girls observed him, and stepping up to him remarked that if he was as anxious for a kiss as he seemed to be he had better let his friend alone and kiss her. The hilarity of the person thus challenged immediately vanished; his jaw fell and his knees smote together, and he feebly ejaculated in stammering accents: "Thank you, but I—I—I—I—I—" The girl laughed mischievously and vanished, and five minutes later the subject of the sketch was seen stamping around the depot calling himself all sorts of names because he didn't dare meet the audacious young woman half way.

A Georgia Editor on Early Marriages.

Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pastures without any yokes on them. They marry and have children before they do mustaches; they are fathers of twins before they are proprietors of two pairs of pants, and the little girls they marry are old women before they are 20 years old. Occasionally one of these gosling marriages turns out all right, but it is a clear case of luck. If there was a law against young galoots sparking and marrying before they have all cut their teeth we suppose the little cusses would evade it in some way, but there ought to be a sentiment against it. It is time enough for these bantams to think of finding a pullet when they have raised money enough to buy a bundle of laths to build a hen-house. But they see a girl who looks cunning, and they are afraid there is not going to be girls enough to go around, and then they begin to get in their work real spry; and before they are aware of the sanctity of the marriage relation they are hitched for life, and before they own a cook-stove or a bedstead they have to get up in the night and go after the doctor, so frightened that they run themselves out of breath and abuse the doctor because he doesn't run too, and when the doctor gets there there is not enough linen in the house to wrap up a doll-baby.

How Bold Young Ladies Outwitted a Brazen Young Fop.

Albany (N. Y.) letter: In a Broadway printing and card-manufacturing establishment, not far from the post-office, a number of comely-looking girls are employed. The beauty of some of them has so affected a foppish piece of humanity in pants, whose years should warrant better judgment, that he has stood around the building bowing and smiling for some time, and trying to make appointments with some of the girls. At last he became an intolerable nuisance, and the girls put up a job on him. So arrangements were made by one of the girls to meet him last evening under the Columbia street bridge. When he reached the appointed place he met with a warmer and larger reception than he had bargained for.

The girls were there in force, armed with paste-pots and other weapons, and the lavish way in which they gave him paste will probably insure his sticking fast in some other part of the city. At a given signal the girls went in for a whisker and hair-pulling and pummeling, and the last seen of the masher he was running up Montgomery street with coat-tails flying and garments spotted with paste. The girls sat down, had a council, and voted that it was deliciously delightful.

Dressing for the Theatre.

New York letter: Since theatre parties came in vogue a great deal of attention is paid to theatre toilets, and many ladies arrange for them by having the half-worn skirt of a handsome dinner or evening dress made over short and a new velvet plush or brocaded jacket added, which gives character and freshness, while at the same time preserving the harmonies of color or adding a contrasting color to the toilet. Black velvet braided or embroidered with gold, ruby, plush, or satin, amber beading or silk embroidery in colors, styles or designs which would be considered a little too pronounced for ordinary occasions, are, if handsome, excellent for the theatre, where almost anything but the shabby will pass muster.

Of course something depends upon the position. Occupants of boxes in full view of the audience require to have every detail of their dress carefully considered, and many dress as for an afternoon reception, or an evening at the Academy of Design, but the ordinary theatre-goer does not occupy a box, but a reserved seat, which is somewhat narrow, and on which a long or much-trimmed skirt is a nuisance and incumbrance, while the freshness of a new one would be entirely thrown away. It is, therefore, a wise economy for young ladies, especially, who go into society much and to the theatre often, to reserve their newest for occasions when they are required and take advantage of the present rage for independent jackets and bodices to utilize them with their worn skirts for theatre and semi-evening purposes.

Esthetic toilets, too, may be worn at the theatre. One observed lately was of sage-green violet with square puff inserted in the neck of gray satin and puffing of satin over the elbow. The collar was cut in squares at the neck and lined and puffed with gray satin, and this, also, was the method of finishing the short basque. A gray satin bag held up the skirt at the side.

Knew Her Rights.

New York letter: On Monday afternoon, just as the gas was being lighted, a young man entered the forward ladies' cabin of a Fulton ferryboat. All the seats were occupied except one, and he made his way unsteadily to it. He had evidently been making too many New-Year's calls. As the boat started he placed his hat on the seat and went to look at himself in the mirror. In his absence a colored woman with a basket of clothes entered and took the vacated seat. The young man saw her, and rushed to get ahead of her, but was too late.

"That's my seat!" he exclaimed.

"No, sah; dis yar's der ladies' cabbing."

"But I had the seat before, and you are sitting on——"

"Yassar. Yo' wus heah befo', but I is heah behind, an' it's none o' yer bizness what I's sottin' on."

"Yes, madam, but——"

"Dais no use verlossterpedin' ter me. I knows my rights, accordin' ter der fo'teenth comandment. Nigrah's good as white, an' der manderpation proclemation is a womancerpation, likewise. Go 'way, or I'll call a possifer."

He was compelled to wait until the boat reached the slip before he could obtain his tile, and when he recovered it it looked like a concertina in repose, and he had to try it on his foot before he could use it.

Courting under Difficulties.

He came up a little late, stepped in without ringing, and striding softly into the parlor, dropped into an easy-chair with the careless grace of a young man who is accustomed to the program. "By Jove," he said to the figure sitting in the dim obscurity of the sofa. "By Jove, I thought I was never going to see you alone again. Your mother never goes away from the house nowadays; does she, Minnie?" "Well, not amazingly frequently," cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa. Minnie is away so much of the time now I have to stay in." In the old hickory at the end of the house the moping owl complained to the moon much in its usual style, the katydids never sang more clearly, and the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will filled the night with poetry, but he didn't hear any of it all the same. "And, by George," he said to a friend fifteen minutes later, "if I didn't leave my hat on the piano and my coat in the hall, I'm a goat. Think of 'em? Forgot 'em. Strike me blind if I knew I had any clothes on at all. What I wanted was fresh air; and I wanted about thirty acres of it, and that mighty quick, too."

A Mistake in the Family.

"Come out on Sunday; we'll have caviare here that day."

This was the note that raised Ned in the family of a well-known Cincinnatian not many moons ago.

"I always suspected John," cried the wife, when the billet was discovered in her worser-half's vest-pocket.

"Caviare," she continued; "O, wouldn't I like to have her here now," and in imagination she scratched at the eyes of the female. But John's wife lived down a desire to join her husband and caviare, and when, at night, the recreant fellow returned from Fairmount, he remarked to his spouse, "I tell you they had good caviare out to Jake's today."

"What's caviare?" demanded the wife.

"Why, it's a relish, and helps a lunch along, I tell you," and then that foolish wife threw herself into John's arms, and told him that she thought caviare was some hateful woman who was leading him astray!

Current Poetry.

A DREAM.

I heard a dog howl in the moonlight night,
And I went to the window to see the sight;
All the dead that ever I knew
Going one by one and two by two.

On they passed and on they passed;
Townsfellows all, from first to last;
Born in the moonlight of the lane,
And quenched in the heavy shadow again.

Schoolmates, marching as when we played
At soldier once, but now more staid;
Those were the strangest sights to me
Who were drowned, I knew, in the awful sea.

Straight and handsome folk; bent and weak, too;
And some